

THE ORIENT.

VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, APRIL 8, 1872.

No. 1.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

In the old Greek and Roman drama the actors concealed their features beneath the comic or the tragic mask, and spoke with counterfeit voices to their audiences. In our times the pasteboard is the peculiar privilege of Harlequin and the editorial "We." After these words appear in print we shall enter upon our legitimate right, but just here, before the curtain rises, we wish to address our readers face to face, and, mask in hand, explain the plan and purpose of the coming scenes, bespeaking praise for our possible future merit, or kind indulgence for our future faults.

With the present issue the second volume of THE ORIENT commences, under the management of editors selected from the Junior class, and it may not be inappropriate to devote some little space to a summary of the aims and object of the publication.

One year ago the class of 1872 issued the first number of THE ORIENT, thinking that an

institution of the size and importance of Bowdoin, could and should support a paper avowedly designed to forward its usefulness and efficiency. Conceived in the fertile brains of some half dozen members of the class, it was ushered into existence with exceeding travail. It should, no doubt, have made its appearance in all the wisdom which distinguished Minerva when she sprang from the pregnant forehead of Jove; but as in mechanics a beautiful theory often utterly fails in practice, so there have been malcontents who have sarcastically suggested that "the mountain labored, and brought forth—a mouse."

The present editors are far too modest to claim that THE ORIENT is a prodigy of talent, but would confer honor "where honor is due," and bestow the highest praise upon the originators of the paper for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties for the past twelve months. We shall remember, however, that even a mouse by the Darwinian theory of evolution, may, in process of time, attain to a higher order of existence, and we shall endeavor to aid its upward progress with all the ability at our command.

THE ORIENT is a College paper, and as such should give attention to those matters which interest, and take cognizance of topics which engross the thought of students of other collegiate institutions in common with our own, and it is therefore proposed to considerably enlarge the department of "College News," made up as it is mainly of clippings from our college exchanges.

But beyond this, THE ORIENT is peculiarly the organ of Bowdoin and should be the exponent of our local feeling, and to this end its columns will be always open to communications from students who would urge reform in anything conducive to the good of the college, or suggest improvements in the existing regulations. Believing that "honest liberty is the greatest foe

to dishonest license" we are assured that the freedom thus given for the dissemination of novel views will never be abused by the introduction of any bitterness which must render rejection necessary. Our predecessors have continually urged undergraduates and Alumni to favor them with articles, and we now most earnestly extend the invitation, feeling that a response will greatly enhance the value of the paper, and we only ask that such contributions shall be written in a spirit of courtesy and good taste.

Moreover we hope to keep alive the filial affection of Bowdoin's graduates, by opening to them a constant method of communication with their Alma Mater, and supplying such a steady stream of information in regard to her past, present and future condition, as may refresh and quicken the feelings—somewhat blunted perhaps by time and distance—which should bind them closely to support of the college interests.

In still another way we hope to see the influence of *THE ORIENT* exerted; in convincing those students at present in our preparatory schools, that here in our own State, are opportunities for obtaining a liberal education, as ample as any in our land. It is an undeniable fact that for the past few years a considerable proportion of Maine students have entered the colleges of other New England States. And we cannot conscientiously blame them for having sought educational privileges more in unison with the ideas of the age than those formerly in vogue at Bowdoin. We freely admit that our Alma Mater has only recently awakened from a long sleep, sound and dreamless as that of Van Winkle among the Catskills. But unlike poor Rip, she has lost none of the vigor which in her youth rendered her famous. During her slumber, however, the world has moved onward, the times have changed, and necessity has compelled a rapid adaptation to the altered conditions of her surroundings. Fortunately the situation has already been comprehended and accepted, and the fruit of last year's vigorous action is even now apparent in the increased number of students who gladly avail themselves of her widened field of study.

In its policy toward the College, *THE ORIENT* will be progressive, advocating changes when they seem really desirable, and not seeking to further them from an intemperate love of novelty for its own sake. Defending whatever of merit rests in many traditional usages and customs, we shall handle without gloves everything tainted with that narrow sectarianism and illiberal prejudice which have until lately hindered and vitiated all effort to place Bowdoin once more in her rightful position among the leading colleges of the country.

And now, gentlemen, our hour is over, the prompter sounds the signal, or more properly the printer calls impatiently for copy. We make our bow and hastily take our exit, to don our mask, to merge our individuality in the indefinite "we," and to prepare for our appearance upon every alternate Monday during the three succeeding terms under various disguise. Now strutting before you in stately toga and heroic buskin, now giving you the results of our "interviewing" in the character of Paul Pry, now again assuming, for your amusement, the jester's cap and bells.

In short, we shall hereafter endeavor to become the mouthpiece of the sentiment about us, shall dance to its piping and lament when it mourns. Withal we shall strive to be more than "an empty voice," freely expressing and firmly supporting our own opinions on any subjects we may have occasion to treat of, even if it sometimes chances to run counter to that of the majority. (W. A. Blake)

STEALING

Eliminate the thief from history and it becomes a very tame affair. The whole guild of light-fingered gentry, stretching back almost to Adam, vanishes at once. You not only cast out those poor wretches who fill so large a space in our police records, and who used to be executed at Tyburn, amid the acclamations of thousands, for stealing handkerchiefs or such like trifles, but those imperial robbers, who, like Cæsar or Alexander, prigged empires.

Eliminate the thief from fiction and you have taken away one of its most fruitful subjects.

The delight of childhood has departed. Ali Baba and his forty thieves do not exist. Puck and all those gentlemen who, since Paris, have stolen the hearts of beauteous damsels, have vanished. A novel without a thief is as great an anomaly as a pretty girl who is not profoundly conscious of the fact.

Eliminate the thief from college and we fear few *but* the Professors would be left. Because in college we have peculiar temptations in this line to struggle against. A Freshman ascribes all these peculiar temptations to the marking system. Not being a Freshman, we are inclined to think they come from that other great enemy to suffering humanity, the Devil. The temptations are not only many but various. Per consequence we have many kinds of thieves in our Happy Valley.

When a Sophomore marches like "bold Robin Hood" or perhaps better, "tight Little John," into a Freshman's room at dead of night and laying a persuasive fin on Freshman's night shirt, shouts, "Ho, slave! Stand and deliver," there is a sort of chivalric knight-errantry about the deed which relieves it of many of its worst features. In fact there are many pot-ent reasons why such an act is not half so bad as highway robbery, and why he who commits it is entitled to share the respect due to Rob Roy or Barabbas. He is a thief, but not the worst.

Far different is the case with that other being, who drops in in the morning to steal your ponies, at noon to borrow your Tennyson, at night "after a little oil." Like Jonathan Wild, even if he comes to steal he has no objection to borrow instead, deeming this, on the whole, as more expeditious and attended with less risk. For such thieves we can have no sort of respect, except indeed for their ingenuity. Bolts and bars are of no avail against them. Once we were almost tempted to become spiritualists and exclaim with one of Bowdoin's departed, surely,

"There are Angels howling round."

This class, thank Providence, is *now* almost extinct.

Another thief, and one who claims us almost all for brothers, is he who uses "factitious aids." Ah

gentlemen! Which of us has not to blush when he thinks what a prominent place "ponies" have held, in his college career. Most of us have self-respect enough (or respect for our washing bill enough) not to use our cuffs or other disreputable aid in recitation. But who has escaped the conscientious qualm as he gently draws out an artificial aid, in order to "get the general idea and so have more time for the fine points, you know"? If there be any one who has escaped this temptation, it is a chance if he will own up to the same, for it is the tendency of the age to exalt ability, at the expense of conscience. And ability consists now-a-days in cramming the greatest possible amount, in the least possible time.

In short, even to make a categorical list of all the different genera of thieves would more than fill our prescribed limits. Prominent among them are, the reading-room thief (a most unmitigated and pestiferous nuisance), the plagiarist (who is respectable so long as he does not steal from the Encyclopædia), and "that young man who will remember, *if he doesn't return that book which he stole from G—n, that the All-Seeing Eye is upon him.*"

And finally, apropos of nothing, would it not be well if those immaculate beings, the Professors, could be induced to *steal*—time enough from their arduous duties to read "Malthus on Population."

H. Wilder.

THE CLASSICS

That due importance is not attributed to the study of the classics by many of the students of our colleges is unquestionably true; hence many arguments are brought forward against so extended a study in this department, and much is written asking that elective studies be established which may take the place of these as the tastes of different students may dictate. It is claimed that the greater part of our students leave the college halls with but a vague idea of either Greek or Roman literature, the very studies upon which the greater part of their collegiate course has been bestowed. Doubtless this is true; but before condemning these studies as therefore useless, and time spent upon them as thrown away, let us, if possible, discover by

what means so unsatisfactory a result is occasioned.

No one, we suppose, claims perfection in any human institution, and while we do not claim perfection in the study of the classics as a means of education, we do maintain that many defects are attributed to it, which exist not necessarily with it, but which arise from its deformity and abuse at the hands of many of our instructors.

Our colleges were established, not for the purpose of furnishing young men with sufficient knowledge to last them through life, as some would suppose, but for laying a sound basis for subsequent education, for commencing the development, upon broad and true principles and in the right direction, of those elements of the man that shall make him a living power for the elevation of society. In order to this, one must have a knowledge of history and literature, ancient as well as modern. We apprehend the study of the classics to have been specially designed as a means to this end.

Properly pursued the study of the classics takes one directly into the atmosphere of thought in the early ages of literature, into acquaintance with the history of the two principal nations of antiquity, their religions and mythologies, the influence and tendency of their different institutions, and thus indirectly to the whole history of the past. These varied connections introduce many subjects for thought that call forth one's individual discrimination and judgment; and these, we maintain, carried on under proper direction and instruction serve as a means for the highest discipline, and may be made to form one of the most interesting and profitable branches of the collegiate course. That such is not the fact at present, in the greater number of our colleges, is as true as it is deplorable, and it seems strange that it is not receiving the attention of more of our educators. In many of our institutions the pursuit of these studies is simple mockery and farce, and its results far more ruinous than beneficial. Where then is the defect?

We think it arises principally from two causes; first, from a misconception on the part of the student of the true office of the study, and therefore a neglect of it; and, second, from

a faulty and imperfect instruction on the part of the professor.

These causes, though we have classified them as distinct, bear intimate relations to each other, so that negligence in the student may arise from incompetency in the instructor; we say incompetency, not that we would ascribe a lack of scholarship to college professors, but rather a lack of those other far more important elements, which conspire to make the true instructor—the power of taking up all the varied connections and relations of the study, of fixing the attention of the student, and of making the driest subjects interesting. Because one is an accurate scholar it follows by no means that he will therefore be a fine instructor; accuracy of scholarship, it is true, is one of the most important elements of the true instructor, but it is only one of many equally important, any lack of which renders him so far incompetent, and his labor in like degree defective.

We say the study is made too circumscribed, too much confined to the translation and construction of the text. Due proficiency in these may be attained in preparation for college, and afterward drill upon them should not extend beyond a term, or two at most, of the college course. If a student have not then a good knowledge of construction, it is just to presume he never will have, and time in recitations devoted to this alone, we believe is worse than wasted. We would not be understood as depreciating sound and accurate knowledge of construction; but we maintain that this is not all that is to be desired. This knowledge is necessary but not this alone. The study should include a complete and thorough history of Grecian and Roman institutions, mythologies, and literature, by means of lectures and informal instruction; besides this the derivation of words should be taken up, together with their changes of form and meaning, in successive ages and languages down to our own time, thus leading directly to the study of Philology. Thus the professor of the classics has one of the richest and most fruitful fields of interest and pleasure, and the result of his labor will be in accordance with the manner in which it is developed.

If the study be confined to fundamental principles those instances are few in which the student goes beyond these. Human nature is much the same in college as elsewhere, and it is but natural that a knowledge of these should even deteriorate from stupid monotony and lack of interest. Constant "humdrum" drill upon simple construction will naturally become even disgusting after three or four years' application, as would a like study (?) of English language and literature; and the instructor, who makes this alone the object of the study, comes as far short of securing the results which proper study of the classics is designed to effect, as incessant sounding of one note of a musical instrument differs from true harmony.

This clamor, then, for the abolishment of the study of the classics, we maintain, arises not from any defect in them as a means of educating, but from a warped and deformed exercise of their true function.

A student who taught one of our public schools the past winter, exhibits a printed certificate which he received from the school committee. It certifies that he has given evidence "that he sustains a good moral character," and (to use the language of Sergeant Buzfuz) then follows this very remarkable expression: "possesses a temper and disposition suitable to be an instructor of youth." Will some of our educational reformers please parse "instructor"? The form provided by the State is identical with this. Will some one inform us who were the "framers of this document"?

CLASSICS.

"Our position in regard to classical studies is, that they afford the readiest means of the greatest variety of intellectual culture at our command. They act like those fertilizers of the soil which farmers have used for ages, and will use for ages to come. You can hunt up this and that and the other partial substitute, in emergencies, but you cannot wisely displace them."—*Prof. S. C. Bartlett.*

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

In the annual race between the boat crews of Cambridge and Oxford, Cambridge was the winner. The course rowed over was from Putney to Mortlake, the same that has been used for the last twenty-seven years, and where Oxford gained its hard-earned victory over Harvard in '69. The weather was very unpropitious. A heavy wind roughened the Thames, producing that "lumpy" condition of the water which is so much disliked by boating men. In addition to this a blinding snow storm obstructed the view and sadly interfered with the steering of the coxswains.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather the partisans of the dark and the light blues were out in force, and cheered heartily their respective favorites. It seems to have been a fair and square race, with none of those interruptions that so often mar the harmony of such an occasion. Every inch was stoutly contested by the rival crews. Oxford took the lead and maintained it for the first half mile, then the light blue crept slowly in advance and kept there in spite of the spurts of their opponents, winning the race by one boat length and a half. The time the victors made is stated at twenty-one minutes fourteen seconds, and also at twenty-one minutes fifty-three seconds. The latter is probably correct, as twenty-one minutes fourteen seconds was the time made last year under much more favorable circumstances.

These races have become almost as much a national institution as the Derby. Since 1829 when the first match was made, the crews of the two universities have met every year. Oxford won the first race, Cambridge the next four, and they continued with varying success, the balance being in favor of Cambridge until 1861. From that time until 1870, fortune smiled upon Oxford. Then the tide turned again and the dark blue has suffered defeat in the last three races.

H. F. AN.

Ralph Waldo Emerson will deliver the oration before the open societies of Amherst at the next commencement.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.

Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.

Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.

Farmington, 2.30 P. M.

Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

LOCAL.

Thought never dies.

Newspaper reporters are going the rounds of the College.

The Juniors are ar-ray-ing themselves with a knowledge of Optics.

The classes have been for the last week reviewing the studies of the term.

Several persons have been present during "the Junior drill" in the South Wing of the Chapel.

The customary "getting tight every Saturday night" is supplanted by a daily "set up" under our military professor.

The programme for the Senior and Junior Exhibition was not arranged in season for this issue, but will appear in our next.

We hear that a new Professorship is to be founded, intermediate between the departments of Profs. Vose and Rockwood.

The annual flooding of the streets and roads of Brunswick is taking place, and "the beautiful bird of spring" will soon be here.

Prof. Rockwood is lecturing to the Sophomores on "algebraic curves." Do they procure

their knowledge of the path of a projectile from these lectures?

Prof P. A. Chadbourne's work on "Instinct" is for sale at J. Griffin's. From what we have seen of the work, we judge it worthy the fame of its author.

Prof. Young is lecturing to the Juniors on Philology. The Professor renders these lectures especially interesting to his hearers by his mode of treating the subject.

Arrangements have been made for purchasing property at Hallowell for the Classical Institute, which will soon be opened, and will also serve as a "fitting school" to Bowdoin.

There was a debate in the Peucinian Society Wednesday evening on the following question: Resolved, That the claims of the United States for consequential damages from England should be allowed.

The proficiency attained by the Juniors in the daily drill under Maj. Sanger, reflects great credit upon his skill as an instructor. The drill, though conducted under strict military rule, is meeting with great favor, due in a great measure to his courteous bearing.

The paintings of the Bowdoin gallery have been taken down and are ready for transfer to their new quarters over the College Library as soon as the weather will permit the necessary preparation of the old Historical Society room for their reception. Prof. J. B. Sewall, Curator of the gallery, has kindly promised to THE ORIENT some articles relating to the contents and history of this valuable collection, when their proposed arrangement upon the walls shall have been effected.

We copy from the "News Press of Maine," now in press by Joseph Griffin of Brunswick, the following: "The Escriptoire was a monthly published in 1826-7 by a club of students in Bowdoin College, of which John Hogdon was Chairman. It was a pamphlet of 32 pages, and was printed for six months by J. Griffin."

There is now lying before us the first number of another magazine of 32 pages, printed by

Mr. Griffin in April, 1839, entitled the "Bowdoin Portfolio." If any members of the classes which started these magazines will send us any information concerning them, it will be gladly acknowledged.

A boating meeting was held on Saturday, March 30th, at which the Bowdoin Association ratified the action taken by its representatives in regard to procuring a six-oared boat; making arrangements for a gymnastic exhibition at Portland, and obtaining a suitable trainer for the crew. It was also voted to send a six-oared boat and crew to the National Regatta of American Colleges at Worcester; and full power to make all preparations was delegated to the officers of the club. E. P. Mitchell, Sec. N. R. A. C., and Commodore Ricker were elected delegates from Bowdoin to attend the Convention at Springfield. W. C. Shannon was chosen Treasurer, *vice* Weston Lewis.

The class of 1872 recently presented to Prof. A. S. Packard an elegant gold-headed cane. The inscription on the cane was as follows: "Presented to Prof. A. S. Packard by the Class of 1872." The reply of the Professor will speak for itself. It is as follows:—

MESSRS. RICKER, DOW AND MEADE:—

I cannot adequately express my gratification at the beautiful and very acceptable testimonial from the class of 1872 which you represent, of their respect and regard for me. My relations to them have been very pleasant to me, and I have taken peculiar satisfaction in the manner in which they have done their work in my department of instruction. Even without such a token of their regard I should hold them in fond and pleasant remembrance. I beg, through their representatives, to assure all and each, of my best wishes for their honor and welfare in the life just opening before them, that they may always have the divine rod and staff to comfort them in their earthly pilgrimage, and all be partakers of the blessedness of the life to come.

Very sincerely and affectionately,

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD.

Bowdoin College, March 20, 1872.

We regret to record the death of Professor Thomas C. Upham, which occurred Tuesday morning, April 2, in New York City.

Professor Upham was long identified with this College, and widely and honorably known

in literature. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., Jan. 30, 1799. At the age of nineteen he graduated from Dartmouth College, and at once entered Andover Theological Seminary.

In 1821 he became Assistant Professor of Hebrew at that place, but resigned the following year and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Rochester, N. H. In 1825 he entered upon his duties as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in this College, which position he held at the time of his death, although for several years past ill health had prevented the performance of his professional duties.

Professor Upham was very highly esteemed as an instructor, but his fame rests chiefly upon his written works. He was, during his whole life, a prolific author. Among his best-known productions are: "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will"; "Ratio Disciplini, or the Constitution of Congregational Churches"; "Manual of Peace"; "Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action"; and "American Cottage Life: a Series of Poems." The most celebrated of his works, however, is that entitled "Elements of Mental Philosophy," which has long been a text book in schools and colleges. Professor Upham was beloved by all who knew him, and the tidings of his death will carry grief to many hearts.

The funeral took place Thursday, at Brunswick. All college exercises were suspended, and students and professors attended in a body.

THE ORIENT SUPPER.

On coming out of the recitation room last Tuesday morning, the new editors of this paper were agreeably surprised. Very neat invitations were handed them requesting the pleasure of their company at a supper to be given them at the Tontine hotel, by the retiring board of editors.

In accordance with the invitations, at half past nine they wended their way to the hotel, where they found their hosts, together with a few invited guests. After a short social chat

the party repaired to the supper room. There a feast such as mine host Pinkham best knows how to provide, was awaiting them. The tasteful arrangement of the tables was only equalled by the *tasteful* character of the viands with which they were covered.

With the commendable promptness that always distinguishes editors on such occasions, they took their seats at the festive board. J. G. Abbott presided with his accustomed tact and grace, at the head of the table.

The assault upon the edibles was begun at once, and after the inner man had been duly cared for, the attention was next turned to an intellectual repast, made up of courses of speeches, toasts and songs. Letters were first read from several invited guests, who regretted their inability to be present. Then J. G. Abbott in behalf of the retiring board, welcomed the new board and invited guests, and proposed the following toast:

The New Board — "Ring out the old, ring in the new."

Responded to by Andrew P. Wiswell, who in a few graceful remarks returned to the old board the thanks of the new. He then proposed the second toast of the evening:

The Old Board.

This toast was eloquently responded to by Mr. Abbott, who spoke of the trials incident to editorship and the labor devoted to "THE ORIENT" during the past year. In closing he paid the compliments of the old to the new board, and expressed the wish that when they should finish the labors of the year they might not be compelled to engrave upon the tombstone of THE ORIENT the epitaph of many papers and editors, "Died of unpaid bills."

The New Curriculum.

Responded to by O. W. Rogers.

Mr. Coggan proposed:

The Class of '73.

Responded to very happily by A. F. Moulton, who closed by offering:

The Class of '72.

This toast was eloquently responded to by Harold Wilder.

H. M. Heath proposed:

The Boating Interest of Bowdoin — May it increase until the yellow spruces hit the winning line next July, ahead of all competitors.

This toast was received with enthusiastic applause, and was responded to by the Commodore, F. A. Ricker. He spoke of the work now being done, the fine material in the crew, the bright prospects of the future, and the duty devolving upon each one to labor heartily in this common cause.

Mr. Rogers proposed:

Our Secret Societies.

Ably responded to by S. L. Gross.

Mr. Abbott then proposed the last regular toast:

Our Invited Guests.

F. G. Dow responded to this toast in his usual manner, abounding in "corruscations and scintillations" of wit, which provoked roars of laughter. Impromptu toasts interspersed with music then followed. Mr. Heath proposed: "The Exiles of November at Yarmouth," which was responded to by W. C. Shannon. Mr. Wilder offered "The Admission of Ladies to the College" — they deserve a *warm* welcome. Responded to by Mr. Moulton, who offered the toast: "Prof. Packard" — a man honored by us all as a Christian, a scholar and a gentleman. Responded to by Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Elliot deemed the present a fitting occasion for urging the necessity of a closer social intercourse of the secret societies, and proposed: "The Union of Secret Societies." Responded to by W. A. Blake.

Mr. Dow then gave the toast: "The Military Department and its Efficient Professor." Responded to by Moulton. Mr. Abbott then offered the last toast of the evening, "Long life and happiness to all present," and with a song the jovial scene came to an end somewhat after the hour of midnight. All present were highly delighted with the success of the entire affair, pronouncing it one of the best times of college days. "*Vive la ORIENT.*" A. F. M.

There are four Birmese in Madison University, N. Y.

ALUMNI RECORD.

We earnestly request contributions to this column from the Alumni and friends of the College.

'10.—Arthur McArthur has retired from the practice of law, and is now residing in Limington.

'33.—William H. Allen, who has recently been elected President of the American Bible Society, studied law after his graduation, but did not practice it. He then devoted himself to teaching, and was Professor in various institutions until 1849, when he was unanimously elected President of Girard College, Philadelphia. In 1861 he resigned, and became President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, but he returned to Girard College in 1867, where he now is.

'37.—John J. Butler is Professor of Systematic Theology in Bates Theological Seminary at Lewiston.

'37.—Rev. Andrew Dunning died at Thompson, Ct., Thursday, March 22d.

'48.—The Hon. Dexter A. Hawkins continues his investigations into the financial affairs of New York City, and is Chairman of the Committee on Political Reform of the Union League.

'53.—William McArthur practices law at Limington.

'54.—Henry H. Smith is a lawyer in Boston. His office is No. 24 Old State House.

'60.—W. W. Thomas, Jr., has been chosen Secretary of the Board of Manufactures of Portland.

'60.—Horace H. Burbank is a lawyer at Limerick, and is also Register of Probate Court for York County.

'61.—Frank L. Dingley, editor of the *Lewiston Evening Journal*, sailed from New York on Saturday, for Europe. He proposes to make an extended tour through England, France, Italy and Germany, and will probably extend his journey to St. Petersburg.

'62.—Albion Burbank is Principal of the Academy at Kennebunk.

'64.—John Wight is teaching in Coopers-town, N. Y.

'67.—Napoleon Gray is practicing law at Harrison.

'68.—George L. Chandler is teaching at Mankato, Minnesota.

'68.—Leonard W. Rundlett is a civil engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

'71.—Kingsbury Bachelder is spending his vacation with us, and is pursuing the study of chemistry in the Laboratory.

'71.—E. P. Mitchell was in town the other day.

Written for THE ORIENT.

LIFE.

This life hath sunny smiles and sweet,
When blooming health and pleasure meet
To crown the young and gay;
When fortune's sky is fair and bright,
And future joys beguile the sight
With many a dazzling ray.

When fancied hope inspires the breast,
Nor care nor sorrow dare molest
The youthful happiness,
And friends, whose bosoms can rejoice
To hear and echo back the voice,
Unite the hours to bless.

And life hath cloudy frowns and drear,
When hidden grief and rising fear
And sorrows deep oppress;
When fortune's sky is dark with storms,
And nought appears but frightful forms
Of trouble and distress.

No soothing friend to smooth the brow,
Or feel a sympathetic glow
For kindred hearts that grieve;
And hope with pinion dark, forlorn,
Shoots from the view as if in scorn
The scenes of earth to leave.

But there's a brighter world than this,
Where endless life and happiness
Are to the ransomed given.
The ransom's paid, we've but to tread
The way the Lord himself hath led—
That way conducts to Heaven.

In Michigan University the lady Sophomores
haze handsome Freshmen by bindfolding and
then kissing them.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Junior Exhibition at Tufts has been abolished.

The students of Williams are turning their attention to "Theatricals" and Music.

Prof. Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College, is about to undertake a journey to India and the East.

To judge from their contents, quite a number of our exchanges seem to be in a combative state of mind.

A Yale Freshman thinks the signature of Daniel Webster very like the fac-simile in the dictionary.

The Faculty of Franklin College, Indiana, has resigned, and the college has ceased to exist for want of funds.

A Sophomore at Ann Arbor says: "He can't read Shakspeare. He'd as soon read the Bible." — *College Journal*.

The Sophomores of Wesleyan University are rejoiced at finishing "Analytics." But the Sophomores here dread "Calculus."

Lafayette College is to have a large scientific building, which will be 256 feet long, about 50 feet deep, and four stories high.

Prof.—"What sustained our Revolutionary sires?"

Fresh.—"Their legs, sir." — *Ex.*

Trinity College has sold its present site to the city of Hartford for \$600,000. The college is to be located on some other site in the same city.

It is reported that a list of lovers of mathematics throughout the country is being made. Lafayette has three, but they are all professors. — *Ex.*

Washington and Lee University, Va., has received an endowment of \$70,000 for a professorship. The institution now numbers 300 students.

Geological Prof. to Senior.—"How do crustacea breathe?"

Senior.—"Like fishes, through their fins." — *Vidette*.

The University of Nebraska has an endowment in lands which will soon be worth a million of dollars. It also receives State aid.

Princeton College has entered upon its one hundred and twenty-fifth year. It has 379 students, three of whom are from Japan, and one each from Syria, Turkey and China.

Lieut. A. M. Merrill, U. S. A., has been detailed as Military Instructor at Amherst, and Lieut. MacMurray to a similar position in the University of Missouri at Columbia.

The Harvard nine is restricted to Saturdays for playing during the coming season, and all clubs who desire to arrange matches with them should address their secretary as soon as possible. — *College Courant*.

R. D. C. Robbins, Professor of the Greek and German Languages and Literature in Middlebury College (Vt.) has resigned. He is well known to the public by his excellent American Edition of Xenophon's Memorabilia.

A popular and genial professor had asked a lady to sing. She begged to be excused, and he said he would not press her. "Indeed, Professor," she said, "I should not allow you to upon such short acquaintance." — *Chronicle*.

"What's in a name?" "The Central Wesleyan College of the Southwestern Conference of the German Methodist Episcopal Church" is the name of a college to be established in Bushnell, Illinois.

The following notice in regard to attendance upon the gymnasium at Amherst, has been published:

1. The following additions will be made by the Registrar to the general average rank of every student whose attendance, exercise, and deportment at the Gymnasium, and obedience to the laws of health, have been in perfect compliance with the rules and instructions of this Department. To each student whose average rank is ninety or more, *one-half unit*. To each average between eighty and ninety, *one unit*. To each average below eighty, *two units*.

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4t

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VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, MAY 6, 1872.

No. 2.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

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W. A. BLAKE,

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A. F. MOULTON,

G. S. MOWER.

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In this little world of ours we look at matters and things in general, from individual stand-points and through spectacles which narrow and not unfrequently tinge with a peculiar coloring, all objects comprised within our field of vision; and as we each possess our own distinct processes of thought, so do the classes of society severally possess a certain individuality of feeling in regard to great social questions. Our educational system, from its *alpha* in the primary schools to its *omega* in our universities, is one of these great questions, most important if we agree with the wise German that "the destiny of any nation, at any given moment, depends on the opinions of its young men under five-and-twenty," and very curious it is to note the differing opinions held concerning it among intelligent men.

No New-Englander, be he cultivated or untrained, believes that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." On the contrary he is thoroughly in favor of a moderate sipping from

the well-springs of knowledge. But very often the man of culture finds himself at sword's-points with his practical, energetic, self-made neighbor on the question as to the desirability of a young man's pursuing his study beyond the course held open to him by our free-school system, and supplementing it by that of the college, to which it legitimately leads.

To the scholar, urging the benefits of a collegiate education, the business man and the farmer usually reply with the trite argument that its attainment requires four of the best years of a man's life, and "time is money." Driven from this ground by proofs that the time and money spent in college—regarded simply as investments of capital—are most profitable in their rich returns to the faithful student, they retreat to the argument that in college young men are exposed to temptations which in many cases ruin them physically and mentally, and render them either useless or injurious to that society which their superior privileges should compel them to ornament and serve. Here they obstinately intrench themselves, in a position hard to be carried, for the same reason that a lie which is half a truth is more difficult to disprove than an utter falsehood.

For that there is a large kernel of truth in their objections to a collegiate course we shall not attempt to deny. Instances among the men we can point out in any walk of life offer incontestable witness to the sad reality of the deplorable results thus predicted, but they are by no means so numerous as some would have us believe.

After all, the vast majority of those who have received a college education are good neighbors and honest citizens, if nothing more, and it is the cultivated men of our country who give tone to its social relations and, in any crisis, direct its political policy. Since, then, the graduates of our colleges, as professional men, play so important

a part in our society at large, let us take an inside view, and endeavor to discover what this ordeal of temptation to which they are subjected in process of their education really is; how much of what its advocates claim is true.

Gather sixty or a hundred young men from different quarters of the State, some reared in the country and some city bred, and you will have a class composed of good, bad and indifferent material. No chemical union takes place, fusing the whole incongruity into uniformity, but the various elements mutually repel each other, and three sets are created. During the process of fermentation into these distinct sets however, another feature appears. The good remains good, the bad remains bad, but a portion of the indifferent concomitant vacillates for a considerable period between the two others and finally unites with one of them and becomes thenceforth identified with it.

As term follows term the good and indifferent elements suffer least change. The bad set becomes worse, as is very natural, and so the matter continues until graduation, when some of the latter occasion, among their acquaintances in the outside world, remarks like those hinted at in the beginning of this article.

Now we claim that the responsibility of a young man's ruin can very rarely be brought home to college influence. College is not a reform school under a softer name; it is not even a house of correction. The student life is indeed one of great liberty, and there may be danger in some cases, arising from the sudden relaxation of home influence. Still, if one possesses an inclination to evil courses, ready, in all its deformity, to break forth the instant opportunity is given it, there remains only a question of time, and sooner or later it will appear even in the home circle, and if a young man enters college with dissipated habits already a second nature, the result of their continuance would be developed at least as rapidly without as within the cloister walls. The temptations of college are simply those of the world, and are less dangerous in fact, because reasoned and advised against by Professors whose high attainments must command the respect of all their pupils.

On the other hand, the advantages of completing the curriculum are obvious. Our American life is too active and too pressing a struggle to permit of devoting many years to study alone, and our American colleges can scarcely claim to do more than open to a man the broad fields of instruction; point out to him the worthiest goals and start him on the best paths for future self-improvement. When we have comprehended these we congratulate ourselves complacently as for a duty well performed; and when, by four years' labor, we have obtained the keys potent to unlock the gates of knowledge, we too often let them hang idly upon the wall till they become rusty and unfit for use. Yet "knowledge is power," and the crumbs of it which we gather in college, add strength and vitality to all our undertakings. Casting aside consideration of different portions of the curriculum, still the habits of application inculcated, and the acquaintance with trained thought gained during the short college course are such mighty weapons in the hands of one accustomed to their use, that a collegiate training is now considered as almost indispensable to success in any of the so-called learned professions.

We would not think of discountenancing commerce because some of those who "go down to the sea in ships" are drowned; we would not abolish railroads even with the last year's percentage of casualties staring us in the face. And because here and there one graduate either allows his privileges to run to waste or employs them as means to compass a bad end, we should not condemn the system which annually bestows upon so many worthy young men the manifold advantages of a liberal education. *Blake.*

PROHIBITION

We have in this State the anomalous appearance of a law enforced by its enemies. The old statute for the suppression of the liquor traffic, which has laid dormant so long, has been roused up, and shows a vigor which astonishes both friends and foes. Those people who have always been lamenting the evils of intemperance and waiting for the day when some such law as the present should come to the rescue, now

shake their heads ominously and hint that there is a mistake somewhere. They never meant to interfere with the use of spirits as a medicine. O, no! The sprained joints and the ailments that have been cured by alcohol in its various forms *medicinally* used, come freshly to their minds. It is curious how many such instances they remember, and how fondly they linger over the recollection. Few individuals can be found of all those who have advocated the measure who now support it fully. The men whose business has been to retail liquors, finding their occupation gone, organize themselves into vigilance committees, determined to see that no druggist or other person evades the law. They wish by strict enforcement to make it unpopular. They prophesy that society will be wrecked and all our prospects blighted if this state of affairs continues, and wait in grim defiance for the fulfilment of their prophecy.

The class known as moderate drinkers, who scorn the thought that they fancy the taste of liquor themselves, do most of the talking on the subject. A prohibitory statute is proper and necessary they say; they have always lent their influence in its favor; but a law that prevents a man's getting a drink occasionally when he needs it, is perfectly shocking. It is an interference with personal liberty that can never be allowed.

In short, the whole State is moved by the simple enforcement of a law which its people, through their representatives, made years ago, and which they have ratified again and again, both in legislature and by popular ballot.

This is not an edifying spectacle—most seriously we say it. To the general observer it seems that the people of this State are either very fickle, or else they do not know what they really want. We believe that neither of these suppositions is correct. The citizens have put in practice a theory before they were ready for it. They have attempted to force a good measure by the strong hand of the law, while the moral sense of the people—the body of which the hand of the law is but a member—has not been sufficiently strengthened. The body politic, like the physical body, is no stronger than

its weakest part, and the measure is not successful.

We should be sorry to see any check to the temperance cause, and hope there may be none. Whether the present excitement shall prove an injury or otherwise, the principle of the cause is right and will go forward.

Our preference is for the old way of agitating the matter, of showing the disastrous effects of using stimulants. We would keep it before the public, not as a political measure, but as a social and moral question. When the people see temperance in its true bearings they will give it their support; and when the masses are ready to support a prohibitory law such a law will not be needed, for intoxicating drinks will cease to be used. Then if an enactment is needed for exceptional cases, it will come of itself, without discussion and without excitement.

PROFESSOR PACKARD.

We doubt if there is a man connected as a professor with any college in America, to-day, whose name gives rise to more interest, admiration and respect, than that of the venerable Professor Alpheus S. Packard of Bowdoin College. The thread of his whole life, but more especially his history in connection with this institution, has become a matter of no little interest and pride to *us all*,—to the professors who have been associated with him, to the Alumni who still hold his memory dear in their hearts, and to the undergraduates of the college who will never weary in strewing flowers in the pathway of his life. And it is through this especial interest, and constant appeals, that the writer has been induced to gather up such biographical facts as were conveniently at hand, and offer them to the public. To be sure they are very limited, but even these few we are confident will be received with pleasure.

It was in June, 1811, that the professor, then a young man seeking for an education, entered Phillips Exeter Academy. Here he came under the instruction of the eminent teacher, Dr. Abbott. The institution at that time was finan-

cially in excellent condition, and was thus enabled to afford much pecuniary aid to its students. Young Packard at that time boarded at the house of a Capt. Halliburton, and among his fellow boarders were Jared Sparks, John G. Palfrey, George Bancroft and Charles Briggs, all of whom have since achieved a national reputation.

The next year, 1812, young Packard entered Bowdoin College. The institution was then in its infancy. The new student at once gained the admiration of his instructors and classmates. From first to last it may be said he was earnest and active, and being possessed of a high culture, in fact, of all endowments, intellectual, social and personal, which adorn and ennoble the man, his future was full of promise and hope. Soon after his graduation he became the assistant of the late Rev. Reuben Nason, Principal of Gorham Academy, and here he discharged his duties ably and well. Thus, for three years he was engaged in teaching, being employed, after leaving Gorham, in academies and schools in Wiscasset, Hallowell and Bucksport. Many a time have we fallen in company with some elderly lady or gentleman who has told us of his or her school days under the instruction of the present professor, when he presided over his little flock with so much interest.

But it seems that the rising professor had not been forgotten by his *alma mater* for at the close of his three years' service as a teacher, he was called to a position among the Faculty of the College. From September, 1819, to 1824, he was successively Tutor of Languages and Geometry, Languages and Mathematics, and Languages and Metaphysics.

In 1824 he succeeded Professor Newman as Professor of Ancient Languages, and this position he held up to about seven years since. From 1842 to 1845 he was also Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, thus assuming double duty, though a tutor was provided who rendered him some little assistance. It is needless to say that the college at this time, as regards finances at least, was in a very restricted condition.

In 1865 Professor Packard resigned the Professorship of Ancient Languages and was chosen

Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion, and in 1869 he was appointed Librarian of the College, both of which positions he holds at the present time.

During his connection with the college he has seen fifty-eight classes go out from the institution, and he readily recalls the names of the several students.

Living here amid the scenes of his long and earnest labors, how pleasant must be his every thought and remembrance. Since he came upon the stage of college life many years with their changes have swept by, and many a professor, classmate, student and friend, has gone from earth into that silent kingdom whence no traveler ever returns. We are pleased to know that here amid these old college buildings, these moaning pines, these old and joyous recollections, the professor will spend the remainder of his days. It will matter not to him when he shall make his journey across the river into the silent land. In any event he will go prepared to meet his Saviour and crowned with garlands of Honor and Love.

DATTON.

Prof. Edward H. Morse has commenced his course of lectures on Comparative Zoölogy, to the Junior Class. The Professor has a wonderful power of delineation and is a very pleasing lecturer. He has very kindly and generously offered to deliver a lecture in town for the benefit of the Bowdoin boating interest.

Prof. Taylor recently lectured to the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes, on "Action," as connected with oratory. The Professor takes a somewhat liberal view of the case and thinks the oratory of the present age is polished, but not earnest enough.

Recently our esteemed Prof. Chadbourne, was elected to the Presidency of Williams College, vice Dr. Hopkins resigned. Prof. Chadbourne has given universal satisfaction here, and we shall deeply regret parting with him.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.
 Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P. M.
 Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

LOCAL.

Have we a "medium" among us?

Were the committee satisfied with *that* jug?

A Junior thinks vaccination is a *taking* thing.

An eating club for the boating men has been established.

Two more Sophomores have gone over to the new course.

A Sophomore defines Practical Botany as "hooking plants."

The Juniors are getting on *swimmingly* in their boat practice.

The Juniors have commenced to drill in the open air on the campus.

President Chamberlain will deliver the oration "Memorial Day," in Portland.

When will "that course of lectures" be finished? Ticket holders are anxious.

A. J. Boardman, '73, having recovered from his severe illness, has returned to college duties.

The Maine Boating Association held its annual meeting in Portland, April 16th. Among the officers chosen was F. S. Waterhouse, '73, Secretary.

The Sophomores are beginning to look for a class nine to represent their interest in base ball.

The appointments for the '68 prize are as follows: J. G. Abbott, S. L. Gross, H. Harris, H. M. Heath, J. Richards, Jr., and H. Wilder.

Chess has attracted attention already this term. Who forfeited the championship of last term? Why were not those last games played?

We were very much gratified by the receipt of the article printed in the present issue, from a member of '39, and trust that other of the alumni will "go and do likewise."

Clinics are held every Saturday forenoon at 10 o'clock. Patients treated free of charge. Dr. T. T. Sabine occupies the place of Prof. Greene, and is very skilful in the use of the knife.

The Sophomore and Freshman classes will be "turned out" soon for military instruction. The commissioned, and perhaps the non-commissioned officers, will be chosen from the Junior class.

The members of the Boat Club are respectfully requested to call at 24 Winthrop Hall and pay this term's dues. Please respond immediately, as the funds are much needed to clear the debt on the boat house.

The Senior and Junior Exhibition at the end of last term, passed off very well indeed. The first prize was awarded to J. G. Abbott, subject, "British Politics," and the second to Harold Wilder, subject, "Touissant l'Ouverture."

A Freshman exhibiting a very scurrilous letter which he had received, to a friend.—Friend remarks, "this is anonymous." "Yes," says Freshy, "it's the most anonymous thing I ever saw."

Friends and Alumni who subscribed last summer for the purpose of sending a crew to Worcester, will confer a great favor to the boating interest if they will immediately send the sums due, to the treasurer of the Bowdoin Club. Post office address, W. C. Shannon, Treasurer B. B. C., Brunswick, Me.

The contestants for the "St. Croix" prize, were elected the last week of last term. Peucinia elected S. L. Gross, A. F. Moulton and J. G. Abbott. Athenea elected H. W. Chapman, F. E. Whitney and M. Coggan. The debate will take place May 6th, upon the question, *Resolved*, That the Voluntary Immigration of the Chinese is advantageous to this country.

The Junior boat crew came near meeting with a serious accident Saturday. They had pulled over the course and were passing under the bridge on their return, when an eddy caught the bow of the boat and swung it around. The water was very rough at the time, and as soon as the side of the boat was turned to the current it filled and sunk. The crew with considerable difficulty swam ashore.

Mr. J. B. Taylor, Professor of Elocution in Bowdoin College, is giving instruction in that branch at the Normal School, in this village. Friday evening, previous to the commencement of Mr. Abbott's lecture, he favored the audience with two selections in reading, from Dickens, the Death of Little Dombey, and Scrooge's Christmas Dream. They were well rendered, and without the affectation so often accompanying the efforts of professional elocutionists.—*Farmington Chronicle*.

An exchange reminds us that the phrase "too thin"—generally regarded as slang—is a quotation from Shakespeare. In act 5, scene 2, of Henry VIII., the Monarch retorts as follows to the fulsome adulations of the Bishop of Winchester:—

"You were ever good at sudden commendations,
Bishop of Winchester. But know I come not,
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence
They are *too thin* and base to hide offences."

Boating men are working lively. The Junior four have been out on the river already this season. Our single-scullers have begun their work for the season. We hope to be able to give the names of the "College Six" in our next issue. While the students are working, the friends of boating outside are not idle. The thanks of the club are especially due the Faculty for the very generous manner in which they answered the call for aid.

Deacons' daughters are proverbially good company, though deacons themselves may not be. A student who went home from prayer meeting with the deacon's daughter, Miss Nellie, who lived half a mile from the church, took so circuitous a route that two hours were consumed on the road. They arrived at the time of family prayers and as they approached the house they heard the deacon in a stentorian voice exclaiming: "O, Lord, take care of my Nellie, wherever she may be." Student said good bye without going in.

Even those who had seen previous exhibitions were surprised at the skill and courage displayed by our boys in the exhibition at Portland. We copy from the *Press* a report of it:—

THE BOWDOIN ATHLETES.—Those who occupied seats at the City Hall last night were taken completely by surprise at the daring feats performed by the class from Bowdoin College. It was, without exception, the most wonderful exhibition ever seen in Portland, and the famous Hanlons, who have heretofore been regarded as the champion gymnasts of America, never attempted such acts in any of their visits here as were given by these young gentlemen. We could fill a column with a detailed description of the performance, had we time and space. Most of the acts were entirely new, and each was rapturously applauded in turn. Mr. Cram is the greatest contortionist we ever saw, and the feats of Sargent, the director of the troupe, upon the trapeze, were fearful to behold. Standing upon the slender bar hung in mid-air, he stood erect without touching his hands, then threw his body into different attitudes, and then putting the trapeze in motion he swung backwards and forwards like a pendulum, standing erect, and preserving his equilibrium only by his outstretched arms. Next he raised a common rocking-chair to his perch and sat down in it with great coolness; then pushed it out upon the points of the rockers, and "tilting" it back took his seat and surveyed the audience. A ladder was next sent up, and he balanced it upon the slender rod and coolly climbed several rounds. Sending this back to the stage, he hung head downward, suspended by his toes; then dropping, he turned in the air and landed on his feet. The audience held their breath during these fearful acts, but when he had come safely down they burst into thundering applause. By selecting this incident we do not mean to draw any comparison between Mr. Sargent and his comrades, for all were worthy of the highest praise, but to give the reader who was not present some idea of the character of the exhibition. We do not think the class realized much

money by their visit, but they have shown us how they teach gymnastics at Bowdoin.

The following is the programme of the Senior Exhibition of April 8. It was not arranged in time for our last issue. The programme contains the names of those only whose parts were spoken, though all who did not take part in the fall exhibition were allowed to contend for the prizes.

MUSIC.

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin.
Samuel L. Gross, Brunswick.

2. America.

Marcellus Coggan, Bristol.

3. German Version from the English of Mitford.
* N. D. A. Clarke, Portland.

MUSIC.

4. New Departure.

George H. Cummings, Portland.

5. Greek Version from the English of Webster.

* William G. Reed, Woolwich.

6. Educational Suffrage.

Weston Lewis, Pittston.

MUSIC.

7. Modern Philosophy.

Herbert M. Heath, Gardiner.

8. German Version from the Greek of Demosthenes.

* Augustus F. Moulton, Scarborough.

9. Civilization of the Ancient Peruvians.

Simeon P. Meads, S. Limington.

MUSIC.

10. Latin Versiop from the English of Croly.

* D. William Snow, Portland.

11. Toussaint l'Ouverture.

Harold Wilder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUSIC.

* Juniors.

The prizes were awarded to J. G. Abbott and Harold Wilder.

To the Editors of THE ORIENT.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN:—I have just received a copy of THE ORIENT, with the passage marked in which you inquire for information in regard to the "*Bowdoin Portfolio*," the first number of which has fallen under your eye. It is like waking from a dream to look back thirty-three years to the Spring of 1839, when a few Seniors of us made a contract by which Josephus Griffin issued in April a specimen number of our "new enterprise," the said "*Bowdoin Portfolio*." The second number was published in June, followed by other issues, monthly, until the end of the year. I have before me a bound copy of these

numbers, which I preserve as a monument of the college genius of that year! Possibly Judge Barrows of our class may have preserved the same. I am very sure that John Dunlap must have left them among his college treasures. Perhaps they may be found in one of the Bowdoin libraries. If my memory of the matter is not wrong, the idea of this magazine was suggested by Weston, class of '39. At any rate, he was chairman of the editorial committee, with Allen and Fuller of the same class, Soule of '40, and Magoun of '41, as associate editors. Excuse me for speaking of these boys of that time, in the familiar college style. Our Professors of that day reckoned it an academic indecorum to dignify us by the title of *Mister*, until after our graduation. The titled dignitaries into which these boys have now grown, are doubtless, in the opinion of the sterner fathers, the happy result of proper repression and snubbing while under college discipline. *Tempora mutantur.*

I am happy to note that all the editors of the *Portfolio* are still living, and occupying positions of usefulness.

Rev. C. F. Allen, after a successful ministry of many years, is now President of the State Industrial College, at Orono. Hon. B. A. G. Fuller, lawyer, editor or judge, formerly at Augusta, is now in business in Boston. Prof. E. P. Weston, for many years engaged in educational labors in Maine, is now at the head of a collegiate institution for young ladies at Lake Forest, Ill. Rev. J. B. L. Soule is Professor of Ancient Languages in the Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill. Rev. G. F. Magoun, D.D., is President of Iowa College, at Grinnell.

Most of these men have done considerable editorial service since their *apprenticeship* on the *Bowdoin Portfolio*, and all have preserved the literary tastes then and there developed.

The hour which I have just spent in running over the pages of the *Portfolio* has awakened many pleasant reminiscences. When you, young gentlemen, shall have been removed as far from your college life, you will doubtless find a similar pleasure in reviewing the pages of the more elegant ORIENT.

Yours truly,

1839.

ALUMNI RECORD.

We earnestly request contributions to this column from the Alumni and friends of the College.

'33.—Rev. Samuel Harris, S. T. D., lately our President, and at present Professor in the Yale Divinity School, sailed for Europe April 20th, to be absent until the middle of September.

'37.—Rev. Elias Bond is stationed in the Sandwich Islands.

'37.—Rev. W. W. Rand is connected with the "Tract House," in New York City.

'39.—Rev. Chas. F. Allen, President of the State Agricultural College at Orono, will address the State Sunday-School Convention May 23d.

'40.—Ezra Abbott, LL. D., is Bussey Professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation in Harvard University.

'44.—Chas. W. Larrabee is a lawyer at Bath.

'50.—Judge Thomas R. Smith died lately in Memphis, Tenn.

'64.—Rev. Webster Woodbury of Skowhegan, will address the State Sunday-School Convention on "Illustrative Teaching," May 23d.

'70.—A. J. Curtis is attending medical lectures here this term.

'70.—J. B. Redman has recently been admitted to the bar, and will practice law at Ellsworth.

'72.—Simeon P. Meads is Principal of the Brunswick High School.

'72.—Weston Lewis is Principal of the Gardiner High School.

Vassar College numbers four hundred young ladies, and is reported to have recently started a college publication called "*The Vassar Miscellany*." Mis(s)cellany?

The last copy which we have received of the *Williams Vidette* contains a very interesting series of papers under the general title of "Our Course of Study." These papers are furnished by the Professors of the various departments.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Thieves trouble Yale students.

Beloit College longs for a gymnasium.

Amherst feels the need of a constant supply of water.

\$70,000 are to be expended in enlarging the college for the blind, at Vinton, Iowa.

The following speaks for itself:

A few evenings since, N. of '72 ascended the stage, made his bow, and began his chapel oration: This is the age of development; we stand between the early dawn of civilization and the final consummation of human progress. We read in books and nature the history of man's existence, and our prophetic minds pierce the clouds which drape our future in a——." Just here Mr. N. was in the midst of a beautiful gesture, with one hand pointing back to the past, and the other gracefully rising to the future, his memory failed and down came his arms. Placing his eyes on the floor, and running his hands through his hair, the sentence is recalled. Again he begins to speak, again the arms are outstretched, and again he breaks down. At length his friends become alarmed, he grows desperate, and determines to occupy his time if he has to speak extempore. He says, "There! I knew I would forget it. I began to memorize that thing three weeks ago. My mind is as destitute of ideas as the palm of my hand is of hair, or as my chum's face is of whiskers." In this strain he proceeds to speak of the unmitigated nuisance of chapel orations—the doctor's patience is exhausted, and he exclaims, "Mr. N. are you speaking your chapel piece?" Mr. N. replies, "I am, sir," and everybody sees that they have been dreadfully sold. If anybody can get up a more complete humbug than this we will yield them the palm. To our dying day we shall be bothered to know who was the most unsuspecting victim.—*Argus*.

There are 33 colleges in Ohio, and 29 in Pennsylvania.

We welcome to our exchange list "*The Volante*," published at the University of Chicago.

All the members of the Sophomore class of the University of Nashville are sons of former graduates of that college, with one exception, and he has two brothers and an uncle who graduated there.—*Univ. Reporter*.

There are now 51 students in our State Agricultural College at Orono.

A Japanese Ambassador is quietly investigating our system of education.

The Library of Michigan University has been increased by 1000 volumes this year.

Four Indians are pursuing a course of study at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

Scene—Recitation in Mental Philosophy.

Prof.—“Which is the most delicate of the senses?”

Senior.—“The sense of touch.”

Prof.—“Give an illustration.”

Senior.—“Well, my chum can feel his moustache which no one else can see.”—*Ex.*

Cornell University has been induced by a consideration of \$150,000 to open her doors to lady students.

Columbia College pays her president and professors larger salaries than any other college in the country.

Prof. A. D. Hepburn, a graduate of the University of Virginia, has recently been elected President of Miami University.

Edward Everett Hale will deliver the oration and Walt. Whitman the poem, at the coming Dartmouth Commencement.

The semi-centennial of the Yale Divinity School will be celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of May.

The Hon. William Whiting, of Boston, will deliver the oration before the Literary Societies of Colby University at the coming Commencement.

The motto of the “Medics” of Michigan University is: *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. Their translation is: “Nothing good in the dead but their bones.”

Atom took away the appetite from a whole table of Freshmen at Commons recently, by asking them: “Why is the Thayer Club an important branch of our educational tree?”—“Because it is decidedly the best place to observe Comparative *Philology*.” Freshmen ate little that day.—*Advocate*.

A Harvard student defines “flirtation” as “attention without intention.”

It has been suggested that the Yale students who went on a dredging expedition to Nantucket and vicinity, contributed more to Neptune than they took from him.

At Amherst they have had the second edition of a “Cogia Hassan riot.” The cause was “the lecture, stereopticon and gift show exhibition given by Prof. St. Clair.”

Williams is soon to have a boarding house where students can obtain good board for two dollars and a-half per week. It will cost \$10,000, and will contain twenty-two rooms.

Some genius has proposed a convention of undergraduate students from all colleges for the purpose of obtaining redress for their wrongs. “Then,” ardently exclaims an exchange, “the tyrants of our College Faculties would stand aghast at the outburst of the spirit of independence. Harvard men would have societies without being liable to a penalty; Amherst men could dance without having to appeal to the courts for protection, and Princeton men could be relieved from the obligation to pay washerwomen’s bills and *Nassau Lit* subscriptions in advance to the college treasurer.”—*Chronicle*.

EDITORS’ BOOK TABLE.

INSTINCT IN ANIMALS AND MEN. By Prof. P. A. Chadbourne. G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York.

At the present day there is a growing tendency in cultivated circles to read the works of scientific men and devote thought to their various theories and speculations.

Lectures upon science, particularly upon subjects directly related to Natural History, are popular among all classes, and the ideas of Darwin, Huxley and their school have become familiar to us all.

It is with real pleasure therefore that we take up Professor Chadbourne’s work on Instinct, and find a volume compiled from a series of lectures actually delivered in Lowell during the past year, written in entertaining style, abounding in apt illustration, and replete with interesting information, all of which, by the happy talent of the author, is made to bear directly upon the points he proves.

Professor Chadbourne evidently believes that “the noblest study of mankind is man,” and by means of a

"diagram of powers" we are made to comprehend clearly and concisely his reasoning in regard to the qualities common to men and animals, the degree in which they are possessed by each, and also the higher intellectual qualities enjoyed by men alone.

Instinct is treated in an exhaustive manner, and its nature and office thoroughly explained. And we find that while instincts are common to both men and animals, yet "above these instincts is Intellect, by which the being comprehends relations and the results of its own acts. In the animal, this is so low, or rather so weak, as to be subordinated to the instincts of the body. In man it is the servant of a higher nature, which, by the aid of the intellect, subordinates and controls the instincts of the body."

Men and animals have also sensibilities and will, but in a very different degree, these qualities filling a much wider place in man's nature than in that of the brute.

A review which should do justice to the merits of such a work, would require more space than our columns will admit of, but we will add that its logic is unexceptional, its reasoning sharp and keen, while the whole book is alive with the freedom of the lecture room, and is the more agreeable because possessing an easy style and clearness of diction too often wanting in essays upon subjects kindred to those of which it treats.

Harper's Monthly, an ever welcome visitor, lies before us. The May number is extremely interesting, and has a brilliant corps of contributors. Among others we notice Porte Crayon, who some years since identified himself with "*Harper*," and became so well known to its readers. He presents the second paper of "The Mountains" and enlivens his articles with many characteristic sketches. Rufus Home continues "The Story of Tammany," and the present issue contains portraits of some who have rendered "Tammany Hall" famous in the past, as well as of the clique who have made it infamous in these later days. The "Easy Chair," and the other Editorial Departments, which follow, are as entertaining as usual, which is giving them the highest praise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVINITY SCHOOL

OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

This School is open to persons of all denominations. Pecuniary aid is afforded to those who are needy and deserving. The next Academic Year will begin Sept. 26th.

A Catalogue will be sent, and further information will be given, on application to PROF. OLIVER STEARNS, D.D., or PROF. E. J. YOUNG, Cambridge, Mass.

May 6, 1872.

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Brunswick, Feb. 1871.

4t

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1872-73.

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There are *extra* voluntary examinations in the Classics at admission; *honors* in the Classics and in Mathematics at the end of the second year; and *honors* at graduation in the Classics, the Modern Languages, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Physics and Natural History. The College respects and does not seek to influence the religious convictions of its students. . . . The annual expenses of a student are not necessarily any larger than at many other colleges. Many students pay *all* their expenses with from \$600 to \$800 a year. There are ninety-three Scholarships, of the average annual value of about \$250 apiece, besides beneficiary funds, a loan fund, monitorships, and prizes for English writing, elocution, and reading.

DIVINITY SCHOOL. A three years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. There are no tests concerning opinion or belief applicable to either teachers or students. There are four resident professors, two lecturers, two instructors, and a librarian. The School library is large and valuable. Liberal pecuniary aid is given to those who need it.

LAW SCHOOL. A two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The subjects of examination for the degree are Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Civil Procedure at Common Law, Evidence, and Equity. Instruction is given in all these subjects, and in sundry others, every year. The Library (16,000 vols.) has no rival among libraries connected to Law Schools. There are eight scholarships of \$100 each.

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DENTAL SCHOOL. This school is in one sense a branch of the Medical School; but it has three distinct professorships of dental subjects, maintains separate laboratories and an infirmary for dental operations, and gives the separate degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. The instruction covers the whole academic year; but there is a winter session (Sept. 26 to Feb. 10) and a summer session (Feb. 17 to June 25).

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. This school has been entirely reorganized, and now offers very systematic and complete courses of study in all departments of science, pure and applied. 1. A four years' course of study in Civil and Topographical Engineering for the degree of Civil Engineer. 2. A three years' course in Practical and Theoretical Chemistry for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 3. A three years' course in Natural History for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 4. A three years' course in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The school also offers to *teachers*, or persons who mean to become teachers, a one year's course of study in the elements of Natural History, Chemistry, and Physics, which is intended to qualify teachers to teach science by the modern methods of experiment and observation. Lastly, the school offers thorough instruction for advanced students in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Geology, Botany and Mathematics. Students in the Scientific School may take rooms in College buildings; they have all the general advantages of connection with the University. There are four Scholarships of \$150 each.

MINING SCHOOL. A four years' course of study for the degree of Mining Engineer. The first three years of the course are identical with the first three years of the Engineering Course in the Scientific School. The fourth year is devoted to Economic Geology, Exploitation of Mines, Metallurgy, and Assaying.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION. The School of Agriculture and Horticulture recently established in execution of the will of Benjamin Bussey, gives thorough instruction in Agriculture, Useful and Ornamental Gardening, and Stock Raising. In order to give the student a sound basis for a thorough knowledge of these Arts, the School supplies instruction in Physical Geography,

Meteorology, and the elements of Geology, in Chemistry and Physics, in the elements of Botany, Zoology, and Entomology, in Levelling and Road-building, and in French and German.

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The regular course of study, to be pursued by candidates for a degree, will fill three years. The instruction of the first year's course is given at the Lawrence Scientific School, in Cambridge; that of the second and third years' course at the Bussey Institution, which is situated near the village of Jamaica Plain, about five miles southwest of Boston. The teachings of the school are illustrated by the rich scientific collections of the University, and by a botanic garden, a large and profitable farm, greenhouses, propagating houses, and field experiments. The single object of the school is to promote and diffuse a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Full information about this School may be obtained by addressing Prof. F. H. STORER, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCE. After Commencement, 1872, the ordinary degree of Master of Arts will be conferred only upon examination. The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science have recently been established. They are given on examination. *All three degrees are open to graduates of other colleges*, as well as to graduates in Arts or Science of this University; but certain additional examinations may be required of Bachelors of Arts or Science, or Philosophy of either of these Universities. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts must pursue some course of liberal study at the University for at least one year after taking the Bachelor's degree; candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy must study at the University at least two years after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts; candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science must pursue for three years a course of scientific study embracing at least two subjects, but only two of these years need be spent at this University. In special cases the request of residence at the University may be remitted to Bachelors of Arts or Science of Harvard University who are candidates for higher degrees.

For information concerning these degrees address Prof. J. M. PEIRCE, Secretary of Academic Council, Cambridge.

The numerous elective courses of instruction in Harvard College have recently been opened to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College and of other colleges. An undergraduate of Harvard College cannot, at the best, pursue more than fifteen of these courses before taking the Bachelor's degree. The seventy elective courses for 1872-3 therefore offer a wide choice of new studies to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, as well as of other institutions. . . . Three courses of instruction in the Divinity School will be open to Bachelors of Arts, viz., those on Ecclesiastical History, New Testament Criticism, and the First Three Centuries of Christianity. . . . Instruction in Sanskrit, Icelandic, and Gothic is offered to competent students. . . . Courses of University Lectures will be given during 1872-3 on Jurisprudence, History, and some topics in Social Science. These lectures, taken in connection with the College courses on Political Economy and Roman Law and certain of the College courses on History, will provide a full year's work in Political Science. . . . There will be courses of University Lectures on some Art subjects and on some special subjects in Science, as heretofore. . . . Advanced students will be received into the Botanical Laboratory (Prof. GRAY), the Chemical Laboratory (Prof. COOKE), the Physical Laboratory (Prof. GRUBBS), the Physical Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. TOWNBEND and HULL), the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry (Prof. STORER), the Physiological Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. BOWDITCH), and into the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Prof. AGASSIZ, HAGEN, and SHALES). There is field teaching in Geology and Botany both in term time and vacation.

The Academic Year begins in all departments of the University on the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. There is a recess from December 24 to January 6 inclusive.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College will be held this year, on June 27, 28, 29, and September 26, 27, 28, beginning at 8 A. M. of June 27 and September 26. Examinations for admission to those departments of the Scientific and Mining Schools and of the Bussey Institution for which there are admission examinations, will be held on June 27 and September 26, beginning at 9 A. M.

For Catalogues (second edition, 1871-72), Examination Papers, or Circulars, address James W. Harris, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Bowdoin College.

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President.

THOMAS C. UPHAM, D.D., LL.D.,
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Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.JOHN S. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature.STEPHEN J. YOUNG, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages; Secretary.CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.GEORGE L. GOODALE, A.M., M.D.,
Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science, Professor of Applied Chemistry.CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, Jr., A.M., Ph.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
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DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Sallust.

Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

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The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

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At the death of HON. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1810) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late COL. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

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Their Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is	16,538
Medical Library,	3,350
Pecunian,	6,850
Athenæan,	5,000

Total,

32,588

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00. Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College—Thursday.

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Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory, and English Literature.WALTER WELLS, A.M.,
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Professor of Modern Languages.CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
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Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, JR., M.D.,
Professor of Natural History.HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

This Department is just established and in operation. The requirements for admission are Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Physical and Political Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, English Grammar, Latin—Harkness's Introductory Book or its equivalent.

The Course of Study comprises—

LANGUAGES: English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo Saxon, one year.

MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

CHEMISTRY: In all its branches and applications.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

PHILOSOPHY: Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The object of this Course is to give a more practical direction to study, and to fit the student for his actual position in life. The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters, presents an excellent locality for pursuits of this character; while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE is also instituted, in which the studies of the two College Courses are pursued to their culmination in a profession. Provision is made for the following Schools:

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, MAY 20, 1872.

No. 3.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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TERMS—\$2 00 a year; single copies, 15 cents.

Address communications to THE ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.

THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Demmison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

INDIVIDUALITY.

What individuality is, none can say. It is something easily comprehended yet not expressed—the law of existence rather than existence itself. Sit in any public place and read the faces of the people as they pass, and see the different expressions they bear. Here comes a bustling, pushing man, thrusting others aside, caring only for his own interests. He does not speak, yet you feel instantly that you despise him. You would shun his acquaintance, you pity those with whom he is connected. Another comes more slowly, with an envious, sour expression upon his face. He would like to be what he is not. He aspires to something better than his present condition and feels that he has been wronged by circumstances. That is his nature. You know it instinctively and you know too that he would never be satisfied. Restless, unthankful, he would spurn an empire were it his and curse destiny because the world did not belong to him. Turn now to that mild, meek person

by his side. What a contrast! If you were in trouble you would go to him as to a friend. A glance at his countenance revives your sinking faith in humanity. Self is a secondary thought with him. He would tell you that the world is good enough, that this is a joyous existence, and that the sweetest joy of all is to see others happy. For himself he wants but little, takes the good things of life as boons undeserved, and only given to be shared with those more worthy than himself. His smile sheds a kindly radiance like the halo around the head of the virgin. A loud, coarse laugh disturbs your train of thought. The careless fellow yonder—or rather pair of fellows, for such are never seen alone—swing along, indifferent as to whether the world wags or not. They are drifting through life, whirled about by every eddy, greeting each change of current with a laugh.

The kind and motherly woman, the girl pert and flippant, or modest and gentle, as the case may be; the man of business, prompt and incisive, the person always stupid—these pass before you, each with his own character, and exhibiting a peculiar individuality.

Now turn from this living panorama and consider what it teaches. There is a lesson here if we can comprehend it, a lesson in the line of our thought. No two persons are alike. They cannot be alike, and it is folly to attempt it. Therefore let each work out his destiny in his own way. Some one has said that no person is ever great by imitation. Providence does not design that he should be. Here is where many fail. They copy the manner of another and try to assume his style, but we can always see that it is an ill-fitting garment they wear. David could conquer in his own equipments but not in the armor of Saul. It by no means follows that it is wrong to study and to improve one's self in every possible way. We merely ask that no attempt be made to cover up individuality. In

our search for knowledge let us not blindly accept every theory as true, but weigh the ideas we find and give an independent judgment as to their value. The same rule applies to all reading and to all study. This mental food must be digested and become a part of ourselves, or it will do as much harm as good. Samuel Johnson would have been a cipher if he had left his own heavy thoughts and copied the versatility of Goldsmith. Imagine Hawthorne imitating the composition of Carlyle. We might go on citing examples and drawing inferences, but we forbear. The one great lesson that we learn, however, whether it be from the faces of the crowd, from the lives of great men or from our own bosoms, is that each individual has a character peculiar to himself and that if he wins success it must be done in his own way and not by copying another's virtues. A.T.M.

When the valorous Knight of La Mancha so gallantly charged the thirty windmills, he accomplished a great deal, for though he remained steadfast in the belief that they were veritable giants who by recourse to the black art had undergone metamorphosis to escape his chastising sword, yet the issue of his mad exploit demonstrated to honest Sancho and his neighbors, that what the Knight had mistaken for enemies were in reality useful machines, swinging their mighty arms with no ill-will, but for the service and benefit of the community.

Don Quixote was the purgative with which Cervantes purified the atmosphere of Spanish literature and feeling from the fetid traces of a chivalric life which the world had in his time outgrown, and sought, by exposing the ridiculous features of knight-errantry, to rouse his nation from romantic dreams of superstition and fanciful adventure, and awake in it a sense of the activity and practical purposes with which the age had surrounded it.

In the 19th century we have many Don Quixotes, though the pen has been substituted for the lance and the pulpit or the lyceum platform has taken the place of Rozinante. No longer do they claim a title more knightly than

that of reformer, but they still tilt away at windmills as furiously as did their prototype.

And indeed these "Captains Whirlwind" perform for us a very good work, and in their way are extremely useful. We speak of them sometimes as being "ahead of the times" and they are surely ahead of us in many respects. For to reformers and agitators like Wendell Phillips and others of his stamp, we are indebted for the proposal and furtherance of many very excellent and advanced ideas to which they alone seem to have attracted the attention, and for which they alone have interested the thoughts, of our people.

These reformers, fortunately for progress, always exist in our society. There are ever some minds shrewder than the mass, who lead our slower brains upward and onward. Enthusiastic and variable, they no sooner right one wrong, or secure recognition for certain valuable opinions, than away they hurry in search of a new hobby, for whose presentation to the public they labor as earnestly as in the case of its predecessor, always ready to champion something—it matters not much what—that the world either does not understand, or regards with suspicion or unconcern. Now it is a religious or political reform they inaugurate, now abolitionism, then perhaps prison reform, and again they throw themselves into the hottest part of the old battle ever waging between capital and labor. And no sooner is one company of these pioneers of progress ready to retire from action, when others are seen to have shot far ahead of them, who straightway assume in their turn the leadership of the millions.

For all this our gratitude is due. If the reformers really have a method in their madness—and they almost without exception are men of brains and genius, capable of forming and sustaining correct judgments—they gradually bring the community to agree with them. And their ideas once accepted, the coin of their utterances once stamped as sterling by public opinion, then each one thinks it a marvel that he did not see the matter in this light before, so easily and naturally have the scales been removed from his eyes by the persistent efforts of the reformers.

Sometimes it happens that the reformer mistakes a windmill for an evil agent, and attacking it meets with the same mishap which befell his eccentric prototype. He advances a faulty opinion and is crushed by the common-sense judgment of his hearers; he proposes to establish a Utopia, theoretically beautiful and practically impossible, which were its realization attainable would breed evil rather than good, and he is riddled by those stinging arrows of ridicule and sarcasm of which every well-conducted journal of the day possesses such a well-filled quiver; or he scents corruption in certain governmental departments which refuse to confide to him their private counsels, and clamors loudly for investigation. This having been conducted, and the departments triumphantly acquitted of all blame, the would-be reformer finds himself bruised and aching from his struggle against his windmill.

Thus, whether he tilts at giants or windmills, our modern Don Quixote does good. For if he procures the abolition of an evil, great or small, he has served humanity, and if he has hastily mistaken falsehood for truth, and has espoused it, the agitation he raises teaches the people to carefully sift the wheat of his ideas from the chaff of error that surrounds it, teaches them to accept nothing merely through its sanction by some celebrated name; teaches them in fact to *think for themselves*, which is a peculiarly profitable lesson for the citizens of a republic to learn.

N. P. C. C.

The advantage of pursuing a course of study at one of our larger colleges, as Yale or Harvard, compared with that to be derived at a smaller one, is a question much discussed by the young at our fitting-schools and academies. Many who seek an education at Yale or Harvard, entertain the idea that one great object of a collegiate course is the name, and enhanced by the wide reputation of these colleges much is added to its lustre. As far as the name is of importance this is doubtless true, for these are perhaps the only colleges that are at all known in literary circles across the Atlantic. How far the name is of importance we do not attempt to discuss. Those, however, who deem a diploma from one of the

above-named colleges as synonymous with taking a degree at Oxford or Cambridge, should remember that these universities stand in a far different relation to England than do Yale or Harvard to our land. While the universities of Cambridge and Oxford have become the seats of learning for the small area of England, in our country we have colleges scattered about over our vast territory which become centres of their respective circles, and having courses much the same they cannot each have a distinctive reputation, though some may make a specialty of some branch of knowledge in which it makes advanced attainments. In those portions of our land which have been longest settled, where cities have grown up slowly and healthfully, the intellectual character and literary taste of the people keeping pace with the commercial advancement, some colleges from their advantageous position—regarding the influence of the society over which they bear influence and from which they receive support—have a larger number of students, and funds and professorships proportionally increased; now to say that ability and efficiency of instruction has advanced in a like ratio is supreme nonsense. Colleges ablest endowed do not for that reason have the best instruction. Many colleges in our land have professors whose interest is enlisted in behalf of the college in whose halls they received their education, under whose influence their character was molded and into whose life is woven all the varied associations that wed us to material form; men whom the consideration of salary does not influence. Of this there are numberless examples. To say, therefore, that smaller colleges have not so efficient instruction, is to say that these men are inferior to professors holding like positions in our larger colleges; it is to say that talent is confined to some special portion of the land; that there is an occasional intellectual paradise where talent flourishes. If talent be not confined to any class or portion of our land, no more do we believe that any special manner of instruction in disciplining the mind is copyrighted and monopolized by any school of instruction. If a college maintains a good corps of professors, and has sufficient funds for supplying the collateral necessities,

as libraries and scientific apparatus, we fail to discover any great difference in the results likely to be obtained in favor of the larger college.

Our smaller colleges have a greater proportion than our larger ones of that class of students who *go* to college, instead of being *sent*; men who have a purpose above the name of getting a diploma. Thus the intellectual tone of the college, taken in the aggregate, is likely to be higher.

Those students who are sent to college and become "loafers" or "bummers," a class found in all colleges, being sons of wealthy men—often men who have obtained their wealth by their endeavors, and know how to prize a liberal education—are far different persons in character and influence from their parents. All the surroundings amid which they have been reared, have developed in them different characters from that taught their fathers by stern lessons of economy and self-denial.

The very fact of the parent's good reputation only makes the son's influence wider, and therefore more pernicious in the society of young men at this formative period of their character. From the influence of this class no college is secure, but these are the men who seek education (?) at college for the name, and therefore choose a larger one. From this fact alone it can be seen that our smaller colleges are likely to be purer in morals. Finally, the conceived difference we believe to be largely due to the influence of this class of "bummers" who would not for a moment entertain the idea of taking a college course in a small unaristocratic college, whose exalted (as they think) position, instead of cultivating broader and deeper sympathy for their less fortunate brothers, only increases their natural arrogance, and that on the strength of the simple fact that their name stands on the roll of a larger college.

THE EXPEDITION TO PORTLAND.

The Junior Class has been on an expedition, and this is how we did it. Through the kindness of Mr. Lunt, Superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, President Chamberlain obtained for the class free passes to Portland and back; so

Thursday afternoon, just after the command "break ranks" ended the drill, we took our winding way to the depot, each with a carpet-bag in hand and a bottle under his arm! Without delay we were off for Portland. It is needless to speak of the journey. We might tell how two unfortunates lost their seat and how the newspapers were circulated, but enough to say we arrived safely at our point of destination. There we gathered up our carpet-bags and bottles and like the animals of Noah marched in column "two by two" to the United States Hotel, where accommodations had been spoken for beforehand by the Professor.

Some little interest was created along the route by our appearance. Small boys greeted us with cheers, citizens inquired if all these "carpet-baggers" expected to be sent to Congress, and an occasional reporter hovered around, eager for an item. An excellent supper at the hotel was duly appreciated and then we were met by another favor.

The class of '72 of the Portland High School, learning that we were to be in the city that evening, most politely presented us with complimentary tickets to their entertainment at the City Hall, entitled "That Boy Tommy." We were highly pleased with the play. All agree that it fully justifies the praise which we had previously heard given it.

In the morning came the real business of the expedition. At about six o'clock the Professor conducted us to the Portland Company's wharves, which he declares to be one of the best places for the collection of specimens, on the coast. Mr. Fuller, of the Natural History Society, went with us and exerted himself to procure specimens for each one. Star fish and sea urchins were found in abundance and most of the students obtained sea anemones, sponges, shrimps, and different varieties of marine worms. Some very beautiful jelly fish were obtained and a great many different kinds of sea weeds and marine plants were found. Crustacea and wood-borers were noted, &c., &c. Prof. Morse was very active explaining the characteristics of the species and pointing out the peculiarities that he had before mentioned in his lectures. Neptune soon

showed a disposition to drive us from his premises, or in other words, the tide turned, and we accepted Mr. Fuller's invitation to visit the Natural History Rooms. With light hearts and wet feet we took a new departure in that direction, each with a bottle full of his ancestors, according to Darwin, under his arm. The curiosities of the Natural History Society were examined with a great deal of interest and then we descended in a body to the "lock-up," on the lower floor of the city building. That region was explored with many jokes. Probably few of its inmates have enjoyed themselves as well. One too curious student lingered behind the rest and was locked in, but being blessed with a good voice soon made his troubles known and was liberated.

The time of departure drew near and we repaired once more to "The States," partook of a generous dinner and then took the train for Brunswick. In this delectable town we arrived in due season, heartily pleased with the whole affair, and we hope, with some addition to our stock of knowledge of Natural History.

The thanks of the class are especially due to Professor Morse, to whom we are indebted for the whole programme. We would also acknowledge the kindness of Superintendent Lunt, and the polite attention of Mr. Fuller. We appreciate, likewise, the courtesy of the members of the Portland High School. At the hotel every attention was paid to our comfort, and we recommend "The States" to those who visit Portland. In short, we were met with such politeness on every hand as will make the expedition to Portland ever to be remembered with pleasure. P.F.M.

It is said that old President Allen, of this College, never perpetrated a joke, and in recitation never asked anything but leading questions. Once, however, he departed from his usual custom. T. and others had very much neglected their lessons, and trusting to his manner of questioning, merely answered "yes," or "no," as occasion required. It was T.'s time to recite. "T.," said the president, in his quiet manner,

"the children of Israel in their wanderings through the wilderness, passed through Babylon, did they not?" "Yes, sir," promptly replied T. "No they didn't," returned Mr. Allen, "and if you had studied this lesson or your bible, you would have known it without being told." P.F.M.

Prof. Morse's lectures on Natural History have been postponed from ten to eleven o'clock each day, upon petition of the Senior Class, in order that they also may derive benefit from his course. His lecture room is filled by medical and other students, in addition to the Juniors, and we have noticed many professors, ministers and lecturers in constant attendance on his popular and instructive teachings.

The class of '75 have made arrangements for procuring very elegant canes from a New York firm. They are of malacca, feruled with silver, and having an ivory handle on the front of which are engraved in raised characters the name of "Bowdoin," the college seal, and the year of the class.

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity meets at Detroit on the 22d and 23d of the present month. Rev. Frank Sewall, a graduate of Bowdoin, will deliver the poem, and Hon. J. R. Doolittle the oration.

We expect soon to give a full account of the boating interests of the college, telling how the association stands financially, &c., and also making a statement of what has been done outside by Alumni and friends.

The United States Commissioner of Education reports 369 colleges in this country. About two hundred of these admit ladies.

Columbia College expects to distribute \$5,875 in prizes this year.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.
Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
Farmington, 2.30 P. M.
Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

LOCAL.

“One dem’d horrid grind”—hand organs on the campus.

Lively times among the oarsmen. Three boats broken in one day.

The Junior crew is as follows: A. G. Ladd, captain, A. L. Crocker, D. A. Robinson and E. J. Cram.

The Freshman crew consists of G. F. Harri-man, captain, F. B. Osgood, F. O. Baston, and E. H. Hall.

Owing to the current in the river at the bridge the six-oared practice-boat was injured, but not seriously so.

The captains of the various college crews have met and decided upon a straight-away course at Springfield.

The Freshmen are deep in the arduous duty of selecting a class cane. It is hoped they will not become excited in their work.

An enthusiastic and adventurous Senior, in passing the P. & K. bridge preferred(?) swimming to rowing. His boat drifted ashore.

The influence of the jubilee makes itself felt here. Musical instruments of all kinds and the rehearsal of choruses are the order of the day.

“Now, Seniors, look out for catalogues.” The above can be inserted in any almanac with perfect accuracy as far as Bowdoin is concerned.

The Boat Club has purchased a six-oared barge, fifty-two feet in length, from the Ariel Club of Portland. This is to serve as a practice-boat.

The debate for the St. Croix prize of fifty dollars took place Monday evening, May 6th. The prize was awarded to Aug. F. Moulton, of Peucinia.

About one-third of the Sophomores take the Calculus, which is optional this year. The others take field work and applied mathematics, under Prof. Vose.

We hope the valorous individual or individuals who stole the Bulletin Board feel repaid for their noble work. Such heroism is—we devoutly hope—rather scarce.

The Bowdoin athletes had a very good house last evening, and their performances were received with almost one continued round of applause, some of their feats being really astonishing.—*Bath Times*, 4th.

A Junior attempts to apply a development theory similar to Darwin’s to music. He calls a piano with a pretty mädchen playing for one’s especial benefit the highest order, and the Soph’s tin horn the lowest.

A friend reproved A. for reading novels Sunday. Says A., “I might be in worse business.” “Yes,” says friend, “and you might be in better business.” “Well,” replies A., “then I reckon this is the golden mean.”

Prof. Morse says the “devil fish,” so graphically and exactly described by Victor Hugo, is a myth. Hugo mixed the characteristics of two species wholly unlike, and thus produced a creature which he most appropriately named the “devil fish.”

Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveller, has again visited Bowdoin, and this time lectured upon the “Four Kingdoms.” Daniel has become thoroughly convinced in the course of his travels that “Order is heaven’s first law.” In

the lecture he declared that "no other man can give students such ideas" as he is able to give. The lecture was characterized by the well-known style of the "Traveller."

The Great American Traveller was highly pleased with his reception in Brunswick. He declared that he was everywhere greeted like a long-absent brother. He no longer aspires to the presidency, but like many others is "willin'" to take it if forced upon him. P. T. M.

We recollect having heard the following good story. A student was reciting in Latin, and the professor asked, "What is the poetical word for *earth*?" Student, not knowing the word, whispers to his neighbor, "Tell us." Prof. — "Yes, sir, *tellus* is the word."

The College crew has been selected, and consists of the following members: W. O. Hooker, Jr., of the Senior; A. L. Crocker, A. G. Ladd, and D. A. Robinson, of the Junior; C. H. Hunter, of the Sophomore; and D. A. Sargent of the Freshman Class. The captain of the crew is D. A. Sargent.

"I slept like a top last night," we heard one Freshman say to another. A Junior passing by stopped and said, "My young friend, do you know the meaning of the expression you have just used. Top in that phrase is a corruption of *taupe*, an old Norman French word signifying a mole. Therefore you have declared that your slumber was like that of a mole, which sleeps through the winter." We passed on. P. T. M.

The meeting held in Tremont Temple, Boston, in behalf of Robert College, was very successful. This college is situated on the Bosphorus, near Constantinople. The Senior Class of thirteen students, although having studied English only five years, express their thoughts in the purest English. It is said their recitations will equal those of any thirteen men "taken by lot" from any of our American Colleges. Dr. Hamlin, Bowdoin, '34, is President of the institution. Two or three members of the Faculty are graduates of the college.

The Boston *Post* says: —

Messrs. Warner and Johnson, of the Amherst College crew, will not take part in the regatta at Springfield, as was expected. Warner's physician has forbidden his going into training, and Johnson is going to Germany before the race takes place. A change has therefore been necessitated, and the crew now stands: L. Bradley, Jr., sophomore, captain: Williams, Negley, and Benedict, seniors; and Brewer, sophomore. Yale is to name her crew this week. They will practice in a new boat built by Blakie, and Fearon, of Yonkers, N. Y., will build them a racing shell. Williams has four good oarsmen, and is hunting about to fill up the quota. Mr. Ricker, captain of the Bowdoin crew, has a splendid physique, and if he is a specimen of his men, Bowdoin will send a first-class crew; they are to be coached by Robert Fulton. The Brown crew will row in an Elliott boat, and C. C. Luther, of '71, will coach them. Freshmen crews will be present from Brown, Harvard, Yale and Amherst.

We would state that Mr. Ricker is Commodore of our Navy instead of captain of the crew.

Columbia College (New York City) will soon have the largest herbarium in America. The herbarium at present contains forty thousand species and will be increased by the addition of that of Dr. C. F. Meissner, professor of botany in the University of Basle. This addition consists of sixty-three thousand species, and is especially rich in South American plants.

Hillsdale College (Hillsdale, Mich.,) was chartered Feb. 9th, 1855, and is controlled by the Freewill Baptist denomination. Rev. Daniel M. Graham, D. D., is President. Its Alumni number two hundred and twenty-nine. The last catalogue shows an annual attendance of six hundred to eight hundred. There are five Literary Societies.

Two young ladies, one a former student of Vassar College, have entered the Junior class at Cornell University. They passed examinations, it is said, highly creditable to themselves and the University.

ALUMNI RECORD.

We earnestly request contributions to this column from the Alumni and friends of the College.

'44.—H. P. Deane resides in Portland.

'56.—Hon. Edwin B. Smith of Saco, has been appointed by the Governor as delegate to the "International Congress on Prison Reform," to be held in London, England, the coming summer.

'57.—Hon. T. H. Hubbard delivered an excellent lecture on temperance, lately, in Brunswick.

'61.—Edmund E. Fogg is Principal of the High School in Kennebunk.

'62.—C. W. Milliken is practicing medicine in Shullsburg.

'62.—Albion Burbank removed to Exeter, N. H., and is Principal of the High School there.

'69.—Norman Call was married to Miss Mitchell of Brunswick, April last.

'70.—W. E. Frost is Principal of the High School at Westford, Mass., with a salary of \$1600.

'71.—Wm. P. Melcher is teaching in Pike, N. Y.

THE MODERN GREEK.

The Greek of Athens is but a faded shadow of his ancestors of the time of Pericles. He wears the costume, it is true, and is quite a dandy in his way, and his outward semblance is striking and imposing to the eye of the stranger; but there the resemblance ceases. And of all lives, in all countries professing to be civilized, the life at Athens to-day is probably the most idle, the most aimless of any other under the sun.

There is literally nothing to do there, and the people do it most thoroughly; so that every Greek of active mind or body flies away from that classic locality, as though the pestilence were perpetual there, and leaves it in possession of

the idlers and imbeciles of his race, content to live on the smallest modicum of physical and intellectual sustenance which can support life, and caring for nothing larger nor better.

Thus dwellers on the islands, or more remote mainland, preserve their national peculiarities much more strongly than the Athenians; and in the mountain regions their ways are fashioned after those of their ancestors, and the primitive freedom of the Pastoral Age seems to be revived to the traveller who rests among them.

You see the *Pallikad*, in his wonderful costume, so bright and so pictorial, with embroidered jacket, snowy fustanelles, or linen shirt, embroidered leggings, and long gold-tasseled red cap, jauntily set on one side of his head, armed to the teeth, with long gun and pistols stuck in his belt, which draws his waist into wasp-like tenuity.

Graceful in person, handsome in face, he yet looks, as he probably is, more like a bandit than a peaceful citizen. He may earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, but not in useful labor; and he is often the hero of one of those terrible stories of brigand ferocity and cold-blooded cruelty which occasionally chill the blood of civilized Europe, as did the tragic fate of those Englishmen but two years since. A better man in all respects is his rougher brother, the peasant or shepherd, who is clad chiefly in undressed sheepskins, and who lives frugally but honestly, labors hard, and dwells in a mere hut, generally of but one room. A man of fewer wants and wishes than he, more content with his lot and more careless in the accumulation of wealth, in a wide experience of mankind, the roving American has never met.

These are the two extremes of Greek society: The *Pallikad*, representing the gentlemanly idler, living on his means or his wits; and the agricultural laborer, who lives by the labor of his hands. Between them is a class of small landed proprietors and shopkeepers, who have fewer of the national peculiarities, whether shown in vices or in virtues.

The language they speak resembles the old Greek tongue which is taught us in universities about as nearly as the language of Chaucer re-

semples what we call English to-day. The words, to some extent, remain the same; but the pronunciation of the letters is entirely changed, and the *Romaic* has superseded the Attic tongue—even as the “soft bastard Latin” of the Italian faintly echoes the old Roman speech in the ancient capital of the elder world.

At Athens, until I had learned the difference, I vainly sought to converse with their educated people in what I regarded as their own language. What I said was evidently “all Greek” to them; as their lisping accents—so unlike the sonorous roll of Homer’s speech—were to me. Yet I could take up *The Elpis*, daily journal of Athens, and read it with ease. Thus I discovered the fact that the change in the language was more in its pronunciation than in its words, and that the *Romaic* was really not so different from the language of Homer’s heroes as I had supposed.—*Correspondence of the Independent.*

A gentleman brought to this city a mummy which he had procured in Egypt, and as soon as the coroner heard of it he summoned a jury and held an inquest upon the mummy, and decided that its “death was produced by causes unknown,” and then collected his fee with interest from the time of the mummy’s death, about three thousand years ago. Well, that very same coroner has been at it again. Last week some laborers, while digging a cellar, discovered a dozen old bones. They appeared to be the bones of a horse; but the coroner seized them, threw away the large ones, laid them upon the floor in something like the shape of a man, and held an inquest. He had the same old jury that sat on the mummy, and in about ten minutes they handed in a verdict that “deceased came to his death apparently from torpidity of the liver.” They then went for the fees and divided them.—*Ex.*

The *Harvard Advocate* is in trouble. It published a humorous poem about “a white calf” that one of their professors won at a raffle, and the Faculty were much incensed thereat. They threaten to suppress the paper. The students support the *Advocate* and considerable excitement results.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Harvard has an annual income of \$1,000,000.

Ten thousand dollars have been bequeathed to Trinity.

A Cricket Club has been lately organized at Michigan University.

Several colleges allow billiards to be played within the college buildings.

Washington and Lee University has eleven secret societies, with a membership of 104.

It is rumored that Mr. Gilmore has invited the Yale College choir to sing at the jubilee.

The Alumni of Brown University number 2,043, of whom more than one-fourth are ministers.

“Bummers” stop the Sophomores of Lawrence University and inquire for the best saloon in the city.

Racine possesses a German bell-ringer, who knows the Greek poets by heart. Music and poetry go together.

Yale has entered the National Rowing Association of American Colleges, and will row in the coming regatta, July 23d.

The Williams *Vidette* is full of the praises of its incoming President, Prof. P. A. Chadbourne. The *Vidette* is correct in its estimation of him.

The “Senior girls” of Simpson Centenary College are going to organize a Base-Ball Club. At present their exercise is confined to running races and climbing fences.—*College Herald.*

There are thirty-seven professors and three hundred and eighty-one students in Vassar College. The annual expenses for board and tuition are \$400.

This is said to be the “iron-clad” administered at Racine: “I solemnly promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, except as beverages, and profanity, unless prescribed by a physician, at least four times a day, excepting cider.”—*Chronicle.*

The same is said to be administered at Cornell University. Where is it practiced?

One of the Williams Seniors has already cleared sixty-five cents this season by pitching coppers, besides paying his quarterly tax in the Mills Theological Society!

Hon. John Conant, of Jaffrey, N. H., has recently given \$48,000 to the New Hampshire Agricultural College. \$23,000 of this is to be appropriated for scholarships.

Prof. W. S. Tyler has completed his History of Amherst College, and it will be published when a sufficient number of subscriptions have been obtained to warrant the expense.

Pres. Champlin of Colby University, has invited the Senior Class to his house. This is something unheard of before in the annals of the college, except at Commencement.

A Freshman at Middletown was asked whether verbs of eating and drinking did not take a partitive genitive. He replied that it "kinder affected a fellow all over."—*College Courier*.

L. Bradley, Jr., has been elected captain of the Amherst crew, which at present contains Wilkins, Negley and Benedict, of the Senior; Bradley of the Junior; Brewer and Brown, of the Sophomore Class.

One of the Juniors in Political Economy, being asked to contrast man with the lower animals in reference to inventions, began: "The beaver gnaws away at a tree for ages, while the man invents axes."—Here the smile became too loud for us to catch the rest of the sentence.—*Vidette*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVINITY SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

This School is open to persons of all denominations. Pecuniary aid is afforded to those who are needy and deserving. The next Academic Year will begin Sept. 26th.

A Catalogue will be sent, and further information will be given, on application to PROF. OLIVER STEARNS, D.D., or PROF. E. J. YOUNG, Cambridge, Mass.

May 6, 1872.

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BY A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE is now in press, and its completion may be looked for next Autumn, until which time any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, Feb. 1871.

Bowdoin College.

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EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,

Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,

Professor of Latin; and Registrar.

CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,

Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's *Select Orations*, Johnson's edition; Sallust.Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.Arithmetic; Smyth's *New Elementary Algebra*, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

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At the death of HON. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1811) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late COL. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

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The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is	15,433
Medical Library,	3,450
Peucinean,	6,850
Athenæum,	4,600

Total,

32,888

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00.

Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement — Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College — Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences — Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College — Thursday.

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This Department is just established and in operation. The requirements for admission are Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Physical and Political Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, English Grammar, Latin—Harkness's Introductory Book or its equivalent.

The Course of Study comprises—

LANGUAGES: English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

CHEMISTRY: In all its branches and applications.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of the United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

PHILOSOPHY: Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Aesthetics.

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A POST-GRADUATE COURSE is also instituted, in which the studies of the two College Courses are pursued to their culmination in a profession. Provision is made for the following Schools:

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DIVINITY SCHOOL. A three years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. There are no tests concerning opinion or belief applicable to either teachers or students. There are four resident professors, two lecturers, two instructors, and a librarian. The School library is large and valuable. Liberal pecuniary aid is given to those who need it.

LAW SCHOOL. A two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The subjects of examination for the degree are Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Civil Procedure at Common Law, Evidence, and Equity. Instruction is given in all these subjects, and in sundry others, every year. The Library (16,000 vols.) has no rival among libraries belonging to Law Schools. There are eight scholarships of \$100 each.

MEDICAL SCHOOL. A three years' progressive course of study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. *The attention of all persons interested in medical education is invited to the new organization and plan of study of this school.* Full information may be obtained by applying to Dr. C. Ellis, Dean of the Medical Faculty, 113 Boylston Street, Boston.

DENTAL SCHOOL. This school is in one sense a branch of the Medical School; but it has three distinct professorships of dental subjects, maintains separate laboratories and an infirmary for dental operations, and gives the separate degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. The instruction covers the whole academic year; but there is a winter session (Sept. 20 to Feb. 10) and a summer session (Feb. 17 to June 25).

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. This school has been entirely reorganized, and now offers very systematic and complete courses of study in all departments of science, pure and applied. 1. A four years' course of study in Civil and Topographical Engineering for the degree of Civil Engineer. 2. A three years' course in Practical and Theoretical Chemistry for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 3. A three years' course in Natural History for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 4. A three years' course in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The school also offers to *teachers*, or persons who mean to become *teachers*, a one year's course of study in the elements of Natural History, Chemistry, and Physics, which is intended to qualify teachers to teach science by the modern methods of experiment and observation. Lastly, the school offers thorough instruction for advanced students in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Geology, Botany and Mathematics. Students in the Scientific School may take rooms in College buildings; they have all the general advantages of connection with the University. There are four Scholarships of \$150 each.

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Meteorology, and the elements of Geology, in Chemistry and Physics, in the elements of Botany, Zoology, and Entomology, in Levelling and Road-building, and in French and German.

This School is intended for the following classes of persons: 1. Young men who intend to become practical farmers, gardeners, florists, or landscape gardeners. 2. Young men who will naturally be called upon to manage large estates—such as the sons of large farmers and of city men who own country places. 3. Young men of character, good judgment, and native force who have neither taste nor aptitude for literary studies, but who, being fond of country life and observant of natural objects, would make, when thoroughly trained, good stewards or overseers of gentlemen's estates. 4. Teachers, or young men preparing to be teachers, who expect to be called upon to teach some of the subjects taught in this school. 5. Persons who wish to familiarize themselves with some special branch of agriculture, horticulture, or applied zoology.

The regular course of study, to be pursued by candidates for a degree, will fill three years. The instruction of the first year's course is given at the Lawrence Scientific School, in Cambridge; that of the second and third years' courses at the Bussey Institution, which is situated near the village of Jamaica Plain, about five miles southwest of Boston. The teachings of the school are illustrated by the rich scientific collections of the University, and by a botanic garden, a large and profitable farm, greenhouses, propagating houses, and field experiments. The single object of the school is to promote and diffuse a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Full information about this School may be obtained by addressing Prof. F. H. SORNS, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCE. After Commencement, 1872, the ordinary degree of Master of Arts will be conferred only upon examination. The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science have recently been established. They are given on examination. *All three degrees are open to graduates of other colleges*, as well as to graduates in Arts or Science of this University; but certain additional examinations may be required of Bachelors of Arts, Science, or Philosophy of other institutions. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts must pursue some course of liberal study at the University for at least one year after taking the Bachelor's degree; candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy must study at the University at least two years after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts; candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science must pursue for three years a course of scientific study embracing at least two subjects, but only two of these years need be spent at this University. In special cases the requisition of residence at the University may be waived. The Bachelors of Arts or Science of Harvard University who are candidates for higher degrees.

For information concerning these degrees address Prof. J. M. PEIRCE, Secretary of Academic Council, Cambridge.

The numerous elective courses of instruction in Harvard College have recently been opened to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College and of other colleges. An undergraduate of Harvard College cannot, at the best, pursue more than fifteen of these courses before taking the Bachelor's degree. The seventy elective courses for 1872-73 therefore offer a wide choice of new studies to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, as well as of other institutions. . . . Three courses of instruction in the Divinity School will be open to Bachelors of Arts, viz., those on Ecclesiastical History, New Testament Criticism, and the First Three Centuries of Christianity. . . . Instruction in Sanskrit, Icelandic, and Gothic is offered to competent students. . . . Courses of University Lectures will be given during 1872-73 on Jurisprudence, History, and some topics in Social Science. These lectures, taken in connection with the College courses on Political Economy and Roman Law and certain of the College courses on History, will provide a full year's work in Political Science. . . . There will be courses of University Lectures on some Art subjects and on some special subjects in Science, as heretofore. . . . Advanced students will be received into the Botanical Laboratory (Prof. GRAY), the Chemical Laboratory (Prof. COOKE), the Physical Laboratory (Prof. GIBBS), the Physical Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. TOWNSEND and HILL), the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry (Prof. SORNS), the Physiological Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. BOWDITCH), and into the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Profs. AGASSIZ, HAGEN, and SHALER). There is field teaching in Geology and Botany both in term time and vacation.

The Academic Year begins in all departments of the University on the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. There is a recess from December 24 to January 6 inclusive.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College will be held this year, on June 27, 28, 29, and September 26, 27, 28, beginning at 8 A. M. of June 27 and September 26. Examinations for admission to those departments of the Scientific and Mining Schools and of the Bussey Institution for which there are admission examinations, will be held on June 27 and September 26, beginning at 9 A. M.

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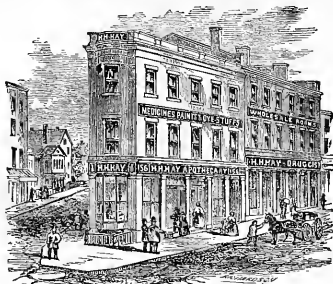
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VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, JUNE 3, 1872.

No. 4.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MORTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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In the *College Courant* of May 4th, we notice two articles, with extracts from other papers, opposing the establishment of more colleges in the country. We were impressed with the truth of the arguments urged, and our earnest disapproval of the multiplying of colleges, as well as the manner in which the subject is treated, is the excuse we offer for so extended a copy of the article. The various thoughts expressed must commend themselves to every thinking citizen who esteems a high order of scholarship and instruction, and a high tone of literary culture in the nation. It seems strange that men should so disregard a fundamental principle of our governmental scheme that sectional interest must give way to what is for the general good, and endeavor to establish colleges that must struggle for bare existence for long years, because, forsooth, a few young men in a certain territory are otherwise unable to avail themselves of a collegiate education. This expenditure of means

that might produce most beneficial results if placed at the disposal of well established colleges, is, we believe, injudicious and wasteful. That the influence of these half-supported colleges—and they are not confined to the West—upon the intellectual development of the people is specially elevating, is doubtful, extremely so, if college publications form any criterion of the talent with which they are favored. The *Courant* speaks thus:

“And first, we do not believe the assumption that our new States need colleges. We have now in the United States more than three hundred and seventy-two colleges, or institutions that are called colleges, and they have at least this, as a voucher for their claim to the name, that they are entitled by law to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These institutions are scattered all over the country, from Maine to Texas and from Virginia to California. They are of all grades of excellence from very poor indeed to quite good, and form as it seems to us, a mass that needs improving in quality rather than in quantity. But although there are this number of institutions devoted to the higher education, and although they are well scattered over the country, it would be no argument against an increase in this number, if these colleges had all reached their maximum growth and were all filled with students. But this is not so. There is not an institution in the country that has reached anything like its limit in size, and but very few that approximate to small universities. And as for students, they range from twenty to from twelve to fourteen hundred each. Those who are at all conversant with the condition of the colleges of the country are well aware that very many of them are far from being in a flourishing condition. Their continual cry is for money and assistance, else they must go down. And in reference to the advantages they offer, it was asserted in Boston only a few days ago that many of the Western colleges were no better than some of the Eastern academies and fitting schools. This is probably scarcely true in fact, but is so near to the truth, that the friends of the institutions comprehended in the remark must blush for their so-called colleges. And in

view of this meagerness of advantages and the poorness of the scholarship turned out by many of the colleges of the country, we cannot help regarding these institutions as a disgrace to the higher education and begging that American educational advantages be not judged by her collegiate, but by her admirable common school system. And we venture the remark, that if any man or body of men who are cherishing the idea of founding a college, will make a tour of inspection through the colleges of the country, they will if they are at all believers in the principle that quality should be regarded before quantity, abandon their project and devote their energies to improving some of the colleges which now exist.

There are two considerations, however, which may invalidate the arguments urged above. One is that the new States need colleges because of the effect of colleges upon the intellectual development of the people of that State. It, of course, cannot be denied that an educational institution of high rank in close proximity to a people will have, or at least, ought to have, an elevating influence upon those among whom it is situated. But in these times there are a number of considerations that tend to deprive this argument of weight. Prominent among these are our common school system, our system of public lecturers and the abundance of newspapers. With these instruments at work it seems to us safe to defer the founding of colleges for the sake of their influence upon the intellectual development of the people until some stronger reason arises, if not indefinitely. The other consideration is that the inhabitants of a State will be unlikely to take any interest in an institution outside of their own borders. To this it is enough to reply that culture is not bounded by State lines and that already some of our best institutions have an influence that is almost national. It is time, it seems to us, that sectional pride and sectional jealousies were done away with in the matter of education, and that the energies of the whole country were united in sustaining a few really good schools of high rank."

In objecting to unendowed colleges chiefly, as frauds upon the student, from their meagre advantages, which from the nature of the case must be so, the writer quotes the words of President Burns of Simpson Centenary College, who says :

"Their poverty renders it impossible for them to do justice to the student. It should be known by every young man or woman seeking

an education, that an unendowed college cannot help being an imposition. It may display a liberal curriculum. It may have commodious buildings and even be entirely free from debt ; still its chairs are filled at starvation salaries, and its students are unblest by either library or apparatus.' And again, 'No amount of rhetoric regarding cheap living, moral surroundings, or loyalty to home institutions should induce a young man to spend his college years amidst inferior surroundings. If founders or managers of colleges will allow them to be destitute of attractions and the proper appliances for conferring respectable scholarship, let them be greeted with empty halls.' "

The Ranking System.

Of the various college regulations that have been discussed by the college journals in all parts of the country, none, perhaps, has received the unmitigated malediction that has characterized the articles on the ranking system. If such universal condemnation were bestowed upon a distorted exercise of its true purpose as manifested by unjust professors, it would not be surprising ; but to rail at the system by wholesale, to attribute to it all sorts of deleterious influences, and to professors superhuman wisdom, smacks much of exaggeration and is far from the purpose. So long as graduation exercises exist in our colleges, we see no better way of bestowing college honors than from a daily record of the student's scholarship, taken throughout the four years course.

No one thinks of denouncing as unfair the common methods of awarding prizes in examinations, or for debates and compositions. Recitations are daily examinations, the results of which, in the aggregate, decide the place each student shall take at graduation, and under closely discerning professors, each is likely to get his due, as in other examinations. That deception and fraud may be practiced, no one denies. What human institution does not admit it ? Or what scheme more satisfactory than this, in this respect, can be devised ? In the languages, against which special tirade is made, rank is given on knowledge that shows study and comprehension of the subject, and, in the main, can be given justly. "Flashes" and "sails" may

flourish for a time with little study, but "vitiating circumstances" at an unfortunate moment are likely to interrupt the ephemeral success and adjust the average correctly. We believe that under an impartial, discriminating professor, the true estimate of a student's scholarship, in a particular branch, may be made from the rank-book. That it is for this reason a horoscope by which the student's future prospect in the world may be predicted, it is supreme nonsense to assert, and as far from the true statement of functions it claims as the balance of the arguments urged against it. The only evil that can with validity be urged against the system is partiality shown by the professor, and from this fact we believe comes the influence that inspires such vindictive sentiments. It may be true that professors show partiality by way of assisting certain students in hard places, giving them answers before asking them, and honoring wealth and station; for such we would imprecate "un-numbered woes" and stand aloof and shout in the perhaps not delicate, but eminently fitting allusion, "Damned be he who first cries hold, enough!"

Among so many and so diverse natures as are found within college halls, it is not surprising that great difference of opinion exists as to the manner in which the four years spent in college should be employed. But this diversity arises not so much from the varied natures and tastes of the different individuals, as from a misconception with regard to the object of a college course, and the importance of the studies therein contained.

In this age of flurry and excitement, we forget that what we want now is simply a good foundation upon which hereafter we may rear the superstructure, and we expect too great results from the college course; or deeming those studies alone profitable whose practical value we can now perceive, we disregard the fact that the richest treasures often appear upon the surface of a dull and earthy nature.

If a man has come here to learn a profession, he has come to the wrong place. College does

not advocate to put the finishing touch to a man's education, and to send him forth fully armed to leap at once into the arena of life. It does not pretend to turn out full-fledged lawyers, politicians, nor scientists, but simply to put men in the way of becoming such.

The college course is but a preparation for that which is to come, and as such its every department has its particular use. It will not do to slight any branch because its value cannot now be seen. There is a discipline in each that can be obtained nowhere else. Each will develop certain faculties which would otherwise lie dormant. The citing of illustrious examples of those who neglected certain branches when in college, is of no avail. We find that those very men in after life spent years in the study of that department which they once regarded as useless. Here a lawyer, deficient in imagination, applies himself to the classics, now fully realizing the mistake he made in not delving deep in the mystic mines of ancient lore. Another finds his reasoning weak, and he employs a portion of his time upon mathematics, or explores the fields of science. All these things are necessary to make up the complete man, and must be learned at one time or another. It is true, while in college, a man may stand comparatively high in one department by devoting his time and attention to this and slighting the others. But, like the newly fledged bird that attempts to soar directly upward, he is destined to have a fall. Reason and experience uphold us in this assertion. If we take the trouble to investigate the matter, we find that it was not the men who slighted these opportunities that have left their names as lights and landmarks to guide us on, but those who faithfully performed every duty, who learned to master themselves and to wait patiently for their reward.

This clamor for something more practical is consummate folly. What can be more profitable than the study of the Classics, which opens up such a wealth of literature, such a field for thought? or more advantageous than Mathematics, the science of reasoning, the stepping stone to Philosophy and Astronomy? If a man has no taste for these things he should cultivate

one. He should determine to like every study, and make himself master of each. Not that one should devote himself entirely to these things, but these should come first, and there would still be time for extra work in some favorite department, or for that which is not strictly contained in the college curriculum.

When the four years have thus been spent in developing, expanding and disciplining the various faculties, a man is prepared to commence the study of his profession, and to rear for himself a monument that will stand.

A.

Rev. Dr. Hamlin, a graduate of Bowdoin, class of '34, so well known to the world as the founder and President of Robert College, Constantinople, gave a lecture in the vestry, Monday evening, May 20th. His subject was "The incidental effects of the missionary work in Turkey." It was full of valuable information, that cannot be obtained in current periodicals, relating to missions, particularly relating to the reform and advancement effected in the crystallized forms of the East, both in governmental and educational matter, which could not have been brought about but from the influence of the free thought and Christian spirit of the American Mission work. He said he spoke advisedly when he said that Turkey, to-day, was the freest in its educational system of any European nation. He then gave an account of the founding of Robert College, the events which led to it, its present condition with its two hundred students from eighteen nationalities and eight religions, its course of study and discipline. It was one of the most interesting and instructive lectures we have had the pleasure of hearing in a long time. We regret being obliged to give it so limited a notice. Dr. Hamlin must be considered one of the great philanthropists of the age.

Prof. E. S. Morse has closed a series of very interesting lectures on Natural History to the Junior class. The Professor has been successful in fixing the attention of the class upon the subject of the lectures. As a popular lecturer in

this branch he is remarkably entertaining. The closing lecture consisted of an exposition of the Darwinian Theory, in which he spoke of "protective coloring, natural selection, correlation of growth," &c. He dwelt especially upon the candor of Darwin and the general misinterpretation of his theory. The class will not soon forget so interesting and instructive a course of lectures.

At the last annual election of officers Peucinia chose the following:—President, A. P. Wiswell; Vice President, L. F. Berry; Orator, Aug. F. Moulton; Poet, J. M. Boothby; Secretary, C. M. Ferguson; Treasurer, D. O. S. Lowell; 1st on Committee, Geo. S. Mower; 2nd, C. C. Springer; 3d, Myles Standish; 1st Librarian, Geo. S. Mower; 2nd, W. T. Goodale; 3d, Frank Sands; 1st Editor, Royal E. Gould; 2nd, H. H. Emery; 3d, C. W. Hill.

The officers of the Athenæan Society are as follows: President, A. F. Richardson; Vice President, A. C. Fairbanks; Orator, I. L. Elder; Poet, G. E. Hughes; Secretary, L. H. Kimball; Treasurer, H. Johnson; Standing Committee, W. A. Blake, F. H. Wheeler, W. H. Holmes; Librarians, F. A. Wilson, A. G. Bradstreet, S. M. Carter; Editors, H. G. White, S. V. Cole, W. Pulsifer; Auditors, J. F. Elliot, H. W. Chapman.

Professors Morse and Goodale have been elected University Lecturers at Harvard for the ensuing academic year. Prof. Morse will lecture on Zoölogy. Dr. Goodale has been also appointed Instructor in Botany at Cambridge. We are glad to know that these appointments will not necessitate the relinquishing their classes here.

The examination of the graduating class at the Medical School took place last Monday and Tuesday, 27th and 28th. Graduation exercises, Wednesday, the 29th. The class numbers twenty-four.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 and 11.45 P. M.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35, 5.25 and 11.45 P. M.

Danville Junction, 7.20 A. M.; 2.30 P. M. (via Lewiston.)

Lewiston, 7.20 A. M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

Farmington, 2.30 P. M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 7.20 A. M. (via Lewiston).

Bath, 7.15 and 8.30 A. M.; 2.25 and 6.45 P. M.

Rockland, 8.30 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 2.25 and 8.35 A. M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

Waterville, 2.25 A. M.; 2.20 P. M.

Skowhegan 2.30 P. M.

Belfast, Dexter, Bangor and St. John, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

LOCAL.

Aren't we to have that "rope-pull" soon?

The worst yet. How plants grow (Gray).

Uncertain rumors are afloat about uniforms.

Greeley hats have made their appearance in college.

The "fishing season" has arrived,—so trout-ing parties aver.

It is reported that many Juniors believe in Darwin's theory.

The Sophomores are jubilant over their last advance in Greek.

The Freshmen are discussing the idea of having a debating club.

Military drill does not promise to increase the hay crop on the campus.

The Seniors have commenced collecting autographs, after the usual custom.

The Sophomores, instead of the usual ride, have decided upon a trip to Boston.

A "Medic" wonderingly inquires whether man is an in-vertebrate or an in-ebriate.

Prof. Chadbourne was called away last week by the death of Prof. Hopkins, of Williams.

We would call the attention of the students to the change of time of the departure of trains.

Prof. Morse finishes his very interesting and instructive lectures to the Junior Class, this week.

Tenney, of the *Telegraph*, has been sick, so he tells us each week to the extent of half a column.

The stairway to the old Historical Room has been finished, and is a handsome piece of workmanship.

Decoration Day was observed by the students. An adjourn from all exercises except morning prayers.

Great Moral Exhibition down town. Show, circus and menagerie, all for the small sum of twenty-five cents.

The two lower classes began to drill Monday, the 20th. Their first experience was the "setting up" drill.

We never supposed the Freshmen would tolerate a horse in their recitation room, although they might elsewhere.

The "Great Unwashed," alias "Yaggers," were disappointed in their expectation of a rope-pull the other evening.

A dozen Juniors have taken up the study of Italian, the living representative of "classic Latin," under Prof. Young.

All persons will be excused from attending gymnasium the rest of the term by acquiring the different club swings.

Scene in "clinique."—Prof. of Med. School.—"Are you temperate, sir?"

Patient.—"Occasionally."

The customary game of base ball by the Seniors, which was to have been played last Thursday, was prevented by the attractions of the circus.

Prof. Young intends to continue his lectures on Monday mornings by delivering a series on Faust and German student-life.

Some one wishes to know whether the walks about the "Memorial" have been changed from the love or abundance of *change*.

Captain Sargent, of the college boat crew, lately injured his arm. After his recovery the crew will continue their practice.

Hazing Freshmen at Bowdoin has really become a thing of the past. Now and then we do, though, hear of an occasional "duck."

It would be well for students to remember that the time for taking out books from the College Library is from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

A new bulletin board has taken the place of the one which lately disappeared. Who is the coming man to win laurels by stealing this one?

F. S. Waterhouse and Wm. A. Blake were the delegates from the Bowdoin chapter to the Alpha Delta Phi convention, held at Detroit, Mich.

The picture gallery will not be arranged until just before commencement. The delay is caused by the time required to finish the new room.

The changes at the north door of the College Library will be completed in about two weeks, when the entrance will be on that side, as formerly.

The Seniors will take a formal farewell of the scene of their past four years life the evening after this issue. May success attend them in the future!

The days of '72 as an active class are over, and they will soon be numbered among the absent. They will enjoy a pleasant vacation from now until the early part of July.

The Muses have not deserted Brunswick. Here is what a down town advertiser says:

"Still on the Track! Still on the Track!

With steam up, ready to drive,

The machine is sound, there's not a crack,

Hurrah! Plummer is still alive."

There seems to be some delay about obtaining equipments from the State, for our cadets. We understand the Portland boys have been supplied. Our turn ought to come soon.

The Athenæan Library is open from 12 M. to 12.30 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Peucinian is open the other three days of the week at the same time of day.

The Freshmen base-ball nine played a game with the Alerts of this town lately. Both sides scored so many runs that we quite lost our reckoning. The latter, however, came out ahead.

The Juniors are taking a course of lectures upon Physiology and Hygiene, under Prof. Goodale; also a course upon Vegetable Physiology in connection with Botany, under the same Professor.

That pump at the north end of Winthrop has gone back on us. It has not been taken up, repaired, or needing repairs for more than a fortnight. We used to count on an item from that without fail.

We inquired of a student the meaning of certain pencil marks between the lines of the text in a volume of the classics which he had. "O," said he, "that is a mixture of the ancient and the modern Greek."

The Sophomores and Freshmen are being "set up" and "faced" daily on the campus, or in other words have commenced the military drill. The classes are divided into squads of four or five men each, and drill-masters have been appointed from the Junior class for their instruction.

A Liberal Republican meeting for the ratification of the nomination of Horace Greeley is among the things now talked of in college. It seems that the old philosopher has quite a number of followers here. A Liberal-Republican Senior proposes to head the call. The young democracy are jubilant, and discussion and bets are running high. One Senior bets another \$5.00 that the nomination will be endorsed by the Baltimore Convention, and we hear of a like bet between a Freshman and a Junior.

The old custom of cutting down the student's rank in scholarship by demerit marks has been abolished. We endorse the sentiments of the *College Courant*, which once expressed itself thus:—The Yale marking system has its faults, but it is not so unjust as to lower the rank earned by a brilliant scholar, because he violates the college rule of decorum or morality, nor to exalt that of a stupid one, because he is pious."

The credit for the following translation must be given to our "end woman." We do not approve of its sentiment, or vouch for its originality. It was occasioned in this wise: Our room being in much disorder, as an editor's sanctum is liable to be, we apologized to the venerable lady, and to give weight to our remarks we quoted the old Latin proverb, "*Editor nascitur non fit*." The reply was prompt. "I know what that means: A nasty editor is fit for nothing; and it is gospel truth." In our future conversations with her we shall not refer to the classics. P. S. M.

Thursday afternoon, instead of drill, the three classes "fell in," marched in columns of fours to the depot, and dragged up to the grounds a battery of light artillery of twelve guns (12-pounders) with caissons and limbers obtained from the War Department. These were placed on the campus midway between Appleton Hall and Main street, pointing to the south. They will be used for instruction in the battery drill. It is reported that Major Sanger will initiate the students into the science of camp life next vacation. They will probably go to the Beach.

A correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser* speaks thus of Bates College, Lewiston, Me.:

At present there are three buildings connected with the college proper. The main building, and the first erected, is a handsome brick edifice, surmounted with a tower and bell. In this building is the chapel, library containing some 4,000 volumes, recitation rooms, cabinet and laboratory. Two college societies have handsomely furnished halls in this building also, with libraries of 1,200 volumes in the aggregate. The dormitory is very near the main building. The theological department, similar in appearance to

the building just described, is situated a quarter of a mile away, while the preparatory school is but a short distance away. It has a fine building, and is designed to afford ample accommodation for a preparatory course. A convenient gymnasium is connected with the college, where the students can obtain perfection in "muscular Christianity" at the same time they are becoming experts in classical lore.

THE LAST SONG.

BY THE LATE PROFESSOR T. C. UPHAM.

'Tis said when the swan is dying,
Ere her languid eye doth close,
On the reeds around her lying,
Which await her last repose;

That she breathes a soft lamenting,
As she views her verdant grave;
And then to her fate consenting,
Sinks peacefully 'neath the wave.

So, when life's journey is ending,
And the angels bid us rise,
From the shades of earth ascending,
To assemble in the skies;

Oh, then may the song that's meekest,
No longer a note of woe,
From our lips the last, the sweetest,
In joy and triumph flow.

Yale and Harvard have decided to play a series of three games for the championship in base ball. Owing to the absence of some of the men from both nines, instead of the first game a friendly game was played on Jarvis Field, Cambridge, with this result: Yale 18, Harvard 10. The issue of the series is doubtful, as the nines are very evenly matched. The first game will be played in Hamilton Park, New Haven, and the second on the Boston grounds. It was doubtful at first whether such a series of games could be arranged. The adoption of the plan shows a spirit equally honorable to both parties.

It is reported that Professor Tyndall will soon give a course of lectures on scientific subjects, in the United States.

The new University Library of Strasburg contains 173,000 volumes.

ALUMNI RECORD.

We earnestly request contributions to this column from the Alumni and friends of the College. Any one will confer a great favor by giving notice of any class re-union, the meeting of any Alumni Association, &c.

REUNION OF '44.

The class of 1844 will hold a re-union meeting during Commencement week, in July. Among some of the prominent men of this class are William Wirt Virgin, Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, Judge Goddard and H. P. Deane, Esq., of Portland; Hon. H. G. Herrick of Lawrence, Mass.; Major David R. Hastings of Fryeburg; Dr. Geo. M. Adams of Portsmouth, N. H.; Hon. H. K. Bradbury of Hollis; Hon. J. L. Pickard of Chicago, Ill.

'37.—We understand that Prof. J. J. Butler has resigned the professorship of Systematic Theology in the Bates Theological Seminary, to take effect June, 1873. The Professor graduated at Bowdoin in 1837, was two years Principal of the Farmington Academy; two years Principal of Clinton (N. Y.) Seminary, and in 1844 was elected Professor of Systematic Theology. His Professorship has therefore covered twenty-eight years. In 1843 he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Hamilton College, and in 1854 that of D. D., from Bowdoin. He is well known by his work on Systematic Theology and his series of commentaries on the New Testament.

'56.—Rev. E. P. Parker of Hartford, Conn., will deliver the address before the societies at the sixty-second anniversary of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

'59.—Prof. C. F. Brackett is expected to deliver a series of six lectures on Heat, Light and Electricity, this summer, in Portland.

'60.—W. W. Thomas, Jr., has sailed for Sweden, to further immigration to New Sweden, Maine.

'69.—Chas. Rowell will deliver the address Memorial Day at Kendall's Mills.

'69.—Frank W. Ring, of the Coast Survey, was in town lately.

'70.—Caleb A. Page is still teaching at Fryeburg, and during a vacation lately, made the town and College a short visit.

'70.—Davis T. Timberlake is Principal of Hampden Academy.

'70.—Chas. E. Beale graduated from the Law School of the National University at Washington, D. C., Tuesday, May 21st.

A "Farmers' Club" of one of our Western universities hesitates about supporting Horace Greeley, on account of his temperance principles. The club, after a *spirited* debate, decided to take the "great patron of agriculture just as he was without one plea." Result—a ratification meeting, &c., &c.

The Yale Athletic Association, a new organization under the control of the Ball and Boat clubs, held its first meeting a short time since. The contests consisted of throwing the ball, running, jumping, hurdle races, and a "consolation race" for those who had not taken a prize.

'74 and '75 offer a fine lot of fine combs, brushes, &c., for sale at considerably reduced rates now, as they have had their hair cut so short during the recent mania that they anticipate having no more use for such articles.—*Miami Student*.

The university crew of the Amherst Agricultural College consists of the following men: Fred C. Eldred, stroke; I. M. Benedict, D. P. Barnwell, H. B. Simpson, S. M. Carter; H. H. Player, Captain.

The Harvard University crew now consists of: Dana, '74, stroke; W. Goodwin, '74, 2nd; W. J. Lloyd, '73, 3d; H. L. Morse, '74, 4th; E. P. Bliss, '73, 5th; A. L. Devens, '74, bow.

The New Hampshire State Historical Society has given its collection of minerals to the Agricultural College at Dartmouth, so as to make room for books, papers &c.

Mr. C. C. Luther of Worcester, a graduate of the last class at Brown University, will have charge of the crew which will go to Springfield next July.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

We have before us "Flashes of Light from the Spirit Land," published by Wm. White & Co., of Boston. As is seen by the title, this book purports to be the report of messages from the "Spirit Land." Rev. Theodore Parker is represented as the most frequent speaker, and as assisted by twenty-five others. We find the definition of spiritualism in the following words: "It means the science of life. It means that life God manifests through every kind of form and every possible degree of thought. The *spirits* have very peculiar ideas and some from which we revolt. The announcement is made that spiritualism is to supplant Christianity, and really reaches the end towards which spiritualism really tends, viz.: Infidelity. There are some contradictory statements in the book, but each spirit is "responsible for its own lies," as the preface says. The best criticism we can make is, that it requires a confirmed spiritualist to believe all the statements of the book, the authors of the messages evidently retaining some of the characteristics of earthly existence. The book closes with the statement concerning vaccination, that "it is one of the most damnable of all practices that have ever been introduced," and that "small-pox, to those who understand nature and her laws and workings, is a blessing."

The June number of *Lippincott* is before us. It contains many interesting articles. Mr. Whymper concludes with this number his entertaining and often thrilling sketches of "Scrambles Among the Alps in 1860-69." His accompanying illustrations are well chosen. "Constantinople" is an illustrated article by Rev. F. W. Holland, in which he describes the Turkish metropolis in an engaging manner. "The Great Idea," by the Hon. Charles T. Tuckerman, late minister of the United States at Athens, is a lucid exposition of the ideas and aspirations of those statesmen who are laboring for the establishment of a Hellenic Empire comprising the present Kingdom of Greece and all those countries in southeastern Europe inhabited by Greeks. The clear style and comprehensive knowledge of the subject which is evinced, renders the article of special merit. Miss Kate Hillard's sketch of "Pierre Ronsard," the master poet of the Renaissance, shows marked scholarly ability. She sets forth in a condensed and striking manner the most important points in the life, character and writings of Ronsard. "London Clubs" is an entertaining sketch of the character and pursuits of the great clubs of the English metropolis. "Our Monthly Gossip" contains a description of the residence of the Duke of Argyll, with much pleasant chat about the Duke and his family.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown is a graduate of Yale.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The average yearly expenditure at Yale is about \$1,000.

A grand anti-seeret convention is to be held at Normal, Ill.

Michigan University will graduate eighty-six men in '72.

The Yale nine is organized and ready for the coming campaign.

The new building at Michigan University is rapidly progressing.

The *Chronicle* complains of lack of interest in the Literary Societies.

The Williams nine recently defeated that of the R. P. I., by a score of 43 to 11.

California has appropriated \$300,000 for the building purpose of the State University.

Special instruction is given in Cornell University to those preparing to be journalists.

Subscribers only have a vote in the election of the editors of the *Chronicle* of Michigan University.

It is reported that several young Japanese are intending to enter Amherst Agricultural College.

Miami University has been re-organized. The elective system in its greatest freedom has been adopted.

Reform progresses! Yale students are no longer *compelled* to attend church Sundays in the forenoon.

The Sophomores of Amherst have chosen for a motto: "*Audi, Vide, Tace.*" Sensible motto, but unheard of before in this connection.

The notices of deceased graduates of Harvard College will make a volume of about 100 pages, and will soon be issued.

In the spring much egotism comes within the Senior's breast,
In the spring the trifling Junior is by ladies fair caressed;
In the spring the rowdy Sophomore lingers long at pipe and jug,
In the spring the Freshman's fancy turns to thoughts of cane and plug.—*College Argus*.

The land-scrip donated by Congress to the State of Virginia for an Agricultural College, was lately sold for \$285,000.

The last graduating class of Lafayette College instituted a fund for the yearly purchase of the new issues of early English texts.

"A chemical Senior informed the Professor upon his examination paper that the formula for sulphuric acid was S.—T.—1860—X."—*Yale Courant*.

The City Year Book, just published, reports among the arrests of the year 34 students and 2 "professors." A very fair proportion, considering the relative numbers.—*Yale Courant*.

The *Vidette* moralizes on "borrowing," and advises all who have others' lead pencils in their possession to return them, according to the provisions of the "golden rule."

A skillful jeweller in Providence has just completed a full set, comprising ring, sleeve and collar buttons, with raised stars around the border, for the class of '72 at West Point. Each graduate is to have a set for which he will pay \$125.

Apropos of college puns, our Professor of Natural Philosophy illustrates the transmission of sound by placing his fingers upon the outside of a silk hat and speaking aloud within the crown. "When," says the Professor, with a visible illumination of the eye, "it immediately becomes a felt hat."—*Amherst Student*.

Question How do you prove self-consciousness?

Answer. A man can't know without knowing that he knows, if he knows he knows, he knows himself in the act of knowing that he knows, and knowing that he knows, he knows he is conscious of an act of self-consciousness.—*Courant*.

A knowing man must be he who gave the above answer.

A literary gentleman, a believer in spiritualism, said that he was himself a subject of spiritual influence, under which he always wrote his articles, thus being, in the work of authorship, a medium. "That," remarked a pleasant friend, "may account for your mediocrity."

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A Catalogue will be sent, and further information will be given, on application to PROF. OLIVER STEARNS, D.D., or PROF. E. J. YOUNG, Cambridge, Mass.

May 6, 1872.

Bowdoin College.

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Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

DODDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Sallust, Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography. They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

At the death of HON. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1811) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late COL. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

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Their Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is . . .	16,538
Medical Library,	3,550
Pecuniary,	6,850
Athenaeum,	5,050

Total.

32,588

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00. Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College—Thursday.

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This Department is just established and in operation. The requirements for admission are Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Physical and Political Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, English Grammar, Latin—Harkness's Introductory Book or its equivalent.

The Courses of Study comprises—

LANGUAGES: English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo Saxon, one year.

MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

CHEMISTRY: In all its branches and applications.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

PHILOSOPHY: Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

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A POST-GRADUATE COURSE is also instituted, in which the studies of the two College Courses are pursued to their culmination in a profession. Provision is made for the following Schools:

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There are *extraordinary examinations* in the Classics at admission; *honors* in the Classics and in Mathematics at the end of the second year; and *honors* at graduation in the Classics, the Modern Languages, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Physics and Natural History. The College respects and does not seek to influence the religious convictions of its students.

The annual expenses of a student are not necessarily any larger than at many other colleges. Many students pay *all* their expenses with from \$500 to \$600 a year. There are ninety-three Scholarships, of the average annual value of about \$250 apiece besides boundary funds, a loan fund, monitorships, and prizes for English writing, elocution, and reading.

DIVINITY SCHOOL. A three years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. There are no tests concerning opinion or belief applicable to either teachers or students. There are four resident professors, two lecturers, two instructors, and a librarian. The School library is large and valuable. Liberal pecuniary aid is given to those who need it.

LAW SCHOOL. A two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The subjects of examination for the degree are Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Civil Procedure at Common Law, Evidence, and Equity. Instruction is given in all these subjects, and in sundry others, every year. The Library (16,000 vols.) has no rival among libraries belonging to Law Schools. There are eight scholarships of \$100 each.

MEDICAL SCHOOL. A three years' progressive course of study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. *The attention of all persons interested in medical education is invited to the new organization and plan of study of this school.* Full information may be obtained by applying to Dr. C. Ellis, Dean of the Medical Faculty, 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

DENTAL SCHOOL. This school is in one sense a branch of the Medical School; but it has three distinct professorships of dental subjects, maintains separate laboratories and an infirmary for dental operations, and gives the separate degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. The instruction covers the whole academic year; but there is a winter session (Sept. 26 to Feb. 10) and a summer session (Feb. 17 to June 25).

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. This school has been entirely reorganized, and now offers very systematic and complete courses of study in all departments of science, pure and applied. 1. A four years' course of study in Civil and Topographical Engineering for the degree of Civil Engineer. 2. A three years' course in Practical and Theoretical Chemistry for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 3. A three years' course in Natural History for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 4. A three years' course in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The school also offers to *teachers*, or persons who mean to become *teachers*, a one year's course of study in the elements of Natural History, Chemistry, and Physics, which is intended to qualify teachers to teach science by the modern methods of experiment and observation.

Lastly, the school offers thorough instruction for advanced students in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Geology, Botany and Mathematics. Students in the Scientific School may take rooms in College buildings; they have all the general advantages of connection with the University. There are four Scholarships of \$150 each.

MINING SCHOOL. A four years' course of study for the degree of Mining Engineer. The first three years of the course are identical with the first three years of the Engineering course in the Scientific School. The fourth year is devoted to Economic Geology, Exploitation of Mines, Metallurgy, and Assaying.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION. The School of Agriculture and Horticulture recently established in execution of the will of Benjamin Bussey, gives thorough instruction in Agriculture, Useful and Ornamental Gardening, and Stock Raising. In order to give the student a sound basis for a thorough knowledge of these Arts, the School supplies instruction in Physical Geography,

Meteorology, and the elements of Geology, in Chemistry and Physics, in the elements of Botany, Zoology, and Entomology, in Liveling and Road-building, and in French and German.

This School is intended for the following classes of persons: 1. Young men who intend to become practical farmers, gardeners, florists, or landscape gardeners.

2. Young men who will naturally be called upon to manage large estates

—such as the sons of large farmers and of city men who own country places.

3. Young men of character, good judgment, and native force who have neither taste nor aptitude for literary studies, but who, being fond of country life and observant of natural objects, would make, when thoroughly trained, good stewards or overseers of gentlemen's estates.

4. Teachers, or young men preparing to be teachers, who expect to be called upon to teach some of the subjects taught in this school.

5. Persons who wish to familiarize themselves with some special branch of agriculture, horticulture, or applied zoology.

The regular course of study, to be pursued by candidates for a degree, will fill three years. The instruction of the first year's course is given at the Lawrence Scientific School, in Cambridge; that of the second and third years' courses at the Bussey Institution, which is situated near the village of Jamaica Plain, about five miles southwest of Boston. The teachings of the school are illustrated by the rich scientific collections of the University, and by a botanic garden, a large and profitable farm, greenhouses, propagating houses, and field experiments. The single object of the school is to promote and diffuse a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Full information about this School may be obtained by addressing Prof. F. H. STORER, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCE. After Commencement, 1872, the ordinary degree of Master of Arts will be conferred only upon examination. The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science have recently been established. They are given on examination. *All three degrees are open to graduates of other colleges*, as well as to graduates in Arts or Science of this University; but certain additional examinations may be required of Bachelors of Arts, Sciences, or Philosophy of other institutions.

Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts must pursue some course of liberal study at the University for at least one year after taking the Bachelor's degree; candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy must study at the University at least two years after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts; candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science must pursue for three years a course of scientific study embracing at least two subjects, but only two of these years need be spent at this University. In special cases the requirement of residence at the University may be remitted to Bachelors of Arts or Science of Harvard University who are candidates for higher degrees.

For information concerning these degrees address Prof. J. M. FERRIS, Secretary of Academic Council, Cambridge.

The numerous elective courses of instruction in Harvard College have recently been opened to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College and of other colleges. An undergraduate of Harvard College cannot, at the best, pursue more than fifteen of these courses before taking the Bachelor's degree. The seventy elective courses for 1872-73 therefore offer a wide choice of new studies to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, as well as of other institutions.

Three courses of instruction in the Divinity School will be open to Bachelors of Arts, viz., those on Ecclesiastical History, New Testament Criticism, and the First Three Centuries of Christianity.

Instruction in Sanskrit, Icelandic, and Gothic is offered to competent students.

Courses of University Lectures will be given during 1872-73 on Jurisprudence, History, and some topics in Social Science. These lectures, taken in connection with the College courses on Political Economy and Roman Law and certain of the College courses on History, will provide a full year's work in Political Science.

There will be courses of University Lectures on some Art subjects and on some special subjects in Science, as heretofore.

Advanced students will be received into the Botanical Laboratory (Prof. GRAY), the Chemical Laboratory (Prof. COOK), the Physical Laboratory (Prof. GIBBS), the Physical Laboratory (Prof. COOK), the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry (Asst.-Prof. TOWNSEND and HILL), the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry (Prof. SWANN), the Physiological Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. BOWDITCH), and into the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Prof. AGASSIZ, HALEY, and SHALER).

There is field teaching in Geology and Botany both in term time and vacation.

The Academic Year begins in all departments of the University on the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. There is a recess from December 24 to January 6 inclusive.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College will be held this year, on June 27, 28, 29, and September 26, 27, 28, beginning at 8 A. M. of June 27 and September 26. Examinations for admission to those departments of the Scientific and Mining Schools and of the Bussey Institution for which there are admission examinations, will be held on June 27 and September 26, beginning at 9 A. M.

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4t

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VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, JUNE 17, 1872.

No. 5.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

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In the first volume of THE ORIENT was published an essay by a graduate of some years' standing, entitled "The Death of Thought." Far be it from us to emulate its eccentricities, but as we read it the thought arose that the idea underlying its vagaries contained much more truth than poetry. And this has been revived by certain remarks made in our hearing on the occasion of the '68 exhibition.

A student, after listening to one of the speakers, said to his companion, "That production shows study and is well written, but it can never take the prize at a Bowdoin exhibition!" Why not? was asked. "Too much disagreeable truth in it to suit the judges!" was the reply. While on our way home we heard the same opinion: "Who do you think will get the prize?" "I think it lies between C. and D., if it is given for originality, power of expression and beauty of style, but neither will receive it!" "That's just it," was replied, "it would never do in an

Orthodox College to let men understand that they can win honors or obtain favor for the utterance of liberal ideas. Only imagine the effect on the next year's parts? *Men would write as they think!*"

Now these fragmentary conversations are not fictitious. They were really overheard, and the result has proved—not that the parts indicated were the best, but that neither took the prize.

We find no fault with the awards; the prize-men have our sincere congratulations on their deserved success, and their most powerful competitors had certainly failed in memorizing their essays, a fact at times painfully evident in their hesitating delivery. But we do find fault with the existence in the college atmosphere of such unhealthy miasma as these straws betray. We do not, therefore, point this article at any special exhibition, or any particular set of men, using it rather as a lever for the removal of a grave belief prevalent in college circles regarding the requisites necessary for a prize part. For it is a serious matter when students believe that to compete successfully for the '68 or any other prize, they must write from their heads instead of their hearts, pandering to the prejudices of a "Committee of Three" with as much fear and trembling as was once wont to be shown before the tyrannical triumvirate of Venice.

We cannot deny that, however unfounded it may be, a deeply rooted impression prevails among us that if a man desires rank he must forbid to his pen the liberty he allows his thought. We have even known men who, to gain a higher mark for their essay writing, have made it a general practice to give their themes a final revision before passing them in, not with a view to changing crude expressions, but with the purpose of selecting appropriate places for the insertion of Biblical or moral sentences.

We trust their glowing anticipations were unrealized, and confidently believe they were dis-

appointed in their expectations, for "it is hard for a man to *lie all over*," and habitual deception will leave its impress upon a man's writing as it will on his face, and, persisted in, must materially injure his style.

The object of THE ORIENT is not the inculcation or opposition of religious teaching, nor are we disposed to involve ourselves in scientific controversy, but we do desire to do away with this damaging impression that a man's college rhetorical exercises are judged by the ideas he expresses rather than by the command of language and the skill which he evinces in presenting them; that his rank is affected by his being a positivist or a church member!

The whole thing seems so eminently absurd as we write it, that we only persevere in the hope that when fairly in black and white it may appear as ridiculous to others as to ourselves, and induce them to repudiate as unworthy the unjust suspicions they have perhaps carelessly allowed to possess them.

If two equally meritorious specimens of composition, written on the same subject but treating of it from opposing standpoints, are offered to an inexperienced critic for examination, the chances are that his judgment of them, if expressed in terms of the ranking system, would vary widely in favor of the one chiming with his own convictions, and against the one repugnant to them. The probabilities are that the former would seem much the better article because we are all pleased to see our prejudices endorsed by another, and our pet theories appear always more reasonable to us than those constructed upon differing hypotheses.

But in a parallel case, a Professor, whose duty is the criticism of essays, looks at them with a view to estimating their originality, their logic and their finish. And in the course of four years that man's record upon the rank-book will be highest who is best worthy of such reward. Did we feel at liberty to use names we might support the position we take by examples which most clearly evidence that the essays in Bowdoin are criticised and ranked with as much justice as faithfulness, and that they are not thoroughly examined is a complaint we have never yet heard

whispered by the most uncompromising malcontents.

MILITARY EDUCATION

From the organization of our government until a comparatively recent date, a certain amount of military service was required of every able-bodied citizen. Trainings and musters were looked forward to as gala days, and colonels, majors and captains abounded in all our towns. It was natural that we as a people should be inclined to military duties. A great part of the Pilgrims were soldiers before they came to this country, so were those who settled at Jamestown. The colonies would have had a short existence if their founders had possessed no knowledge of soldierly tactics. The first settlement of the country was a constant warfare. From the time when the tramp of martial feet sounded in the streets of Plymouth, as Miles Standish with his valorous army of eight men set out on their campaign against the treacherous savages, almost to the time of the Revolution, the colonists were kept on the alert by hostilities with the natives. Every man was a soldier, ready at a moment's notice to seize his musket to defend his fireside or to fight the battles of the mother country. Thus nurtured the colonists became imbued with energy and self-reliance, and when England began her acts of oppression their military education gave them the independence to resist and their military training the ability to make a successful resistance.

After the States had united under the constitution a militia organization was deemed indispensable and was enforced by law. Experience proved the wisdom of the measure. The country was poor and would not support regular troops. The name of a standing army was odious to the people, and the second war with Britain would have found us defenceless if it had not been for the militia. At the time of the North-Eastern Boundary troubles, and on other occasions when war clouds rose up in our horizon, the consciousness that we had the means to enforce our demands gave tone to our diplomacy.

But the militia companies gradually died out. The trainings became less frequent and at length

when no longer required by law, ceased entirely. When the rebellion broke out, the country—in the North at least—was wholly uninstructed in the science of war. The crisis was upon us and it was necessary to act. Our volunteers were full of patriotism, but enthusiasm is never a good substitute for discipline. In the first battle they were driven back in disgraceful rout. If the men that composed that army had come from militia companies, instead of being raw recruits, it cannot be doubted that the disaster of Bull Run would have been averted. Taught by the costly lessons of the war, the general government made a feeble effort to revive the old militia system, but as the recollections of the past grew less distinct the project was abandoned.

The only results obtained were the authorizing of cadet companies and the appointment of military instructors in such colleges as might desire them. These regulations are excellent so far as they go, but they are not sufficient. No country should allow itself to be without the means of defence, and with us the most ready means would be a system of national militia. We are not a warlike people, but complications are always liable to occur and in such cases preparation for war is the surest guaranty of peace.

A hostile force may in a single week destroy the products of a score of years passed in tranquillity, and in view of possible exigencies the nation ought to require that military science should form a part of every citizen's education.

There are some—though we think their numbers are few—who consider military drill out of place in a college. We fail to see the force of their reasoning. Considered merely as an exercise to alternate with the gymnasium, it is valuable. No one who leaves here will ever regret the time spent in drill. There are few who will not sometime find the knowledge gained here useful in arranging a procession or a parade such as we see every day, and in case of war or any sudden emergency it would prove invaluable. Nor is the idea entirely new, for we are told that Franklin Pierce was captain of a company when here in college.

The discipline of the soldier is an advantage

to the man himself, both physically and morally. Physically it gives an erect carriage, a manly bearing and precision and grace of movement. It develops the form and is conducive to health. Morally, it teaches prompt obedience and inculcates a high sense of honor and love of country. We are not believers in war in any form, and would rejoice most heartily to see the millennium dawn at once, but until that happy time actually arrives we believe that a knowledge of Upton's Tactics will be both necessary and expedient.

A. F. M.

CHADBOURNE'S LECTURE.

On Thursday evening Prof. P. A. Chadbourne delivered a second lecture in the Brunswick course, in his usual attractive and instructive style, interspersing the discourse with humorous anecdotes.

Commencing with remarks upon the character and adventurous spirit of Iceland's founders, he proceeded to take his audience with him on a voyage to "Iceland and the Icelanders." On the way he touched at the Faroe Islands and gave a clear description of their curious natural formation, detailing the seeming anomaly of an export lumber trade from a country destitute of forests, their material being supplied by the timber thrown upon their shores by the Gulf Stream, and illustrating the innocence of the people by the reply of a lady on being asked how they passed the Sabbath. "In the morning we attend church," said she, "and in the afternoon we dance and play cards. Oh, we are a very religious people," she answered.

Leaving the Faroe, he sailed directly to Iceland and entered upon the special province of his lecture.

He described the nature of the country, of its political dependence on Denmark, adding that it was really to all intents and purposes free, since, furnishing now no revenue to the home government, it possesses nothing of value to attract other nations when at war with Denmark, illustrating his statement by the course of Great Britain, when, though having hostile relations with Denmark, she still permitted vessels

to carry provisions and stores to Iceland, as to a neutral power.

When this happened however, an adventurer made a descent upon the country, and with his army of *eight men*, arrested the Governor and declared himself Protector of Iceland. England hearing of this exploit, and not caring to see the kingly office caricatured, quietly took the would-be statesman prisoner, and Iceland returned to her allegiance.

We were informed of the government and institutions of the land, of some amusing experience in the damp and smoky houses of the people, and of an adventure in which a native mistook the signs by which our worthy Professor was endeavoring to obtain water, for an admission that he had already taken too much native whiskey and desired more. At length we were shown the valley of the geysers, made to understand fully its character and wonders, and taught by the Professor's own experience, that if a man yields to his inclination and takes a nap in the Great Geyser basin, he may perhaps be waked up in a hurry and be obliged to beat a hasty retreat in order to escape a copious hot-water bath.

From want of space we are compelled to cut short our synopsis at this point, saying in conclusion that the only dissatisfied person in the audience was a Sophomore who does not enjoy Professor Chadbourne's lectures "because a fellow has to *learn something* in them besides being interested you know."

Hon. Nathan Weston, LL. D., died at his residence in Augusta, June 4th, aged nearly 90 years. He was born in Hallowell, graduated at Dartmouth in 1803, opened a law office in Augusta, where, excepting three years, while he lived in New Gloucester, he spent his life. He rose rapidly in the profession; in 1811 was appointed, by Gov. Gerry of Massachusetts, Chief Justice of the Second Eastern Circuit of Massachusetts. When Maine became a separate State, 1820, he was appointed Associate Justice on the bench of the Supreme Court; in 1834 was elevated to the Chief-Justiceship, which he filled with dignity and success until 1841, when,

by statute limitation, he retired. He retained his mental powers in full vigor, to the day of his death. He was honored for his ability, learning, probity and courtesy. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from this college, 1807, and of LL. D., 1843. In 1820 he became a Trustee of the college and held the office until his decease, always a devoted friend of the institution.

A meeting was held in the chapel last Monday, to decide upon a uniform for the College Cadets. Major Sanger recommended the West Point suit as being durable and making a fine appearance, but left it free for the students to follow their own inclination in the matter. After choosing conference committees in all the classes the meeting adjourned until Tuesday. At the second conference it was reported that the West Point uniform was unanimously adopted. Mr. Robert Robertson will make the suits. We hope they may be finished so that the students can parade in uniform at Commencement.

The parts for Commencement have been assigned to the members of the graduating class as follows: Salutatory Oration; S. L. Gross; Orations, H. M. Heath, H. Harris; Philosophical Disquisitions, W. O. Hooker, Jr., J. S. Richards, Jr.; Literary Disquisitions, J. B. Atwood, W. F. Bickford, G. W. Stone, H. Wilder; Disquisitions, J. S. Frost, G. M. Seiders, F. W. Spaulding; Discussions, G. H. Cummings, F. G. Dow, F. A. Ricker; Dissertations, J. G. Abbott, M. Coggan, W. C. Shannon. The parts of several who were absent have not been assigned.

The '68 exhibition took place Monday evening, June 3d. The order of exercises was thus: J. G. Abbott, The English Monarchy; S. L. Gross, Imperialism in France; Herbert Harris, National Music; H. M. Heath, The Problem of Life; J. S. Richards, Zoroaster and What he Taught; H. Wilder, Radicalism. The prize of sixty dollars was equally divided between J. G. Abbott and H. Harris. The exhibition as a whole reflected credit upon the contestants.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 and 11.45 P. M.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35, 5.25 and 11.45 P. M.

Danville Junction, 7.20 A. M.; 2.30 P. M. (via Lewiston.)

Lewiston, 7.20 A. M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

Farmington, 2.30 P. M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 7.20 A. M. (via Lewiston.)

Bath, 7.15 and 8.30 A. M.; 2.25 and 6.45 P. M.

Rockland, 8.30 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 2.25 and 8.35 A. M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

Waterville, 2.25 A. M.; 2.20 P. M.

Skowhegan 2.30 P. M.

Belfast, Dexter, Bangor and St. John, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

LOCAL.

'73 is interested in Botany.

We miss the familiar faces of the Seniors.

The classes have begun their annual reviews.

Some one says: "Boating here is now without money and without *Price*."

Is there no way to prevent students tearing the papers in the reading room.

The lectures in Physiology are of a familiar nature and are thoroughly practical.

Marcellus Coggan, '72, was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, from Bristol.

The chapter of Theta Delta Chi in this college, has been revived and has members from all the classes.

We hope that something may be done about the completion of Memorial Hall, at the next Commencement.

Says an Alumnus to a Senior — "I am dieting at present." Senior. — "Yes, and no doubt you will *die eating* too."

A Junior, in the quiz, informed the Professor of Zoölogy that "dried cuttle fish is good for canary birds."

A brilliant Sophomore computes that the students lose five hundred hours every week on account of the military drill.

The Athenæans have decided to arrange a new catalogue of their books. We understand this is to be for reference only.

President Chamberlain and Major Sanger attended the review of the Portland Light Infantry at Portland, June 8th.

A Freshman thought that only four men could be drilled at a time in artillery tactics, because there were only four guns.

The Junior College-Librarians for the ensuing year are S. V. Cole, C. H. Hunter, L. H. Kimball, D. O. S. Lowell, C. J. Palmer.

Prof. John S. Sewall delivered a very interesting lecture to young men in the Congregational church, Sunday evening, June 9th.

The time table of the College Library has been changed. It is now open for the exchange of books from 11 to 12 A. M., and for reference from 2 to 4 P. M.

The artillery drill has commenced in good earnest. Twenty men have been chosen to form two gun detachments. They are to drill one hour every day and to attend promptly.

Our boy sums up the political situation as follows: "If Horris Greeley gets votes enough and has no serious pull-backs he will probably be elected, otherwise some one else may be."

Appleton Hall can now "laugh a siege to scorn." The armory has been established in No. 18. Its inmates have caught the martial spirit and the report of firearms is a familiar sound there.

The officers of the Praying Circle for the ensuing year are: L. F. Berry, President; F. A. Wilson, Vice President; D. W. Bradley, Secretary; H. W. Chapman, S. V. Cole, R. G. Stanwood, Committee.

Now that our field battery of *four* guns has arrived, we expect to find some youthful Freshman lying asleep upon one of them, thus hoping to become a mighty warrior after the example of Turenne.

A Junior translated his Tacitus thus: "The general was well defended, having several opulent cities on his rear." A loud smile ran round the class at this point, which somewhat disconcerted the Junior.

"I believe," said our portly friend, "that eating good dinners is my greatest forte." "I don't know about its being your greatest *fort*," replied A, "but it seems to be your principal *earth work*." K.P.N.N.

Among the members of the Maine Medical Association, we notice many graduates of the Medical School here. Prof. C. F. Brackett delivered the annual oration before the Association in Portland, last week.

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity was held with the Gamma chapter at Amherst College, June 5th and 6th. F. G. Dow and A. P. Wiswell were the delegates from Bowdoin.

Since matters have assumed such a martial appearance among us, Offenbach's music has become popular with the young ladies of Brunswick, and nearly every piano in town is suffering under "Ah, que j'aime les militaires!"

When in Portland recently, we stepped into Fletcher's studio. We saw there a portrait of Professor Chadbourne, which he has nearly completed. The portrait is for Philips Exeter Academy, and is an excellent likeness.

The hardest case case we have heard yet is that of a student whose washerwoman took all his shirts to wash and then caught the measles. The student, who "has never had 'em," dares not go for his clean linen and consequently presents a forlorn appearance.

Lo, the poor Indian, made his appearance on the campus last week, and gave the students an opportunity to accumulate wealth by shooting at a target with arrows. Lo's terms were liberal,

but "ye local" didn't realize much from his efforts to hit the noble red man's target. K.P.N.

The following extract is from a Welsh paper in Pennsylvania. We quote it for the benefit of those Juniors who have written on "Greeley for President": "Bip ginly ll Greeley mlfm dmpl tampl nypunt scrllgg gp Prllntyl ot gmslxl drulltztmt begply in wrllt wemulz dr gunnoztlt.

The Sophomores did not take their little trip to Boston as was anticipated, but endeavored to make up for it by an expedition to Orr's Island. Their departure was attended by the usual noises. We understand that those acquainted with Mrs. Stowe's works searched in vain for the *Pearl*.

Josh Billings says the difference between a mistake and a blunder is this: "When a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one it is a mistake, and when he puts down a good umbrella and takes up a bad one it is a blunder." The person who changed umbrellas with us during the late rain made a mistake. K.P.N.

The graduating class of the Bowdoin Medical School, before their separation, held a meeting and chose the following members to serve as class officers until their reunion: William Rogers, President; William R. Smart, Vice President; J. John Page, Secretary and Treasurer. It was voted to meet at the close of the term of 1873. It was also voted that the Secretary should be informed by each member of the class, at least once a year, of his whereabouts and prospects.

GRADUATES AND THESES.—James T. Burns, Hepatitis; David T. P. Chamberlain, Ergot; Isaac S. Curtis, Pneumonia; Rotheus A. F. X. J. B. D. Gray, Syphilis; Hannibal Hamlin, History of Medicine; Milton W. Hall, Signs of Pregnancy; Wilson L. Hawkes, Eurphysema; William H. Horr, Peritonitis; William H. Jewett, Gonorrhoea; Thomas S. McAllister, Digestion; Ferdinand W. Merrill, Abortion; J. John Page, Variola; John M. Rand, Croup; Chas. A. Ring, Cholera; Sidney I. Small, Sleep; William R. Smart, Scarlatina; Merritt Southard, Typhoid Fever; Herbert Thompson, Chloral Hydrate; Edward M. Tucker, Menstruation; Frank S. Warren, Chorea; John A. Wilcox, Acute Arthrodia; William Rogers, History of Surgery.

J. JOHN PAGE, *Secretary*.

ALUMNI RECORD.

We earnestly request contributions to this column from the Alumni and friends of the College. Anyone will confer a great favor by giving notice of any class reunion, the meeting of any Alumni Association, &c.

'13.—Hon. Nehemiah Cleaveland, LL. D., resides in Westport, Conn.

'44.—Hon. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of the Schools of Chicago, Ill., will open the discussion on "The Extent, Methods and Value of Supervision in a System of Schools," before the meeting of the National Educational Association in Boston, Mass., the first of August.

'50.—Hon. Wm. P. Frye made a telling speech at the Republican State Convention.

'58.—Gen. Ellis Spear has been appointed Chief Examiner in the Patent Office at Washington.

'58.—Hon. F. M. Drew, formerly Secretary of State, is now United States Pension Agent at Augusta. Will he please accept our thanks for favors in this department?

'58.—Rev. Frank Sewall is President of Urbana University, Ohio, and delivered the poem at the public exercises of the Alpha Delta Phi Convention in Detroit, Mich.

'63.—Geo. M. Pease, M.D., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, and has left for Arizona to enter upon his duties.

'68.—Orville D. Baker has received the offer of a tutorship in Harvard University.

'69.—Clarence Hale was a delegate to the Republican Convention, from Portland, and was on the Committee on Resolutions.

'70.—Orville B. Grant has taken charge of the Hughes School, Providence, R. I., with a salary of \$2000.

If college journalism is to have a permanent and extensive influence it must be through the support of the Alumni.—*Ex.*

GRETCHEN'S SONG.

FROM FAUST.

There was a king in Thule,
Ever faithful, ever brave,
To him his dying mistress
A golden goblet gave.

'T was to him a tender treasure,
Even 'mid his countries fire,
The tears would come unbidden,
As he drank from that the wine.

When the time of death drew near him,
All his wealth and cities fair,
All except the precious goblet,
Gave he freely to his heir.

There around a festal table,
Knights and nobles summoned he,
In his lofty hall ancestral,
Of his castle by the sea.

Feebly, like a trembling toper,
Pledged them in the vine fruit's glow,
Then the sacred goblet flung he,
Down among the waves below.

There he watched it whirl and sparkle,
In the water as it sank.
Misty grew his sight, his eyelids
Closed,—and nevermore he drank.

College is not simply a place in which to recite and attend chapel; it is a part of the living, acting world, where every man has a part to perform outside of what are strictly termed duties. The recluse of college will be no less a hermit after leaving college. The wide-awake, loyal man in college gives promise of the well-informed cosmopolitan man of active life.—*Vidette.*

It is reported that the "boy poet" Daniel Donahue, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., will soon publish a volume of his poems.

Cornell University is the only one of the three hundred and sixty-nine colleges in our country which has a professorship of American history. In fact, it would surprise most of our college professors to know that America has any history worth the teaching in comparison with the learned guesses respecting the wolf that suckled Romulus, and the Amazons who inspired the early Greeks with awe.—*Appleton's Journal.*

COLLEGE NEWS.

Cornell University has been in existence six years.

Harvard College has fifty-four founded professorships.

The students of Amherst were refused an "adjourn" on Decoration Day.

The Amherst base-ball nine defeated that of Dartmouth by a score of 37 to 13.

A Freshman thinks the comments which the President makes on the chapter he reads in chapel, are in the original version. He thinks his copy at home must be bridged.—*Iale Courant*.

An effort is being made in Congress to establish a United States University at Washington, D. C.

A kiss, says an ingenious authority, is like the creation, because it is made of nothing and very good.

The Yale crew consists of Day, '73, stroke; McCook, '73, Cook, '75, Flagg, '73, Gunn, '74, and Ader, '73, bow.

A Junior arose to give a mathematical computation of the width of the belt of twilight, and becoming slightly mixed, said: It is one thousand miles wide when the sun is eighteen degrees below zero.—*Cornell Era*.

Prof. Winchell, of Ann Arbor, has been invited to become the President of Genesee College, in New York State.

The mathematical works of Prof. Loomis have been translated into Chinese. What a pity they were not written in that language in the first place?

Prof. Perry, of Williams College, the author of "Elements of Political Economy," made a speech at the free-trade anti-Greeley meeting lately, in New York.

A Freshman on entering Lafayette was examined in the Greek Testament. Being called on to translate the passage that in the English Bible is translated "It is I, be not afraid," freely rendered it "It is I, don't get scared." We hope he will live to graduate.—*Lafayette Monthly*.

Mrs. Danniway, out in Oregon, has a newspaper of her own. She does the writing and editorial work and her six children set the type.

In the Annual Phelps Prize Barge Races the Sophomores gained the first prize and the Scientifics the second. The first prize was \$75 and the second \$25.

By all odds the worst joke ever perpetrated in Harvard was that of him who asked how Gilmore's show differed from Shylock, and, without waiting for an answer, continued, "One is a Jubilee and the other was a bily Jew."—*Advocate*.

The *Advocate* desires to correct the rumor concerning its suppression and speaks of it as a "report alike prejudicial to us and to the kindness which has ever marked the conduct of the Faculty toward us."

The Professor of Geology, at Indiana University, holding up two stones before the class, said, "You see these two stones are very much alike, especially *this* one." [Laughter by the class.] "Well, if you don't believe it, I will pass them around."—*College Courier*.

The anti-Secret-Society Convention, at Oberlin, Ohio, nominated Charles Francis Adams for President. After they adjourned it was discovered that Mr. Adams is a Freemason of high standing. Won't they feel chagrined if their candidate is elected?

The following note was received by the president of an Illinois female seminary: "Dr. —: Will you be kind enough to explain why it is that tutor C— took one of the young ladies of the seminary to the lecture last night, when none of the boys are allowed to have company from the seminary? Even the boys who had sisters were not allowed to take them. By the eternal gods, we want justice!"—*Chronicle*.

As a sequel to the stopping of "Equine transactions" we observe the following:

"A new plan of giving out lessons in Greek is proposed at Dartmouth College. The text books are to be given up, and the lessons for each day are to be given out on slips of paper the day before. These slips are to be returned when used and to be changed with every class. The object of the innovation is to cause more study on the part of the student."—*College Courant*.

Monmouth College, Ill., graduates forty-five Seniors this year. The attendance for the year has been three hundred and seventy-two.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his lectures on preaching, says: "Don't keep turning yourself over and over, like a goose on a spit, basting yourself with good resolutions. If your nature is marble—well—you must be natural. If you cannot be free as above, you had better leave preaching and be a professor in a college."

The 40th Annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity was held last month with the Peninsular Chapter of Michigan University, the different Chapters being represented by full and enthusiastic delegations. The public exercises of the Convention took place on May 23d, at the Detroit Opera House, consisting of a prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. James Eels, a short address by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler of Michigan University, presiding; an oration by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, and a poem by Rev. Frank Sewall, President of Urbana University. The exercises concluded with a banquet at the Russell House.

The Commencement exercises of Union College (Schenectady, N. Y.) will open on Sunday, June 23d, with the anniversary sermon. The programme will be about the same as here at Bowdoin. The new President, Dr. Potter, will be inaugurated and Wm. H. Seward will deliver the response in behalf of the Alumni. At this time the classes of 1812, 1822, 1832, 1842, 1852 and 1862 will hold their decennial reunions.

LAWS OF BOAT RACING.

As boating is now a matter of general interest we publish the following laws agreed upon by the Boating Fraternities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the principal boat clubs of London:

1. All the boat races shall be started in the following manner: The starter on being satisfied that the competitors are ready, shall give the signal to start.

2. If the starter considers the start false he shall at once recall the boats to their stations, and any boat refusing to start again shall be disqualified.

3. Any boat not at its post at the time specified shall be liable to be disqualified by the umpire.

4. The umpire may act as starter if he thinks fit; where he does not so act the starter shall be subject to the control of the umpire.

5. No fouling whatever shall be allowed; the boat committing a foul shall be disqualified.

6. Each boat shall keep its own water throughout the race; any boat departing from its own water will do so at its peril.

7. A boat's own water is its straight course, parallel with those of the other competing boats, from the station assigned to it at starting to the finish; and the umpire shall be sole judge of a boat's own water and proper course during the race.

8. The umpire, when appealed to, shall decide all questions as to foul.

9. A claim of foul must be made to the judge or to the umpire by the competitor himself before getting out of his boat.

10. It shall be considered a foul when, after the race has commenced, any competitor, by his oar, boat or person, comes in contact with the oar, boat or person of another competitor; unless, in the opinion of the umpire, such contact is so slight as not to influence the race.

11. In case of a foul, the umpire shall have the power—

(a.) To place the boats, except the boat committing the foul, which is disqualified, in the order in which they come in.

(b.) To order the boats engaged in the race, other than the boat committing the foul, to row over again on the same or another day.

(c.) To restart the qualified boats from the place where the foul was committed.

12. The umpire may, during a race, caution any competitor in danger of committing a foul.

13. Every boat shall abide by its accidents.

14. No boat shall be allowed to accompany a competitor for the purpose of directing his course or affording him other assistance. The boat receiving such direction or assistance shall be disqualified at the discretion of the umpire.

15. The jurisdiction of the umpire shall extend over the race, and all matters connected with it, from the time the race is specified to start until its final termination; and his decision in all cases shall be final and without appeal.

16. Any competitor refusing to abide by the decision or to follow the direction of the umpire, shall be disqualified.

17. The umpire, if he thinks proper, may reserve his decision, provided such decision be given on the day of the race.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

The *College Courant* is regularly received and is one of our most valued exchanges.

In the *Literary World* for June we find the usual amount of sound criticism. We were particularly interested in the reviews of "The Plebiscite," and "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy." A brief notice of Longfellow's new volume, "Three Books of Song," is given in this number. The *Literary World* is a paper that we like to recommend. It deserves an extended patronage. Published by S. R. Crocker, Box 1337, Boston, Mass.

"*Harper's*" for June opens with an interesting article on those "German Gambling Spas" which the Prussian government will soon, we hope, do away with forever. Next, *Porte Crayon* gives us another paper on the "Mountains," and after an essay on the "Hebrew Exodus" we find a first contribution on the "Republican Movement in Europe," by Emilio Castelar, which opens well and promises much pleasure as it is continued. In addition to these papers are articles on "California," and "John Wesley and His Times," Anthony Trollope's "Golden Lion of Granpere," is continued, and besides the always attractive editorial department at the close of the number, there are many well written tales, the title of one of which, "A Good Investment," exactly expresses our idea of the magazine.

The Science of Health.—The first number of this new Health Journal is published. It is devoted to an exposition of all those agencies so vitally related to health and to the treatment of disease, such as Air, Light, Temperature, Diet, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, Sleep, Electricity, and all normal agencies and hygienic materials. This first number contains many articles of general interest. The senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, etc., are illustrated and explained. The cause and cure of Backache; the proper position on Horseback; Water Treatment of Fevers; Sprains and Bruises; Pneumonia; Clergyman's Sore Throat; Chronic Catarrh; How to Sleep, etc. The department of Talks with Correspondents contains valuable information. The new magazine is issued from the office of *The Phrenological Journal*, and published at the low price of \$2 00 a year, or 20 cents a number. Address the publisher, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Once, two hard working Freshmen, who had sought the solitude of the Mineralogical Cabinet to attune their brains to Livy's noble thoughts, had their studies broken off by the entrance of a party of gentlemen headed by an officious guide and followed by a modest sister, who so wanted her brothers to see everything and everybody.

The learned guide pointed out a huge fossilized armadillo which is the Department's rocky pride, aptly remarking, "A beautiful specimen, gentlemen." The gentlemen by mistake looked at one of the Freshmen, who, in her youth and beauty, was, in truth, an interesting object, and said, "Indeed, a beautiful specimen!" To say that the Freshman blushed at being thus noticed—for Freshmen as a class are not much noticed—is to say little; to add that she failed in Monday's Livy lesson would be to tell a sadder truth. —*Vassar Miscellany.*

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A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE is now in press, and its completion may be looked for next Autumn, until which time any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, June, 1872.

4t

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A Catalogue will be sent, and further information will be given, on application to PROF. OLIVER STEARNS, D.D., or PROF. E. J. YOUNG, CAMBRIDGE MASS.

May 6, 1872.

Bowdoin College.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

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President.

THOMAS C. UPHAM, D.D., LL.D.,
Emeritus Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, D.D.,
Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Theology, and Librarian.

JOTHAM B. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN S. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages; Secretary.

CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, A.M., M.D.,
Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science, Professor of Applied Chemistry.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, JR., A.M., Ph.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.

CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Sallust.

Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.
They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

At the death of HENRY GOWDARD, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1811) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late COL. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

CABINETS.

Their Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.
The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is	16,338
Medical Library,	3,550
Peucelian,	6,850
Athenæan,	5,650

Total.

32,558

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00. Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College—Thursday.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

FACULTY.

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President.

JOHN APPLETON, LL.D.,
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

JOTHAM B. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

JOHN S. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory, and English Literature.

WALTER WELLS, A.M.,
Professor of Physical Geography and Meteorology.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Molecular Physics, and Geology; Secretary of Faculty.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Natural Science and Applied Chemistry.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, JR., A.M., Ph.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, JR., M.D.,
Professor of Natural History.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.

CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

This Department is just established and in operation. The requirements for admission are Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Physical and Political Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, English Grammar, Latin—Harkness's Introductory Book or its equivalent.
The Course of Study comprises—

LANGUAGES: English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

CHEMISTRY: In all its branches and applications.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of the United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

PHILOSOPHY: Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The object of this Course is to give a more practical direction to study, and to fit the student for his actual profession in life. The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters, presents an excellent locality for pursuits of this character; while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE is also instituted, in which the studies of the two College Courses are pursued to their culmination in a profession. Provision is made for the following Schools:

I. LETTERS: Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern, including the Oriental, with their Literatures; History; Philosophy; the Fine Arts.

II. SCIENCE: The application of Chemistry, Physics and Natural History.

III. ENGINEERING: Topographical, Hydrographical, Mechanical and Military.

IV. MEDICINE: Embodying the "Medical School of Maine" as it is now constituted, with enlarged facilities.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

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1872-73.

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DIVINITY SCHOOL. A three years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. There are no tests concerning opinion or belief applicable to either teachers or students. There are four resident professors, two lecturers, two instructors, and a librarian. The School library is large and valuable. Liberal pecuniary aid is given to those who need it.

LAW SCHOOL. A two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The subjects of examination for the degree are Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Civil Procedure at Common Law, Evidence, and Equity. Instruction is given in all these subjects, by the same officers, every year. The Library (36,000 vols.) has no rival among libraries belonging to Law Schools. There are eight scholarships of \$100 each.

MEDICAL SCHOOL. A three years' progressive course of study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. *The attention of all persons interested in medical education is invited to the new organization and plan of study of this school.* Full information may be obtained by applying to Dr. C. Ellis, Dean of the Medical Faculty, 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

DENTAL SCHOOL. This school is in one sense a branch of the Medical School; but it has three distinct professorships of dental subjects, maintains separate laboratories and an infirmary for dental operations, and gives the separate degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. The instruction covers the whole academic year; but there is a winter session (Sept. 26 to Feb. 10) and a summer session (Feb. 17 to June 25).

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. This school has been entirely reorganized, and now offers very systematic and complete courses of study in all departments of science, pure and applied. 1. A four years' course of study in Civil and Topographical Engineering for the degree of Civil Engineer. 2. A three years' course in Practical and Theoretical Chemistry for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 3. A three years' course in Natural History, Physics, and Astronomy for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The school also offers to *teachers*, or persons who mean to become *teachers*, a one year's course of study in the elements of Natural History, Chemistry, and Physics, which is intended to qualify teachers to teach science by the modern methods of experiment and observation.

Lastly, the school offers through instruction for advanced students in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Geology, Botany and Mathematics. Students in the Scientific School may take rooms in College buildings; they have all the general advantages of connection with the University. There are four Scholarships of \$150 each.

MINING SCHOOL. A four years' course of study for the degree of Mining Engineer. The first year of the course is identical with the first three years of the Engineering Course in the Scientific School. The fourth year is devoted to Economic Geology, Exploitation of Mines, Metallurgy, and Assaying.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION. The School of Agriculture and Horticulture recently established in excess of the year of the Benjamin Bussey, gives thorough instruction in Agriculture, Useful and Ornamental Gardening, and Stock Raising. In order to give the student a sound basis for a thorough knowledge of these Arts, the School supplies instruction in Physical Geography,

Meteorology, and the elements of Geology, in Chemistry and Physics, in the elements of Botany, Zoology, and Entomology, in Leveling and Road-building, and in French and German.

This School is intended for the following classes of persons: 1. Young men who intend to become practical farmers, gardeners, florists, or landscape gardeners. 2. Young men who will naturally be called upon to manage large estates—such as the sons of large farmers and of city men who own country places. 3. Young men of character, good judgment, and native force who have neither taste nor aptitude for literary studies, but who, being fond of country life and observant of natural objects, would make, when thoroughly trained, good stewards or overseers of gentlemen's estates. 4. Teachers, or young men preparing to be teachers, who expect to be called upon to teach some of the subjects taught in this school. 5. Persons who wish to familiarize themselves with some special branch of agriculture, horticulture, or applied zoology.

The regular course of study, to be pursued by candidates for a degree, will fill three years. The instruction of the first year's course is given at the Lawrence Scientific School, in Cambridge; that of the second and third years' courses at the Bussey Institution, which is situated near the village of Jamaica Plain, about five miles southwest of Boston. The teachings of the school are illustrated by the rich scientific collections of the University, and by a botanical garden, a large and profitable farm, greenhouses, propagating houses, and field experiments. The single object of the school is to promote and diffuse a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Full information about this School may be obtained by addressing Prof. F. H. Storer, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCE. After Commencement, 1872, the ordinary degree of Master of Arts will be conferred only upon examination. The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science have recently been established. They are given on examination. *All three degrees are open to graduates of other colleges*, as well as to graduates in Arts or Science of this University; but certain additional examinations may be required of Bachelors of Arts, Science, or Philosophy of other institutions. . . .

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Arts must pursue some course of liberal study at the University for at least one year after taking the Bachelor's degree; candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy must study at the University at least two years after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts; candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science must pursue for three years a course of scientific study embracing at least two subjects, but only two of these years need be spent at this University. In special cases the requirement of residence at the University may be remitted to Bachelors of Arts or Science of Harvard University who are candidates for higher degrees.

For information concerning these degrees address Prof. J. M. Peirce, Secretary of Academic Council, Cambridge.

The numerous elective courses of instruction in Harvard College have recently been opened to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College and of other colleges. An undergraduate of Harvard College cannot, at the best, pursue more than fifteen of these courses before taking the Bachelor's degree. The seventy elective courses for 1872-73 therefore offer a wide choice of new studies to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, as well as of other institutions. . . .

Three courses of instruction in the Divinity School will be open to Bachelors of Arts, viz., those on Ecclesiastical History, New Testament Criticism, and the First Three Centuries of Christianity. . . . Instruction in Sanskrit, Icelandic, and Gothic is offered to competent students. . . . Courses of University Lectures will be given during 1872-73 on Jurisprudence, History, and some topics in Social Science. These lectures, taken in connection with the College courses on Political Economy and Roman Law and certain of the College

courses on History, will provide a full year's work in Political Science. . . . There will be courses of University Lectures on some Art subjects and on some special subjects in Science, as heretofore. . . . Advanced students will be received into the Botanical Laboratory (Prof. GRAY), the Chemical Laboratory (Prof. COOKE), the Physical Laboratory (Prof. GIBBS), the Physical Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. THOMPSON and HILL), the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry (Prof. STORER), the Physiological Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. BOWDITCH), and into the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Profs. AGASSIZ, HAGEN, and SHALEY).

There is field teaching in Geology and Botany both in term time and vacation.

The Academic Year begins in all departments of the University on the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. There is a recess from December 24 to January 6 inclusive.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College will be held this year, on June 27, 28, 29, and September 26, 27, 28, beginning at 8 A. M. of June 27 and September 26. Examinations for admission to those departments of the Scientific and Mining Schools and of the Bussey Institution for which there are admission examinations, will be held on June 27 and September 26, beginning at 9 A. M.

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, JULY 8, 1872.

No. 6.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL,

W. A. BLAKE,

J. F. ELLIOT,

A. F. MOULTON,

G. S. MOWER.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

With such marvelous rapidity and truth does memory seize her pencil and fill up imperfect outlines suggested by the merest accident, that at times the faint fragrance of a flower or the sound of a church bell suffices to recall to us, with startling vividness, far distant scenes and places. The tone of a voice, a fancied resemblance in some passing form, is potent to conjure up the dead past and bring before us faces from which time and distance have long separated us, while we live again the life we have already acted, and once more sharing their joys and sorrows, we wander in imagination with the friends of our youth.

Since such trifles can so stimulate remembrance, we may surely expect those Alumni whom we welcome at Brunswick during Commencement week to grow young again under the tender influence of surroundings formerly so dear to them, and within the walls which were the birthplace of so many aspirations, where were first inspired so infinitely many hopes and

high resolves. We feel certain that the tide of hallowed recollections, which floods their minds with thoughts of other days as they tread the familiar campus, will break through the crust which contact with the world has placed over their once unsuspecting natures, and induce a softened mood of affection for their Alma Mater, and sympathy for their younger brothers who are still tied to her apron strings.

May this hope be realized! For a man's purse-strings most readily relax when the chords of his heart are touched, and in short—we mean to make an attack upon the *Alumni pocket*.

Not that we intend crying "Stand and deliver!" in the exploded fashion of impecunious gentlemen, but we wish the full-fledged progeny of Mother Bowdoin to become as callow as when they still huddled under her stout orthodox wings, in order that they may feel a youthful enthusiasm in helping out our enterprises and supporting in Bowdoin the same institutions with which other Colleges are favored.

We, however, share poor Gretchen's antipathy to begging, and are fortunately not obliged to have recourse to it. But we will hint to the Alumni that the editorial body is in no danger of apoplexy from excess of financial circulation, and that though THE ORIENT does not contemplate bankruptcy even as a possible contingency, yet it is not in that happy condition in which it need "take no thought for the morrow."

Hence, we ask the Alumni to aid us by a subscription which will be only a trifle to them and of great assistance to our undertaking. THE ORIENT has been in successful operation for almost a year and a half, started and maintained by Bowdoin students. It does not owe its existence to a tax on the college graduates, and has paid its way without troubling them.

Now, however, it does look to them for encouragement, since it has proved itself worthy of their support.

If the older Alumni ask, "What necessity is there for a paper at Bowdoin?" we answer, Yankee-like, with another question, "Why has the college curriculum been remodeled? Why have special courses been established, and opportunities for wider study afforded?" Certainly that our Alma Mater may increase in influence and prosperity. So then with THE ORIENT. All the leading colleges in the country have their own organs, and shall Bowdoin, claiming as it justly does, the first position among those of our State, yield to her sisters in any point of excellence?

The advantages offered by THE ORIENT are real and manifold. It provides the Alumni with the latest information regarding Bowdoin and her graduates. Its columns are ever gladly open to the reception of any suggestions regarding the conduct of the college or students which the Faculty, Alumni or undergraduates may wish to offer. It canvasses matters of interest or moment, in college circles, and endeavors to impart to them a manly and a healthy tone. Moreover, it trains students to think and reason logically, for whoever advances ideas in its issues must certainly desire to express his views with force and clearness. Its board of editors changes each year, and their connection with its publication cannot but be of value to them in literary and business training.

We will no further eulogize THE ORIENT, but have no hesitation in referring either to the Faculty or our other subscribers, all who desire to be assured that its influence is good, and its continuance in Bowdoin desirable.

But a large subscription list is a necessity to its complete success, since to enjoy fully the editorial chair we must have leisure to occupy it once in a while, without being obliged to run out of the *sanctum* on a tour of collection. And to the Alumni we look this Commencement for a generous encouragement. Subscribe at once, gentlemen, and pay your subscription in advance! Then you will establish THE ORIENT on a firmer and more comfortable basis, and improve the quality of its editorials by giving the editors time to grow corpulent and good-natured in the consciousness of a well-filled exchequer.

We are obliged to admit that a class of persons will always be found in college, as elsewhere, who are continually bemoaning the evils that beset them; petty reformers they would seem did not their continued grumbling indicate more personal rancor and vindictive selfishness than we are accustomed to attribute to those who labor for the advancement of right. Equally tenacious of its place in society is the class that through the grim spectacles of suspicious fear see in every action of those with whom they have any relation a tinge of derision and domination. We do not desire THE ORIENT to be a mirror from which the converged expressions of these classes shall be reflected.

Those will always be found who are ever ready to brand "the powers that be," with the fiercest maledictions and charges of duplicity, unlawful use of authority, and the whole category of evils that only absolute power coupled with ignoble spirit could invent. All who are acquainted with the public opinion of colleges, will verify this assertion. At times this class has included a large portion of the students in some of our colleges and given rise to much disorder and irregularity—though perhaps more generally in the earlier history of our colleges than to-day. Happily, of this class we have few examples in Bowdoin. We believe no better relations could ever have been between those in authority and those whose duty it is to obey, than now exists between the students and Faculty. There is little of that feeling of unjust restraint that, as we have said, too often served to form the students in battle array against the Faculty, and also to enhance, under such circumstances, the influence of the principle that "everything is honorable in war," deception especially, not excluded.

On which side the truce was first presented, or which first, when a brighter light had dispelled the overhanging mists, discovered that they both bore the same banner, we do not now attempt to discuss. Certain it is however, a marked change has been affected and a hearty co-operation is manifest, which we doubt not will be permanent. The healthy tone of public opinion is an evidence of Dr. Harris's efficient

labors as President, not the least marked in the sensible and practical manner in which he attacked and abolished hazing and elevated the moral tone of the college. A salutary influence upon the public opinion as also upon the relations between students and government, is exerted by President Chamberlain in the many directions in which he is laboring for the healthy growth of the college.

If one thing more than another seems likely to disturb "the even tenor" and ruffle our peaceful course, it is the want of a distinct understanding on the part of the students of the college laws and regulations. The many changes that have been made in the old code render it worse than useless, so that our "Freshman bible" has become a thing of the past. Misunderstandings are likely to occur which afford some ground for the extravagant assertions we have just mentioned. The proper method of obtaining leave of absence, and the laws regarding a neglect of it, are by no means definitely understood, neither is the effect of demerit marks upon one's standing in scholarship.

Though the theory of using demerit marks as a thumb-screw to twist human nature into a press where it shall receive the stamp of morality, is exploded, we have but misty conceptions of the regulations that govern us.

If we seem solicitous to those who would remind us that "the laws are made for the vicious," we would say, we wish to know our duty that we may abide by it. An Anglo-Saxon motto is "Be sure you're right then go ahead,"—to follow this we need clearer knowledge of what is required of us. W. A. D. L. C.

It may appear to some a work of supererogation, to put it mildly, to advise young men not to be too profound in their reading. But from long experience as a librarian we feel justified in giving to Freshmen this advice:—

Don't take out more than one volume of the "Bibliotheca Sacra" at a time.

Don't carry round a volume of the "Ancient Philosophers" outside of your coat and "Chandos" or "Wild Bill of the Prairies" underneath.

Don't read Hume, Tom Paine, Comte, Hobbes, or Rochefoucault before you know a little something about your own souls.

In justification of the negative form of this advice to young men we can only quote Spinoza's maxim,

"Omnis determinatio est negatio."

But, "*au serviteur*," to every intelligent Freshman (if that be not a paradox) after he has settled the momentous question with whom he shall flirt, the *quesitum* is, what shall I read? A young man who has never dipped into literature deeper than Algebraic formulæ or Greek paradigms can not be expected to choose wisely when brought face to face with the forty thousand volumes of our college libraries. He is placed at once in Flora McFlimsey's dilemma, or to use his own language, "He has nothing wherein to clothe the

"Sad empress of his soul."

Or if he does choose a dress for said lady he is too apt to select "purple and fine linen" when a "Dolly Varden" costume would be far more becoming.

A Freshman visits a society library. He has acquired the idea that novels are a little below his dignity, consequently he does but gaze longingly at "Cudjo's Cave" and takes out "Longinus on the Sublime," while he should be reading "The Scottish Chiefs," "Ivanhoe," or "Don Quixote"; he agonizes over the "Evolution Hypothesis" or Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." And experience proves that the danger is not more from reading light trash than from reading profound treatises. For the result of this latter class of reading in very many cases is either a disgust for all books or a craving for Marion Harland and Mayne Reid.

Now we do not believe in quack nostrums in literature any more than medicine, but it seems that as a general rule it would be safe to advise the average young man to do his reading of novels, light literature and history in Freshman and Sophomore years; his physics Junior year; and his metaphysics Senior year. This is based upon the actual curriculum and not upon what has been called the monistic arrangement of the

knowledge of man, wherein it is thought necessary to study all nature and every science before we study mind. For it is certainly absurd to read metaphysics without understanding first principles, or to demonstrate Kepler's laws without the aid of addition.

And in speaking thus generally of reading, we are led naturally to the subject of libraries *per se*. Our college library proper, though uncommonly rich in rare and old books, is not one to suit a general reader. There are various and obvious omissions in it. The society libraries partially supply these defects, but they are so cramped, and there are so many necessary errors in their system, that they are not so effective as they ought to be. Moreover these libraries are gradually but steadily being depleted of their best books. But the great objection of all is the time during which they are open to students, which amounts in all only to an hour and a half per week. And on every count it seems to us better to throw these libraries under college control, retaining, of course, their distinctive organizations.

Per contra is the objection that, in this way, the libraries would cease to grow by accretion as heretofore. But this might be obviated by a voluntary tax voted by the students and levied by the college government as in the case of the Reading Room, a much surer and more satisfactory revenue than what the libraries now have.

This we are aware is no new plan, for it has more than once been agitated. But it seems to us that as Commencement draws near some action should be taken about it, as it is a plan which will commend itself to the good judgment of almost every one, for the present system must be confessed to be, at least, a partial failure.

Written for THE ORIENT.

REMINISCENCES.

A graduate of the first ten or fifteen years of the college will miss many things which always form a part of his college reminiscences. For example, he will miss the granite dial pillar which stood by the path way three or four rods

from the entrance of Massachusetts Hall. It gave the time for the college and indeed for the whole neighborhood, for that was years before the town clock or bell. The dial plate gave the table for the equation of time so that, as we chose, we had apparent or mean time. In the fall and winter months the college depended on apparent time. A student would scarcely pass that stone post without mounting the step at the base, and with watch in hand, take the time. The row of maples at length cast a shadow which made the dial useless, and it was removed by Professor Smythe to the spot it now occupies in the southern portion of the grounds, with the design of making it available for astronomical observations. He had the vision in his mind of an astronomical observatory to be erected on that slight elevation, when the long-hoped-for good time should come to the college.

The older graduates will be surprised, perhaps grieved, to find that his favorite walks have ceased to be frequented, and that even tradition has failed to hand the memory of them down. What was called the "Consecrated Rock" was a common resort. The beetling cliff at the river bank nearly opposite Miss Narcissa Stone's, received its name, it was said, from some flirtation of the earliest years of the college. On a pleasant summer evening that spot invariably had its visitors sitting on the rocks above or clambering down the precipice to the river brink. The cliff afforded a good point of view when a heavy fresh of the river poured with turbulence and uproar over the falls.

It was a favorite walk beyond "the Consecrated Rock" down the river road to "the Intervale," half a mile, perhaps, below a pasture ever verdant, shaded by elms, and from thence by a pleasant woodpath through a forest, issuing near Prof. Cleaveland's residence, to the College.

In the spring of 1821, I think it was, it was whispered at our table, where sat Prof. John D. Wells and the tutors, and was a matter of some curiosity, that an inviting spot had been discovered in a new direction. It proved to be a very retired wooded dell, reached by a cattle path and winter sled-road, which led by the southern boundary of Prof. Cleaveland's land into the

pine forest below. There was a charming spring of bubbling water, cool, clear as crystal, delicious. That spot became for several years a frequent resort. The class of 1818 celebrated the 4th at that spot, nature having formed a pretty amphitheatre for such gatherings, which were not infrequent. The railway, and perhaps other encroachments of the years, have made such changes, that no vestige, I believe, of that scene of beauty remains.

One circumstance made the walk by the river, which I have already referred to, a common one, which was, that it led to our bathing place. This was near the present railway bridge, not suitable for poor swimmers, for the river deepened rapidly and the current was strong. Years ago the river at this point had materially changed its channel. When I was in College a favorite bathing spot was found on the western shore of the Androscoggin, half a mile or more above the upper fall. One or two generations bathed there, but changes in the river bank by spring freshets long ago made it unfit for such a purpose. Salt-water bathing could be enjoyed only by going to the New Meadows River, at a point on the left of the present road, where it makes a sudden turn toward the Sea-Side House and the Bull-Rock Bridge. Parties used to walk the four miles, of a Saturday afternoon, for the luxury of that bath, or occasionally to Maquoit, where there was deeper water than now. I remember a large vessel was on the stocks at the head of the bay once when we were there for a swim.

Commencement in those days had little beyond the day to attract visitors. That was the period of the stage coach and private carriage or chaise. Wagons, buggies, carryalls, sundowns, &c., were unknown. To attend Commencement was a journey and a labor. The only attraction beyond the Commencement proper was the oration, perhaps also a poem, at first before the Peucinian and, when her rival came into new life, before each Society in succession Tuesday afternoon. There was no concert of music. The Fraternity of *Φ. Β. Κ.* had not planted a branch here; and by Thursday noon the college and town were vacated. As already intimated

the large proportion of visitors came in chaises and a few private carriages; and the nearest hotel being in what is now the corner of the College yard, near the church, both house and stable were thronged; and we judged of the attractions of the passing Commencement by the array of chaises drawn up to the College fence, which extended often beyond the entrance to the College grounds down towards the pine grove.

Older graduates will be struck with the improvements made in the College campus. In the first half of the College life, though the yard was at the outset encompassed and traversed with rows of trees, in the general ignorance of the proper management of such planting in a sterile soil, none survived except the noxious and ungainly "*Balm of Gilead*" on the outer border and in front of Maine Hall, and one or two elms. The grounds were wholly without shade within; there was no shrubbery, no green sward and no walks regularly laid. The graduate of even twenty to thirty years will give credit to the hands and care that have effected the change from one of the most unsightly to one of the most beautiful of College grounds.

D. S. Packard. ALUMNUS.

The artillery drill took place last Tuesday before the examining committee. It consisted of the various evolutions of the cannoneers about the piece, besides changing wheels and dismounting the guns. The drill was well executed. The dismounting of guns, weighing 1200 pounds, from the carriages and again remounting them, was remarkably well done and elicited special praise. The drill closed with a salute in honor of the Board of Examiners.

The contestants for the Chandler Latin prize assembled in Massachusetts Hall, Saturday morning, June 29th, at 9 A. M. The examination was upon Juvenal. The prize, amounting to \$25 was awarded to C. M. Walker. The following received honorable mention: N. D. A. Clarke, A. F. Moulton, W. G. Fassett, D. W. Snow.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 and 11.45 P. M.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35, 5.25 and 11.45 P. M.

Danville Junction, 7.20 A. M.; 2.30 P. M. (via Lewiston.)

Lewiston, 7.20 A. M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

Farmington, 2.30 P. M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 7.30 A. M. (via Lewiston.)

Bath, 7.15 and 8.30 A. M.; 2.25 and 6.45 P. M.

Rockland, 8.30 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 2.25 and 8.35 A. M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

Waterville, 2.25 A. M.; 2.20 P. M.

Skowhegan 2.30 P. M.

Belfast, Dexter, Bangor and St. John, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

LOCAL.

The Seniors are disposing of their furniture, and many of their well-worn(?) text-books.

The Graduating Class have thrown aside the custom of issuing printed "Class Day" invitations.

A Junior in a Physiology "quiz" made the statement that in every human stomach there is a "cælum."

Among the graduates of Dartmouth, we notice the name of Everett Totman, formerly of Bowdoin, '72.

The muskets for the Infantry drill came last week. They are Springfield breech-loaders of an improved pattern.

Some one proposes to make use of the Memorial Hall as a target for artillery practice if it is not finished soon.

The college lately received a present from Hon. E. W. Farley of Newcastle, Me. It is an oaken chair curiously carved, which was brought from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635.

"And even the nights in the midst of Nero," is how a Junior translated Juvenal's expression, *Noctesque Neromus jam medias*.

The Juniors were examined for their annual examination in Botany, German, Olmstead's Philosophy, Latin and Physiology.

The usual preparations for Commencement week have been made about the college grounds. The campus presents the usual attractions.

J. G. Abbott of the graduating class was one of the delegates elected by the Democracy of this town to attend the State Convention at Bangor.

Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., of Salem, writes of having accidentally met ex-President Harris in Rome. All will be glad to learn that he is improving in health.

The first business of the commissary department was to issue belts to the students. The quartermaster receives frequent calls for rations but don't respond.

Now that the students have entered upon their military duties in earnest, an opportunity is offered to the patriotic young ladies for a flag presentation scene.

The Peucinian Library has received an addition of forty volumes. Among the authors we notice the names of Bayard Taylor, J. R. Lowell, Longfellow, Darwin, Figuier, Saxe and Hawthorne.

The Chapel has been almost continually reverberating, for the past two weeks, with the rehearsals of twenty-four Sophomores and Juniors, who are to contend for their respective prizes at Commencement.

The Professors and Alumni have subscribed very liberally to the boating fund, and all seem to be interested in boating affairs. The regatta takes place the 23d of July. Nine colleges will probably be represented. We hope a good number of Bowdoin's friends will be there.

The six-oared shell built by Elliot of Greenpoint, N. Y., to be used by our crew at the Springfield regatta, came two weeks ago, but

has not been used on account of damage done to it in transportation. It was repaired by two of Elliot's men, last Tuesday, who came for that purpose.

President Chamberlain will be formally inaugurated on Tuesday of this week. A large number of dignitaries will be present. The exercises will take place at the Congregational Church at 3 P. M.

The themes written for the Brown prize for extemporaneous writing were sent to Portland by express, and curiously enough were carried by. The committee in Portland waited patiently for something to pass judgment upon, while the students here were anxiously expecting their decision. Several days passed before the mystery was cleared up. *DECEMBER.*

The black-boards of the mathematical recitation room, in which the Sophomores were to have been examined on Tuesday last, were painted white the previous night. We cannot think the Sophomores were so foolish as to expect thus to avert their examination. They were examined in the philosophical room, which they should have known is furnished with black-boards.

We doubt if Mrs. Partington could beat the following, which was lately overheard: "They tell us we are to have a clinic in our Calculus," said B. to his friend. "A what?" replied the astonished friend. "A clinic," repeated B. "That's what the Medics call the questioning on lectures." "You must mean a quiz," exclaimed the other. "Perhaps I do," rejoined the imperturbable B., "but quiz or clinic, its all the same, for its bound to come." *DECEMBER.*

Prof. Goodale has been eminently successful in giving the students under his charge a comprehensive knowledge of Botany. Though the season has been unfavorable, each has collected quite an extensive herbarium, containing some plants quite rare. The Professor succeeded in finding, a few days since, a specimen of the *Chara*, an object of search for several years past. His lectures on Physiological Botany have been highly instructive.

The Senior Class offer extra attractions at their Commencement Concert. They have not only engaged Gilmore's Band, Arbuckle, the cornet player, and Mrs. H. M. Smith, the favorite Boston vocalist, but, surpassing all preceding classes, they have engaged the famous Temple Quartet of Boston, which is said to be the finest Male Quartet in the country. We venture to predict a rich treat to all lovers of good music.

The competition by the members of the Junior class, for the new prizes for extemporaneous writing, offered by Philip Henry Brown of Portland, took place Thursday afternoon, June 27th. The novelty of the thing has caused much comment since the offer of the prizes. The opinion has been expressed that the compositions would be "fearfully and wonderfully made." But it assumed a business-like aspect when the contestants set to work. The award of the prizes will be given in another column.

The following is the order of exercises for the Junior Prize Declamation, Monday evening July 8th.

MUSIC.

The Traitor's Death.....Loren F. Berry.
The Battle.....Hervey W. Chapman.
Rienzi to the Romans.....Nathan D. A. Clarke.

MUSIC.

On being found guilty of high treason...Edwin J. Cram.
The Dream of Eugene Aram....Augustus L. Crocker.
Wolsey on being cast off by the King...Benj. T. Deering.

MUSIC.

The Old Sergeant.....John N. Lowell.
Contrast between Adams and Napoleon.

Augustus F. Moulton.

MUSIC.

Lincoln.....Albert F. Richardson
Duty of literary men to their country...David W. Snow.
Rangan Gilhaize.....Fred A. Wilson.

The following is the programme of the Sophomore Prize Declamation which took place on the evening of July 1st. The first prize was awarded to M. W. Davis, and the second to H. G. White:—

MUSIC.

The Maniac.....Jesse P. Bickford.
Toussaint l'Ouverture.....Albion G. Bradstreet.
Last Days of Herulanum.....Samuel V. Cole.

MUSIC.

The Raven.....Marshall W. Davis.
The Wreck.....Cassius M. Ferguson.
Edinburgh after Flodden.....L. Houghton Kimball.

MUSIC.

Parrhasius and the Captive.....Daniel O. S. Lowell.

Alexander's Dream of Conquest.....	Arthur L. Perry.
Baldassarre.....	Arba H. Powers.
MUSIC.	
Unjust National Acquisition.....	Charles C. Springer.
The Diver.....	Frank K. Wheeler.
Burial March of Dundee.....	Harry G. White.
MUSIC.	

The Sophomore and Freshman classes have been formed into a battalion of four companies. The officers, who are taken from the Junior class, are as follows:—

Captains—Co. A, F. S. Waterhouse; Co. B, D. W. Snow; Co. C, A. L. Crocker; Co. D, D. A. Robinson.

1st Lieutenants—F. M. Hatch, Adjutant; A. F. Moulton, Quartermaster; Co. A, W. A. Blake; Co. B, G. E. Hughes; Co. C, A. P. Wiswell; Co. D, W. G. Fassett.

2d Lieutenants—Co. A, F. E. Whitney; Co. B, G. S. Mower; Co. C, J. F. Elliott; Co. D, F. A. Wilson.

Sergeant-Major—R. E. Gould.

Q. M. Sergeant—B. T. Deering.

1st Sergeants—Co. A, A. G. Ladd; Co. B, C. M. Walker; Co. C, F. C. Robinson; Co. D, F. A. Floyd.

2d Sergeants—Co. A, L. F. Berry; Co. B, J. N. Lowell; Co. C, J. M. Boothby; Co. D, I. L. Elder.

3d Sergeants—Co. A, N. D. A. Clarke; Co. B, A. E. Herrick; Co. C, H. B. Hill; Co. D, H. W. Chapman.

4th Sergeants—Co. A, J. A. Cram; Co. B, ——— Reed.

The remaining Sergeants and all the Corporals will be taken from the class of '74.

A college is to be established at Bushnell, Ill., with this explicit title: "The Central Wesleyan College of the Southwestern Conference of the German Methodist Episcopal Church." We judge from the name that they mean business.

Wm. Cullen Bryant was suspended from Williams College for reciting *Thanatopsis* before it had been corrected by the President. He graduated at Yale, as a consequence, and *Thanatopsis* is still uncorrected!

A merry heart conduces to a balanced circulation—one of the essential conditions of health. A firm faith gives steadiness and straightforwardness to character, and determination to the will, both of which are indispensable to the "normal play of all the functions." The doubting mind must of necessity waste more or less of its vital energies in unavailing efforts to solve the complicated problems and unfathomable mysteries of a future state; or if it settles down in the quiescence of unbelief, it lacks the inspiration and innervation of hopefulness. The man with abiding conviction that God rules, and that existence is eternal, will go through difficulties, endure privations, face dangers, and triumph over disasters, that would appal and unman a despondent or a doubting heart.—*Science of Health*.

The *Harvard Advocate* says the Amherst boating men evidently regard the condition of things as desperate in the last degree. Class prayer-meetings have been established to invoke the assistance of the Supreme Powers in the coming regatta.

There has been a somewhat novel plan proposed by the Professor of Greek, and which we understand is to be carried out, that is expected to make the recitations of a student a little better test of his previous study. In the first place the booksellers have on application promised to keep no more translations for sale after the stock on hand is disposed of. Then text-books are to be given up and the lessons for each day are to be given out on slips of paper the day before. These slips are to be returned when used, and are to be changed with every class. None will be able to tell what a day may bring forth, so that each one will have to rely on his own resources. We should think that the additional work for the Professor would be a serious objection.—*Dartmouth*.

A thoughtful student, at a mixed college, offers the following suggestive toast: "The girls of our school—may they add charity to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply genial affection, divide time by industry and recreation, reduce scandal to its lowest denomination, and raise virtue to its highest power."

ALUMNI RECORD.

'37.—Dr. T. F. Perley has lately gone to Boston to practice in his profession.

'44.—Gen. S. J. Anderson, of Portland, President of the P. & O. R. R., is making active exertions to increase the railroad communication of Portland with the West.

'46.—Hon. John A. Waterman, of Gorham, is Judge of Probate for Cumberland County, which position he has held for some years.

'47.—Henry Dame is Principal of the Bangor High School.

'56.—Rev. Henry Farrar, who is preaching in Andover, Me., was lately in town and we had the pleasure of receiving a call from him.

'59.—C. E. Hilton is Principal of one of the City Schools in Washington, D. C.

'60.—Major G. C. Farrington has been in the employ of the P. & O. R. R. as Civil Engineer.

'60.—J. M. Brown was chairman of the Committee to award the prize for extemporaneous composition.

'61.—C. B. Rounds is one of the leading lawyers of Calais, Me.

'62.—F. A. Hill is Principal of the Chelsea High School, with a salary of \$2400.

'64.—Fred H. Appleton is in business in Bangor.

'64.—Charles F. Libby, Esq., of New York, was a member of the Committee to decide upon the merits of the Sophomore declaimers.

'66.—G. C. Thurlow is Principal of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle.

'66.—Rev. G. T. Packard was lately in town on a visit to his father, Professor A. S. Packard.

'71.—E. C. Cole was on the campus a short time since. He is teaching in New Hampshire.

Oxford University is 1000 years old, having been founded in 872.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

Lippincott's Magazine for July is received, and is a very interesting number. Among its many meritorious articles we notice "Crumbs from Rhineland," a sprightly and varied description of travel and adventure in this picturesque region of Europe, by Alice Gray; a suggestive treatise, upon the nature, symptoms, and proper method of treating "Sunstroke," by H. C. Wood, Jr., M.D. This article is the result of the original researches of the author, and develops a strikingly original theory regarding the subject. "Virginia in Water Colors" is an attractive sketch of the Old Dominion. "Travels in Air" takes us through adventures in ballooning and reveals many singular and beautiful phenomena of the air. The shorter articles are "Ballachi Brothers"; "My Sorrow's Crown of Sorrow"; and "An Uncommon Chord." "Our Monthly Gossip" agreeably concludes this very pleasant number. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Yale is rejoicing in the prospect of a new Chapel.

The Freshman nine of Yale beat that of Harvard by a score of 8 to 1.

An exchange speaks of a Freshman whose "head is one cess-pool of facts."

A new exchange, the *University Herald*, comes to us from Syracuse University.

At the recent Commencement of Kentucky Wesleyan University at Millersburg, Ky., there were three graduates.—*Courant*.

At Albion College, which we believe is in Michigan, the ladies occupy four out of seven places in the class-day exercises.

The Freshman class of Amherst has bought the shell ordered by the College crew, and have named it after their Professor of Greek.

The third term catalogue of Yale has made its appearance, and shows a falling off in the students from 527 to 496.

During the recent session of the Anti-Secret-Society Convention in Oberlin, Ohio, anti-Masonry was very popular among the students. Seniors denied themselves the pleasure of recitation in Political Economy, in order to attend the convention. Juniors sacrificed German to the same end, and Sophomores preferred it even to Latin and Greek.—*Courant*.

"Geography and Chronology, sir, are the eyes of history, without which it would be blind," said the Professor. *Student (sotto voce):* "I'll take my history blind."

Tom Scott, the railroad king, is said to have given \$20,000 to Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pa., an institution for the education of young women.

Miami University, located at Oxford, Ohio, has recently been reorganized. The new plan will go into operation at the beginning of the next collegiate year.

It is stated that President Smith of Dartmouth College thinks of resigning on account of ill health. Senator Patterson has been mentioned as his successor.

Prof. of Astronomy.—"How can you find the height of the mountains of the moon?" *Student.*—"By the use of the microscope." (He meant micrometer.)—*Vidette.*

Particle was strolling the other day, near a party of excited Sophomores, and overheard the following interesting conversation:—1st Soph: "Let's send a telegram for A., telling him Prof. J. wishes to see him immediately; we'll get a cut if he comes." 2d Soph: "But whose name shall we sign?" 1st Soph: "Why, Prof. J.'s, of course." 2d Soph: (with a glance of contemptuous pity at 1st Soph.), "O, that's too thin; he knows Prof. J.'s writing.—*Tablet.*"

We are continually reminded by our exchanges that Bowdoin has fifteen *compulsory* religious exercises per week. How many Colleges have less?

Here is a specimen of Japanese English, which passed between a Japanese student in town and his landlady: "I told you other day, that I would move from here to Wall Street, but I will not move for my convenient, and I will oblige to you for more little while. I will move here any time if you promise somebody to lend the room to him. I am very sorry for that I could not always get home at supper time. Are you inconvenient that I have tea at late?"—*Yale Courant.*

The London Rowing Club, by whom the Atlantias were lately defeated, are considered the flower of English oarsmen.

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TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—
Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations; Sallust.

Hadley's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department, and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

- I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.
- II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.
- III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
- IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished Instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

It is but just to say that good morals and manliness are distinguishing features of college life at Bowdoin.

The Library of Bowdoin is one of rare value, and the choicest works are constantly added. The Gallery of Paintings is well known to be one of the most remarkable in the country. The Cabinet and apparatus are ample for their purpose.

The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 28th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 28th, at evening.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College.

The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters,—presents an excellent locality for scientific as well as literary pursuits, while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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DIVINITY SCHOOL. A three years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. There are no tests concerning opinion or belief applicable to either teachers or students. There are four resident professors, two lecturers, two instructors, and a librarian. The School library is large and valuable. Liberal pecuniary aid is given to those who need it.

LAW SCHOOL. A two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The subjects of examination for the degree are Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Civil Procedure at Common Law, Evidence, and Equity. Instruction is given in all these subjects, and in sundry others, every year. The Library (16,000 vols.) has no rival among libraries belonging to Law Schools. There are eight scholarships of \$100 each.

MEDICAL SCHOOL. A three years' progressive course of study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. *The attention of all persons interested in medical education is invited to the new organization and plan of study of this school.* Full information may be obtained by applying to Dr. C. Ellis, Dean of the Medical Faculty, 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

DENTAL SCHOOL. This school is in one sense a branch of the Medical School; but it has these distinct professorships of dental subjects, maintains separate laboratories and an infirmary for dental operations, and gives the separate degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. The instruction covers the whole academic year; but there is a winter session (Sept. 26 to Feb. 10) and a summer session (Feb. 17 to June 25).

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. This school has been entirely reorganized, and now offers very systematic and complete courses of study in all departments of sciences, pure and applied. 1. A four years' course of study in Civil and Topographical Engineering for the degree of Civil Engineer. 2. A three years' course in Practical and Theoretical Chemistry for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 3. A three years' course in Natural History for the degree of Bachelor of Science. 4. A three years' course in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The school also offers to *teachers*, or persons who mean to become *teachers*, a one year's course of study in the elements of Natural History, Chemistry, and Physics, which is intended to qualify teachers to teach science by the modern methods of experiment and observation. Lastly, the school offers thorough instruction for advanced students in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Geology, Botany and Mathematics. Students in the Scientific School may take rooms in College buildings; they have all the general advantages of connection with the University. There are four Scholarships of \$150 each.

MINING SCHOOL. A four years' course of study for the degree of Mining Engineer. The first three years of the course are identical with the first three years of the Engineering Course in the Scientific School. The fourth year is devoted to Economic Geology, Exploitation of Mines, Metallurgy, and Assaying.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION. The School of Agriculture and Horticulture recently established in execution of the will of Benjamin Bussey, gives thorough instruction in Agriculture, Useful and Ornamental Gardening, and Stock Raising. In order to give the student a sound basis for a thorough knowledge of these Arts, the School supplies instruction in Physical Geography,

Meteorology, and the elements of Geology, in Chemistry and Physics, in the elements of Botany, Zoology, and Entomology, in Levelling and Road-building, and in French and German.

This School is intended for the following classes of persons: 1. Young men who intend to become practical farmers, gardeners, florists, or landscape gardeners. 2. Young men who will naturally be called upon to manage large estates—such as the sons of large farmers and of city men who own country places. 3. Young men of character, good judgment, and native force who have neither taste nor aptitude for literary studies, but who, being fond of country life and observant of natural objects, would make, when thoroughly trained, good stewards or overseers of gentlemen's estates. 4. Teachers, or young men preparing to be teachers, who expect to be called upon to teach some of the subjects taught in this school. 5. Persons who wish to familiarize themselves with some special branch of agriculture, horticulture, or applied zoology.

The regular course of study, to be pursued by candidates for a degree, will fill three years. The instruction of the first year's course is given at the Lawrence Scientific School, in Cambridge; that of the second and third years' courses at the Bussey Institution, which is situated near the village of Jamaica Plain, about five miles southwest of Boston. The teachings of the school are illustrated by the rich scientific collections of the University, and by a botanic garden, a large and profitable farm, greenhouses, propagating houses, and field experiments. The single object of the school is to promote and diffuse a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Full information about this School may be obtained by addressing Prof. F. H. Storer, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCE. After Commencement, 1872, the ordinary degree of Master of Arts will be conferred only upon examination. The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science have recently been established. They are given on examination. *All three degrees are open to graduates of other colleges*, as well as to graduates in Arts or Science of this University; but certain additional examinations may be required of Bachelors of Arts, Science, or Philosophy of other institutions. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts must pursue some course of liberal study at the University for at least one year after taking the Bachelor's degree; candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy must study at the University at least two years after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts; candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science must pursue for three years a course of scientific study embracing at least two subjects, but only two of these years need be spent at this University. In special cases the requirement of residence at the University may be remitted to Bachelors of Arts or Science of Harvard University who are candidates for higher degrees.

For information concerning these degrees address Prof. J. M. Prince, Secretary of Academic Council, Cambridge.

The numerous elective courses of instruction in Harvard College have recently been opened to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College and of other colleges. An undergraduate of Harvard College cannot, at the best, pursue more than fifteen of these courses before taking the Bachelor's degree. The seventy elective courses for 1872-73 therefore offer a wide choice of new studies to Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, as well as to other institutions. . . . Three courses of instruction in the Divinity School will be open to Bachelors of Arts, viz., those on Ecclesiastical History, New Testament Criticism, and the First Three Centuries of Christianity. . . . Instruction in Sanskrit, Icelandic, and Gothic is offered to competent students. . . . Courses of University Lectures will be given during 1872-73 on Jurisprudence, History, and some topics in Social Science. These lectures, taken in connection with the College courses on Political Economy and Roman Law and certain of the College courses on History, will provide a full year's work in Political Science. . . . There will be courses of University Lectures on some Art subjects and on some special subjects in Science, as heretofore. . . . Advanced students will be received into the Botanical Laboratory (Prof. Gray), the Chemical Laboratory (Prof. Cooke), the Physical Laboratory (Prof. Gray), the Physical Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. TOWNSEND and HILL), the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry (Prof. Storer), the Physiological Laboratory (Asst.-Prof. BOWDITCH), and into the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Prof. AGASSIZ, HAYES, and SHALER). There is field teaching in Geology and Botany both in term time and vacation.

The Academic Year begins in all departments of the University on the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. There is a recess from December 24 to January 6 inclusive.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College will be held this year, on June 27, 28, 29, and September 26, 27, 28, beginning at 8 A. M. of June 27 and September 26. Examinations for admission to those departments of the Scientific and Mining Schools and of the Bussey Institution for which there are admission examinations, will be held on June 27 and September 26, beginning at 9 A. M.

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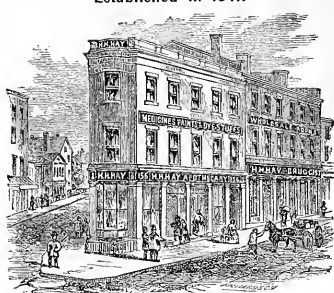
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A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE is now in press, and its completion may be looked for next Autumn, until which time any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, June, 1872.

4t

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1872.

No. 7.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

"Ah," says white-haired Senex, "had I only your years and my experience, how much I might accomplish!" But the sigh with which the old man speaks avails him nothing, and his young listener looks up with a quizzical expression, as if he thinks his companion childish. For, like that of the first Napoleon, the dictionary of Young America contains no *impossible*. He feels full confidence in the ability of his youthful energy to carve out for him a glorious destiny, and he sometimes grumbles because "these old fogies won't give a young man any chance." Yet the time comes when he too, bowed down with years, repeats in his heart the same futile exclamation, and knows that it is truly the proper privilege of "the elders" to occupy the "city gates"; and that he is best fitted for command who has earned promotion step by step from the ranks.

Certainly there exist grand possibilities for the young man of the present day. He stands on the threshold of busy life and sees several avenues opening before him, leading out into the

world. His choice is difficult. He has not the wisdom which belongs to gray hairs, and when he calculates his prospects and considers that he may devote four years either to the completion of his education, at an expense which at a moderate estimate shall be \$2000, or to business, with the chance of laying up as many dollars, — when he considers that in the one case he will graduate comparatively ignorant of all that pertains to earning bread, and in the other case will very likely be qualified for providing not bread alone, but also butter, — it is not strange that he often discards the literary for the more practical education, and abandons the college for the exchange.

In a previous article we have endeavored to show that even in a pecuniary point of view a college education is a great assistance to a man. Now we propose to allow that at forty years of age an industrious business man may have amassed more money than his professional neighbor, and yet claim that the latter is much the wealthier. For when an illiterate merchant prince is ready to retire from business and enjoy the fruits of his labor, what has he to look forward to. His career has been eminently honorable, he has the respect of all who have known him as one of the busiest bees in the commercial hive. But all his old associations are broken, and as he has heretofore had only time to read the stock list and the shipping news, so now he finds habit a second nature, and cannot cultivate in his manhood an interest in that rich field of literature to which he has until this moment been a stranger. Every one of us has seen an example of this kind, and will remember how, after a weary, dissatisfied year or two, the restless rich man plunges again into trade, convinced that in this world of wonders there is no happiness so supreme as that of mere money-making.

On the contrary, the educated man, be he ever so devoted to his chosen profession, finds

his leisure moments filled with opportunities for pleasure and self-improvement. If he travels by rail or steamer, a pocket volume of some attractive author banishes his cares and refreshes the body with the mind. If he is called into the country he finds new lessons written by the road side, while bird and beast, plant and rock, interest and instruct him. Thus, though poor in bank stock, yet he is rich in those higher capacities which bank stock is powerless to provide. Now let him acquire a moderate competence and retire from active life. He is filled with resources against *ennui*. His training has taught him appreciation, and, surrounded by a select coterie of those noble men and women who have from time to time through the centuries uttered volumes of counsel and wisdom, and who are always willing to entertain him who can understand them, he is never deprived of the very best society.

Literature opens to him her treasures of thought, for he has already earned the right to their enjoyment. Art discloses her marvels, for his early education has taught him to feel that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Science, inexhaustible science, inducts him to a knowledge of the order and wonderful fitness pervading the universe, and richly rewards his reverent efforts to penetrate the arcana of nature, forever *taboo* to any but the careful student.

None of us can doubt which of these careers is the better and of most profit. The difficulty is that many a young man is dazzled by the lustre of golden prizes, and learns only too late that he has missed what is "more precious than rubies" "and the gain thereof than fine gold."

N. A. S. 102

With respect to aims in life, the classes into which men arrange themselves are many. We all have models in shaping our lives. From time immemorial different classes of society have had their shibboleths by which to try each one's claims to manliness. With a large class the power to pound and be pounded is sufficient proof of manliness. It was a common expression that Heenan in comparison with Sayers was the "better man"; and the description of these men and those of this class, reading more like that of

a mad bull of the Spanish ring, shows but too well the estimation in which the "model" man is held by this class. While no one at the present day despises muscular manhood, neither does any one of character encourage this bad feature of a dark age. With another class the standard of manliness is the capacity of the stomach. Addison tells of one "honest Will Funnell," who boasted of the great amount of liquor he had quaffed in the last twenty years of his life. Will Funnell is not yet dead. A model of this type may be seen on an adjacent corner. Another remove from this model is that of some young men who worship fashion, and place so great a stress upon social distinction, at the expense of many elements of true manhood, for social distinction, it must be remembered, even in our enlightened day, is not always made upon the essential elements of true worth, but often upon incidental superiority in wealth or position.

With a class of Greek philosophers wisdom was the characteristic of the model man, so much do men arrogate the little stock of knowledge they can gather in a few short years! The symmetrical development of the intellectual powers of man is a noble conception, yet this, alone, makes our literary epics.

This brings us to our subject, viz., that the truths of Christianity should form an important element in all instruction. We say the truths of Christianity, not sectarianism nor narrow illiberality, but the broad principles of a religion that means work, earnest, persistent work for the good of mankind. The examples given are those of a false conception of moral worth. In their estimation of manhood they are like the negroes who pined Marco Polo for his poor pinched nose, thin lips and sickly color. We object to the thick lip and curly hair as a mark of beauty, but Sambo despises the straight hair of the European.

Is this the only distinction that need to be made in the case of different standards of manliness? and have men a right to pamper to a depraved taste, and in this seek an excuse for ignoble deeds? Obviously not. Some one has said, "There are no vices so incurable as those in which men are apt to glory," and since all are proud of imitating their model man, the pattern

should do more than approximate perfection. Christianity offers a character to which the world is giving attention, and bases the distinction between all classes not upon physical or intellectual eminences either may have attained, but upon inherent moral worth. Our schools and colleges, which are the outposts as well as bulwarks of all progress, should remember ever the high duty they are called upon to perform, and not suffer themselves to become so abased and dwarfed in their workings as to serve as a means for promoting intellectualism at the expense of morality. Our colleges were established, we apprehend, for no other purpose than to advance right acting as well as right thinking, by the development, upon the broad and true principles of Christianity, of those elements of the man that shall make him a living power for the elevation of society. Without decided Christian influence our colleges would become schools of materialism, as in France, for the very obvious reason that a man is developed in a one-sided manner, his intellectual development gets in advance of his moral, and he is an example of the saddest deformity. Let us then take as a model for shaping our lives Him "who was a man like as we are, yet without sin."

In this number we gladly embrace the opportunity presented to welcome a new class to Bowdoin.

'73 is the only class remaining in College which entered under the "old regime," when Scientifics, "as such," were unheard of among us, and our Alma Mater, wrapped in the dignified toga descended to her from the last century, and withal somewhat frayed about the edges, sat in our halls in the proverbial seedy respectability of those individuals who "have seen better days," teaching dead languages in an antiquated manner, refusing to believe that times had changed, and that continual advance must be recognized as a prime condition of life. Like Canute upon the seashore, Bowdoin really imagined she could turn back the irresistible tide of progress beating against her walls, and so obstinate was her resistance that she came very near being overwhelmed

and fossilized without one effort for self-preservation. Then came the revolution. Action replaced inaction, for our dreamy life-in-death was substituted an energetic vitality; and the Old was hardly decently interred when, breaking its iron sceptre of custom and habit, we hailed the promise of the new. "Le roi est mort, vive le roi!" So that now '73 is the last link binding to the practical Present the traditional Past. As Bowdoin "lives and moves" in the former, so she truly "has her being" in that proud history of seventy years which belongs to the latter, and in which lies her guaranty of future success.

It is therefore with peculiar feelings that we of '73 extend the warm right hand of fellowship to '76. We, in a measure, represent the era of lawlessness and jollity; you that of order and modest decorum. We are of the times when window-smashing was an art; you those in which it is an unpremeditated accident. We used more water in our first two years than our successors have, and though the fluid was almost invariably applied externally, yet we do not on this account claim to excel you in "cleanliness" more than in that "godliness" which is its neighbor.

We doubt if there is any, sane and in his right mind, who regrets the change; but there is certainly a decided contrast, not only in the moral, but also in the physical condition of the college now and as we remember it three years ago, a statement that the Faculty "blue book" will corroborate. It is truly wonderful what a panacea the single alteration in the time for morning prayers has proved. Estimating modestly, we judge that the number of excuses annually placed in the Registrar's box and marked "illness," has decreased by fifty per cent. since we have been allowed an additional two hours' nap in the morning, while the abolishment of evening prayers and Sunday afternoon church service have assumed high value as *sanitary regulations*.

It is not yet time to express our opinion decisively in regard to the military question. You of '76 know its merits and demerits as well as we do, and moreover it is at present in that transition state whence may spring order or rebellion, when its regulations and requirements are more fully understood.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and we will not mar with prophecies of war the article that welcomes the new comers of '76, to whom now THE ORIENT, as class and college organ, offers most cordial and hearty greeting.

The time for the annual class elections is at hand. We hope this year they may be free from the intrigue, wire-pulling and dishonesty which in times past have too often accompanied them.

There is a prospect that the vacant chair of Metaphysics will very soon be filled.

Mr. Leander J. McCormick, of Chicago, of the firm of C. H. McCormick & Brother, of reaping machine celebrity, is about to present to the Washington and Lee College, of Lexington, Va., a magnificent telescope, which is to be larger than any other in the world. This instrument was ordered in July, 1870, of Clark & Son, of Cambridgeport, Mass., and will soon be finished. It is to be 26-inch aperture. The comparative sizes of the great telescopes of the world are as follows: McCormick telescope, aperture 25 in.; London, 22 in.; Chicago, 18 1-2 in.; Cambridge, U. S., 15 in.; Pulkova, Russia, 15 in.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Nation says: The University of California, in search of a President, has at last been successful, Prof. D. C. Gilman, of Yale, having accepted the office. California now has a great opportunity, if she will only do three things: First, gather an ample working library; secondly, give the new President the pick of the best men in the country, by putting the professorships on a liberal foundation; and thirdly, the best men once appointed, if she will leave the internal concerns of the University mainly in their hands, throwing over as far as possible, the usual incumbrances of trustees, committees, boards of overseers, and outside people in general. The Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, with whose workings and organization Prof. Gilman is familiar, shows with what signal success an untrammelled institution can administer its own affairs.

We give the result of the Springfield Regatta in the words of the time-keepers, as follows:—

The undersigned, timekeepers appointed at the second annual regatta of the National Rowing Association of American Colleges, do hereby certify that the following is a correct score of the time made:—

FRESHMAN RACE.

Middletown	17.07 1-5
Amherst.....	17.29
Brown	18.39
Sheffield.....	18.58

UNIVERSITY RACE.

Amherst	16.32 1-5
Harvard.....	16.57
Agricultural	17.10
Bowdoin	17.31
Williams	17.59
Yale	18.13

L. J. POWERS,
H. S. HYDE,
H. M. PHILLIPS,
THOS. FEARON.

A large college, under the direction of European professors, has just been opened at Quito. In this college there are schools of art, including painting and sculpture, a polytechnic and an astronomical observatory, which are in full operation and working satisfactorily.—*College Courant*.

President McCosh of Princeton College, having been asked at the Vermont University dinner how he managed to obtain so much money for Princeton, replied that it had all come spontaneously; he had never asked for a dollar, and did not wish when he died that the text should be, "And it came to pass that the beggar died and was buried." He said that now-a-days no one who was worth a hundred thousand dollars would dare hold up his head in society unless he devoted a portion of it to educational purposes, and he was proud to say that this custom had originated in Boston. Will some one please introduce the Boston custom into Maine?

The oldest living graduates of Harvard College are Hon. Samuel Thatcher, born 1776, graduated in 1793; Hon. Horace Binney, born 1780, graduated 1799; Hon. Samuel D. Parker, born 1781. All three of them are lawyers, and two of them have been members of Congress, the first named being now the oldest surviving member of Congress.—*College Courant*.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 and 11.45 P. M.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35, 5.25 and 11.45 P. M.

Danville Junction, 7.20 A. M.; 2.30 P. M. (via Lewiston.)

Lewiston, 7.20 A. M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

Farmington, 2.30 P. M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 7.20 A. M. (via Lewiston.)

Bath, 7.15 and 8.30 A. M.; 2.25 and 6.45 P. M.

Rockland, 8.30 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 2.25 and 8.35 A. M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

Waterville, 2.25 A. M.; 2.20 P. M.

Skowhegan 2.30 P. M.

Belfast, Dexter, Bangor and St. John, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

LOCAL.

Why *didn't* they close the gate?

The "fishing season" is practically over.

The Sophomores are studying Botany this term.

The Sophomores are toiling through the mazes of Thucydides.

Base ball receives more attention now than it did last term.

We cordially invite all who are indebted to THE ORIENT, to pay up.

C. C. Sampson, '72, who has been absent the past year, has entered '73.

The first duty of each member of '76—to subscribe for THE ORIENT.

A parade of the battalion of Bowdoin Cadets has been substituted for evening prayers.

A canvass of the Sophomore Class resulted as follows: Grant, 45; Greeley, 9; Neutral 2.

The Seniors are studying Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Astronomy and Military Science.

We are happy to learn that President Chamberlain has nearly recovered from his late illness.

The Freshman Class numbers fifty-six. The members appear to be a gentlemanly set of fellows.

Those Freshmen who attempted to sport canes found there was not so much sport in it after all.

C. M. Walker, '73, Principal of Hampden Academy, has a flourishing school of 108 pupils under his charge.

The athletes in the gymnasium are quietly training preparatory to giving exhibitions after the close of the term,

Professor Brackett has been engaged to give a course of lectures in Portland this winter, on Light, Heat and Electricity.

We must not let the interest in boating decline. The meeting on Saturday last was too late for the report to appear in this issue.

The idea that we do not want a *Bugle* published this year is all nonsense. THE ORIENT does not pretend to take the place of that compilation.

Four of THE ORIENT editors voted at the last election. They all say they voted right. It is the saving virtue of politics that a man can never vote wrong.

The Seniors are entering upon the study of Military Science. This, together with the infantry and artillery drill, consumes three hours and a half of their time.

We thought of mentioning the nightly caterwauling and disturbances at the north end of Winthrop Hall, but they have made noise enough themselves, and we forbear.

There was a college adjourn on the day of the State election, and a large part of the students—nearly all, in fact, who had seen the necessary twenty-first birthday—went home to vote.

The new Freshman Class numbers about sixty, and is in all respects a fine class. It has

been said, though we do not credit the story, that many of them have been mistaken for Seniors.

We notice the raising of tuition in this college from \$20 to \$25 per term. Colleges never are expected to pay expenses, but the trustees wish this college to do so more nearly than at present.

Our cadets are beginning to present a very creditable appearance. About one hundred will probably appear at the review in Topsham, Oct. 10. The new uniforms look even better than was expected.

The Picture Gallery is now fully arranged, and is open the same hours as the College Library. We expect to publish a very interesting article in our next issue about the pictures to be found there.

"'Twas all through bad luck that we lost Bull Run," and the same is true of the boat race at Springfield. Our boys are not disheartened in the least by the result of that contest, and mean to try again next year.

Old Massachusetts Hall is being remodeled at the expense of Hon. Peleg W. Chandler. The plan is by Martin of Boston. The thanks of the friends of the College are due to Mr. Chandler for his efforts in its behalf.

The prizes for extemporaneous writing, the announcement of which was delayed by the temporary loss of the compositions, have at length been awarded. W. A. Blake has the first prize and Loren F. Berry the second.

Books are no longer to be had "on the term bill." Each one, therefore, better try "the better way," pay the cash, and make sure of the "20 per cent. discount." The more books one buys the more money he saves on discount.

The infantry drill has been rigorously commenced, with the intention of having a review the 4th of October. Uniforms for all the members of the College who desire them, are to be finished by that time. Such persons should leave their measures at Mr. Robertson's as soon as possible.

In the base ball match between the Athletics of Freeport and the Sunsets of Brunswick, which came off on the college grounds Sept. 18, the Athletics won by a score of 36 to 35. The Sunrise club challenged the winners and three innings were played, when the Athletics gave up the contest on the ground that their men were tired out.

Massachusetts Hall is being fitted up for a mineralogical cabinet, in memory of the late Professor Cleaveland, through the munificence of Hon. Peleg W. Chandler of Boston. This is not the first time Mr. Chandler has generously remembered his *Alma Mater*. The Chandler scholarship and the Chandler Latin Prize were founded by him.

Bill T., a comical genius, lived not a hundred miles from here. Whenever Bill saw anything wonderful he always told of it. One day he went to the city, where, for the first time in his life, he saw a thermometer, and on his return reported about it as follows: "In the town there is a man who has a thing to measure the weather with, and he calls it a *monument*. I saw it on a mighty windy day. According to that machine, the weather was forty degrees above *Jehu*. I knew it was a dreadful day, but had no idea 'twas so bad as that."

We have received another accession to our exchange list in the *New York School Journal*.

An exchange says, "Only three young ladies entered Wesleyan University at the last Commencement and there has been no increase as yet."

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, professor-elect of history in the Georgia University, signalizes his accession to a post in which he may yet do considerable harm, by writing a "Compendium of the History of the United States."—*Nation*.

Twelve thousand dollars have been subscribed toward the erection of a new edifice on the grounds of the Newton Theological Seminary, for the special benefit of the married students, twelve of this class to be accommodated with suits of rooms, three for each family.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'67.—Geo. P. Davenport has arrived at the dignity of an Alderman in his native city, Bath.

'70.—W. E. Holmes has removed from Oxford, Me., to Oskosh, Wisconsin.

CLASS OF '72.

J. G. Abbott is in Europe.

A. V. Ackley is teaching on Peak's Island, Portland Harbor.

M. Coggan is Principal of Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass.

Weston Lewis is Principal of Gardiner High School.

Simeon Meads is Principal of the Brunswick High School.

J. S. Richards, Jr., has the Calais High School.

G. M. Seiders is Principal of the Greeley Institute, Cumberland.

O. W. Rogers has an Academy at Bluehill.

W. C. Shannon is studying medicine in Portland.

Geo. M. Whitaker is editor and one of the proprietors of the *Southbridge Journal*, Southbridge, Mass.

Herbert M. Heath is Principal of the Limerick Academy.

Warren F. Bickford, we understand, has entered into the contest for the silver cup. He resides in Newburg, and conducts the High School at that place.

S. L. Gross is teaching in Norwalk, Conn.

F. W. Spaulding intends studying medicine.

H. Wilder has charge of the High School in Barre, Mass.

Fifty-seven cadets graduated from West Point. Seventy-six entered with the class.

The Yale College *Courant* says that the University race demonstrated three things: "The desirability of inter-collegiate contests, the superiority of the lower course at Springfield over all others, and the difference which two or three years in the average age makes in college contests."

NECROLOGY OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE,
1871-2.

1812, John Parker Boyd; b. Portland, June 1, 1792; d. Portland, July 18, 1871, æt. 79.

1814, Charles Dummer; b. Hallowell, Aug. 1793; d. Hallowell, June, 1872, æt. 78.

1820, Samuel Morrill; b. Wells; d. Boston, March 27, 1872, æt. 72.

1821, Joseph Libby; b. Buxton, Dec. 13, 1793; d. Portland, Aug. 27, 1871, æt. 78.

1829, Phineas Barnes; b. Bucksport, Jan. 21, 1811; d. Portland, Aug. 21, 1871, æt. 61. Joseph Cammett Lovejoy; b. Albion, July 26, 1805; d. Cambridge, Ms., Oct. 19, 1871, æt. 66.

1832, Frederic Jordan Goodwin; b. S. Brunswick, April 30, 1812; d. Middletown, Conn., Feb. 29, 1872, æt. 60.

1837, Andrew Dunning; b. Brunswick, July 11, 1815; d. Thompson, Conn., March 26, 1872, æt. 57.

1846, Lewis Leonard Record; b. Minot, Sept. 1, 1816; d. Marlboro', N. H., Dec. 1871, æt. 55.

1848, William Frederic Goodwin; b. Buxton, Sept. 27, 1823; d. Concord, N. H., March 12, 1872, æt. 48.

1850, Thomas Robinson Smith; b. Bath, Nov. 27, 1830; d. Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1872, æt. 42.

1852, Joseph Dana Howard; b. Portland, July 15, 1833; d. New York, Jan. 15, 1872, æt. 38.

1854, John Frederic Deane; b. Bangor, Sept. 3, 1834; d. New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1871, æt. 37.

1862, Eugene Putnam Morse; b. Bridgton, Dec. 16, 1839; d. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1871, æt. 32.

Not before reported :—

1809, William Richardson; b. Groton, Ms., March, 1788; d. 1864, æt. 76.

1811, William Henry Robbins; b. Hallowell, Oct. 1793; d. Cheraw, S. C., March, 1843, æt. 49.

1827, Charles Field; b. N. Yarmouth, Jan. 14, 1803; d. 1838, æt. 35.

Cornell is to have a course of lectures this fall by James Anthony Froude, the historian.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE INTERIOR POLICE AND DISCIPLINE OF THE
BOWDOIN CADETS.

1. For instruction in Military Science the students of Bowdoin College will be organized into a Battalion of four companies, under the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and will be officially styled the BOWDOIN CADETS. Each company will be commanded by a Cadet officer.

2. The officers and non-commissioned officers shall be appointed by the President of the College, from a list submitted by the Commandant of the Battalion. The selection will be made from those Cadets who have been most studious and soldierlike, and most exemplary in their general deportment. In general, the Officers will be taken from the Senior Class, the Sergeants from the Junior, and the Corporals from the Sophomore.

3. The Captains will cause the men of the companies to be numbered in a regular series, including the non-commissioned officers, and divided into four squads — each to be put under the charge of a non-commissioned officer.

4. Each Cadet Lieutenant will be charged with two squads. The 1st Lieutenant will have the first and second; the 2d Lieutenant the third and fourth. They will supervise the order and cleanliness of their squads, and will assist the Captains in the performance of all company duties when required.

5. As far as practicable the men of each company should be quartered together.

6. There will be a military exercise for instruction every day when the weather is favorable; Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Each exercise will continue at least one hour, and shall not exceed one hour and a half.

7. There will be Guard Mounting and Dress Parade daily, when the weather permits, according to the forms prescribed in Upton's Infantry Tactics.

9. No cadet shall be absent from any military duty whatever without the permission of the President, unless excused by a Surgeon, in consequence of sickness or disease.

DRESS.

Uniform — Same as that now worn.

11. No Cadet shall, without permission from the Commandant of the Battalion, wear any article of his uniform except during the performance of military exercises, and upon occasions of public or private ceremony.

12. The hair to be short and the beard neatly trimmed.

BADGES OF DISTINCTION.

13. Cadets acting as officers and non-commissioned officers shall be designated as follows:

Captains — Chevrons of four bars of single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up.

Lieutenants — Chevrons of three bars of single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up.

Adjutant — The Lieutenant's chevrons, with an arc.

Quartermaster — The Lieutenant's chevrons with a horizontal bar.

Sergeant-Major — The Sergeant's chevron with an arc.

Q. M. Sergeant — The Sergeant's chevron with horizontal bar.

First Sergeant — Chevrons of two bars single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up, with a lozenge.

Sergeant — Chevrons of two bars single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up.

Color bearer — The Sergeant's chevrons with stars.

Corporals — Chevrons of two bars of single lace on each arm below the elbow, points up.

Corporals of the Color guard — The Corporal's chevrons with a star.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

14. All arms and other public property issued to cadets shall be marked with their designated number. The Captains of companies at such times as they deem necessary, or the Commandant may direct, will examine and ascertain whether each cadet is in possession of the articles of public property which have been issued to him.

15. The arms or other public property issued to cadets shall not be taken from quarters except for duty. No cadet shall lend or exchange his

arms or accoutrements, or use those of any other cadet.

16. No cadet shall alter his musket by scraping, filing, cutting or varnishing the stock, barrels or any other part of it, nor shall the lock be removed or taken apart, without the permission of the Commandant.

17. When belts are given to a cadet, the Captain will see that they are properly fitted to the body, and it is forbidden to cut or punch holes in any belt without his sanction, and even then not without his personal supervision.

18. Cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards will be polished with blacking.

19. The utmost attention will be paid by the Commanders of companies to the cleanliness of the military clothing, arms, accoutrements and equipments of the cadets.

20. When not in use, the arms will be placed in the arm racks, the stoppers in the muzzles, the hammers let down, and the bayonets in their scabbards; the accoutrements suspended over the arms, and the swords hung up by the belts on pegs. Whenever a cadet turns out in uniform under arms he will wear white gloves.

21. The cadets will bear in mind that the arms, accoutrements, and other public property for college use, are obtained from the U. S. Government, and that the President of the College is personally responsible for their safe keeping. Cadets losing or damaging articles of public property, will be charged their full or proportionate value.

COMPLIMENTS.

22. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors should not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions. It is always the duty of the subordinate to accost, or to offer first the customary salutation, and of the senior to return such complimentary notice. Cadets when off duty, or when engaged in their ordinary College pursuits, will recognize the President and Faculty of the College by touching or raising the hat.

23. When on duty, Sergeants with swords drawn will salute by bringing them to a present; with muskets, by bringing the left hand across

the body so as to strike the musket near the right shoulder. Corporals out of ranks, and Privates, not sentinels, will *carry arms*, and salute in the same manner. These marks of respect will be paid Cadet officers whenever they appear in their uniforms. It is well to remark that in the military service a soldier is required to offer the customary salutes to an officer whenever he recognizes him, and whether he be in uniform or not.

CORRESPONDENCE.

24. Written communications from a Commander to those under his command are usually made by his staff officers. In all other cases by the officer himself.

25. In signing an official communication, the writer shall annex to his name his rank and corps. When he writes by order, he shall state by whose order.

26. Communications to or from a Commander and those under his command, must pass through the Adjutant General, Assistant Adjutant General, or Adjutant on duty with it. All communications, whether from an inferior to a superior, or *vice versa*, are as a general rule to be passed through the intermediate Commanders. The same rule governs in verbal applications; for example, a Lieutenant seeking an indulgence must apply through his Captain, the Captain through the Adjutant.

27. All correspondence concerning military matters at Bowdoin College will be so regulated. The correct form of an official letter can be obtained by application to the Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The office of the Commandant, Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Battalion will be in No. 18 Appleton Hall. The hours of business will be published in orders.

29. Cadets are not allowed to visit this office except on duty.

30. The standing of cadets will depend on their merits in the various studies and exercises which may be prescribed; their prompt attendance at and strict attention to the same; and the condition of their arms, accoutrements and military clothing.

31. All offences of cadets against military

discipline shall be recorded according to the following scale:—

An offence of the first class counts 5.

“ “ “ second “ “ 3.

“ “ “ third “ “ 1.

Offences of the first class are—neglect of duty while on guard; absence without leave; disrespectful or insubordinate conduct; trifling with a sentinel; using profane oaths; wearing uniform except as prescribed, etc.; incivility as failing to salute. Offences of the second class are—Arms or equipments grossly out of order; not enforcing military regulations; reading on post; talking unnecessarily on post; trifling on post; slovenly appearance, etc.; ignorance of orders.

32. In the Freshman year offences do not count until October 10.

33. When a cadet shall have a total of numbers thus recorded exceeding 100 in six months, he shall be reported to the Faculty as deficient in military discipline.

34. Every member of the graduating class, upon completing his course of study, shall have a credit of 16.67 for each month which he shall receive no demerit, to be deducted from the demerit he may have received during his entire cadetship.

35. Immediately on the arrival of the Freshmen they will report in person to the Commandant of the Battalion for assignment to companies.

36. All students, who are excused from military instruction, will assemble in front of the chapel at the first call for Retreat or Parade, and answer to their names: the squad will be under the supervision of the Quartermaster or his Sergeant as may be ordered.

37. Company and class parade grounds will be designated in orders at the commencement of the Fall term. To the places so specified the companies or classes will repair, when required, at the *first call*, ready to *fall in* promptly when the *assembly* shall sound.

38. All cadets are presumed to be strictly on honor in the performance of military duty, and it is expected, and they are hereby required, to report all offences which come under their observation.

39. The Professor of Military Science and Tactics, on duty at this College by authority of the United States Government, is the recognized Commandant of the Battalion, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

40. The foregoing Regulations having been approved by the Faculty, under authority of the Boards of Trustees and Overseers, are hereby published for the information and guidance of students; and it is expected that they will conform thereto in all matters of discipline, dress and instruction.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, *President*.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Sept. 16, 1872.

More than eighty colleges held their commencements in the last week of June.

The house-fly is not generally regarded as a very tall insect, but it is a “six-footer” nevertheless.

The College of the City of New York received \$25,000 from Controller Green a few days since.

The University of New York has conferred the degree of Master of Arts on Whitelaw Reid of the *Tribune*.

The publishers of Napoleon's Life of Cæsar have brought a suit against the ex-Emperor for violation of contract.

The politics of the State of New York have one resemblance—and probably only one—to the peace of God: they pass all understanding.—*Courant*.

We have received from Geo. Stinson & Co., the well known Art Publishers of Portland, fine steel engraved portraits of the Presidential candidates. The workmanship is superior and the likeness correct. Messrs. Stinson & Co. employ agents to sell the pictures, which they are constantly publishing. Capital is not required by those who engage with them, and any man, woman or child can take hold of the business in their own vicinity, devoting a part or the whole of their time to it, with prospect of success. We advise those of our readers who have spare time that they would like to use to advantage, to write for circulars and terms, which are promptly sent free to all.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

The opening paper in the September issue of *Lippincott's Magazine* furnishes, under the title of "William Penn's Low Counties," a most agreeable account of the new park city, named Ridley, which is rising into existence in the neighborhood of Chester, Pennsylvania. The main object of the paper is to describe the method by which the proprietors of Ridley propose to unite the convenience of city homes with the freedom, beauty, and healthfulness of country residences. Many highly interesting remarks on landscape gardening are incidentally presented, and much curious and attractive antiquarian information is interwoven with the article. "Wanderings in Palestine" is a highly interesting and profusely illustrated account of journeyings in the Holy Land, by one of the most experienced of modern travellers in this section of the world. "The Great American Hotel," by Ralph Keeler, is a caustic, humorous, and, at the same time, a truthful description of the peculiarities of American hotels. This article is at once lively, informing and suggestive. Mrs. Sarah B. Wister's contribution, "A Summer between the Four Seas," is a very refreshing and intelligent account of a summer's sojourn in England. It abounds in vivid delineation of scenery, manners and customs, and offers much material for pleasing reflection. The series of papers descriptive of the "Private Art Collections of Philadelphia," is still continued, furnishing always a rich store of delicate and searching criticism, couched in a style of rare literary excellence. "Reform on Two Stools," discusses, in a spirited style, the present political situation with regard to the opposing candidates for the Presidency, sketching, in a free and vigorous manner, the weakness and follies of both parties, and contrasting their respective claims to popular favor. The department of fiction is ably sustained in this issue of the magazine. Besides the continuation of Mr. Black's serial novel, "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," there is a translation of Victorien Sardou's "Black Pearl," which is a story of extraordinary interest, thoroughly dramatic in its plot and style, and marked by the most accurate and beautiful delineations of character. The story is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant and captivating that has yet been presented to the American public. "No. 25," a story, by Sara Conant, is a clear and interesting production, according well with the prevailing taste of the majority of readers at this season. The poems in this number of the magazine are "Andrea's Mistake," by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, and "The Flight of a Bird," by Millie W. Carpenter. Both are very enjoyable. "Our Monthly Gossip" displays its usual excellence.

Harper's Magazine for August and September meets us on our return this term. They are crowded with fresh and attractive matter, covering, as usual, a wide

and interesting field of literature. Charles Reade and other novelists of reputation have furnished matter for these numbers, and a new serial by Wilkie Collins is announced as forthcoming. In the August number an essay on "Mt. Desert," by Geo. W. Nichols, amply illustrated by Chas. Parsons, commends itself particularly to the notice of Maine people, and we gladly testify to the truth and vividness of the pictures drawn of life on the Island. The editorial departments are conducted in an enterprising manner, and cover thoroughly and ably their respective fields. We are glad to notice that the scientific record is attaining proportions such as to give it high character as an authentic summary of the "last thing out" from month to month in the scientific world.

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CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows :—
Harkness's *Latin Grammar*, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's *Introduction to Latin Prose Composition*; Virgil, the *Bacchics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's *Selected Orations*; Sallust.

Hulley's or Goodwin's *Greek Grammar*; Goodwin's *Greek Reader*; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects :—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's *Latin Grammar*, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following :—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department, and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools :—

I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished Instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

It is but just to say that good morals and manliness are distinguishing features of college life at Bowdoin.

The Library of Bowdoin is one of rare value, and the choicest works are constantly added. The Gallery of Paintings is well known to be one of the most remarkable in the country. The Cabinet and apparatus are ample for their purpose.

The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 28th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 28th, at evening.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College.

The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters,—presents an excellent locality for scientific as well as literary pursuits, while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE is now in press, and its completion may be looked for next Autumn, until which time any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, June, 1872.

4t

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 7, 1872.

No. 8.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

PRIZES AND PRIZE EXHIBITIONS.

The professed object in offering a prize for excellence in any department is that it may act as a stimulus to exertion.

The honor of carrying off a prize will induce many a man to earnest application who would otherwise be careless or indifferent. The real benefit of the prize, therefore, does not fall to him alone who wins it, but is shared by all who have struggled for its attainment. The laurel wreath of an Olympic contest which could press but a single forehead, was nevertheless sufficient to rouse all Greece to exertion, and to give strength and vigor to a whole people.

But in this period of progress and reform when men too often look with disfavor upon whatever bears the imprint of age, the system of prizes and prize exhibitions is in some quarters declared to be erroneous, and productive only of harm. This is a strong way of putting the matter, yet most of our readers can recall condemnatory language as unqualified as this.

The objectors put their arguments in this way: That prizes direct the attention not to the value of the study or undertaking intrinsically, but make that secondary to the end to be gained. If, for instance, a prize examination is to be made upon a classic author, the competitors cram themselves with such facts as they think will tell with the committee, regardless of the finer treasures of thought and feeling in which its real value lies.

Besides, in the selfish struggle for pre-eminence bitter feelings are engendered, the flames of jealousy and ill-will are lighted.

Looking from another standpoint, they say that even if the principle were right the results do not correspond, for the honors are too seldom won by those who truly deserve them. Who has not heard it said that prizes go by chance? " 'Twas a lottery," exclaimed one disappointed aspirant, "and my ticket unfortunately was a blank."

There is truth in all these objections. No one pretends to deny it.

Every question has two sides, and by putting the strong points of the one against the weak points of the other it is easy to make out a case. The weight of evidence therefore must be our criterion. Judging by this test, we are inclined to believe that the prize system is based upon sound principles. Much more can be said in its favor than against it.

This system is a copy of that in accordance with which the great world acts. Life is a constant struggle for prizes. Rivalries and heart-burnings are ever crowding around us in that wider field of action, and why should we shun them here? Rather recognize the evils and learn to subdue them.

A moment's thoughtful reflection will suffice to show the weakness of the assertion that the proffered reward leads to superficiality. Men study more deeply and thoroughly when they

have an end in view. The want of a distinct purpose is always enervating.

We venture to assert also that in nearly every instance prizes are justly awarded. Tastes vary, and no doubt in some evenly balanced cases different decisions would be given by different committees, but it is the exception when true worth fails to be recognized. To an unbiased committee there is an advantage which students and friends do not have. The committee can discuss the merits of competitors unprejudiced by previous acquaintance — and here let us remark that for this reason we would always object strongly to a committee selected from the faculty. Friends and acquaintances make their decisions in advance, and then find fault if the claims of their favorite are not recognized. But a committee judges by a single exhibition ! So does society ; and if industry beats talent, or *vice versa*, who will call it unjust ? Not unfrequently it happens that the hare is distanced by the tortoise.

The objections to the old plan of giving prizes are well worth our consideration, but they are such as are also urged against the structure of society.

“ Press forward to the mark of the prize ” was the advice of the apostle Paul, and we would say, Use every honorable means to carry off the honors, and even if you fail your exertions will not be lost.

J. F. M.

THE DORMITORY SYSTEM.

With the difficulty of providing rooms in the college buildings for the increased number of students at Bowdoin, the question of the dormitory system, its advantages and disadvantages, has received a new importance among us.

Rumor declares that even the Faculty are divided in opinion, some claiming that larger accommodations should at once be provided by the erection of a new dormitory, others judging it the better plan to adopt the *laissez faire* theory and permit the new comers to find apartments in the village, away from the college grounds.

For ourselves, entering Bowdoin at a time

when there were many more rooms than were required for use, and when every student expected and was expected to room in one or another of the dormitories, we may be prejudiced in favor of the life that has proved so agreeable and with which are so closely interwoven the golden threads of our college reminiscences. Yet perhaps the very consciousness of prejudice may lead us to give all possible weight to the reasons alleged against it.

First for the advantages of the dormitory system. By it students are brought more closely in contact than they otherwise would be. Each learns to know his neighbor's virtues, and if at the same time he gains a knowledge of his neighbor's vices it can hardly be counted an objection, since it not only affords him a better opportunity for reforming them by example, and that honest, confidential advice which is given and taken nowhere else so kindly as here, but it also teaches him tolerance for a brother's weakness, and a deeper faith in the sterling worth of human nature when once its depths are sounded, because he can but find a vast treasure of good in every one of those fellow-students whom he daily meets. Of how many a classmate do we say truly, that despite the indolence or folly that has been allowed to tarnish the keen blade of his intellectual efforts, “ he has a good heart, and is generous to a fault ! ” Such men as this, whose very good traits are their worst enemies, give foundation to all the exaggerated stories current of college immorality, and we have known an immense amount of missionary work done among them in a quiet way by the familiar intercourse of the dormitories, where one has only to step across the entry to make a call. Indeed, we know of cases where a friendly five-minute call has promoted the cause of “ vital godliness ” more than any organized operation could have done.

Moreover there are worse faults than those of thoughtlessness and recklessness, and whenever a student, puffed up with ideas of his own importance, vain with a pride for which there is no visible foundation, or egotistical with the praises of the country district whose only representative he is, comes into the dormitory, he finds

himself in a mill of opinion, whose wheels immediately begin to work away upon the rough edges of his faults, and before he is himself aware of the fact, grinds them "exceeding small," bringing to the surface the firm, finer points of character.

Now for the disadvantages. In the process of elimination alluded to, an amount of roughness is thrown out, and is apt to create more or less disorder in college society. It seems to take a student one year to get rid of his asinine qualities, and a second year to clear himself from a disposition to bully; and if the class that follows his own is not in the dormitories at the same time with himself he has not much opportunity for making barbarous attacks upon it, and the general college peace is improved. The bullying is an evil, and that it is in a great measure prevented when the Freshmen room out of college is proved by the comparative order of this and last year.

Again, neatness in his surroundings is certainly a desirable object for a young man in that eub condition when his habits, mental and physical, are being licked into shape; and as in Bowdoin the power given is in the proportion of one underpaid woman to sixteen constantly used rooms, the result cannot be the acme of cleanliness. Man is a lazy animal at best, and with small encouragement he becomes a slovenly one.

It is claimed also by the opponents of the dormitory system that more study can be done in retired lodgings than in the midst of college bustle and disturbance. Agreed, if quiet is necessary to scholastic attainments! But habit soon counteracts what little inconvenience is at first experienced in learning a lesson while one's room is full, and the ability thus gained of concentrating one's thoughts under trying circumstances is in itself a valuable acquisition.

His amount of study however, depends upon the student's will, and cannot be gauged by his residence in or out of college. And it seems to us that those *home* feelings which bind graduates so strongly and warmly to their Alma Mater, must suffer in exact proportion to the desertion of the dormitory system, which has cultivated and fostered them.

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE BOWDOIN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Now that the Bowdoin collection of paintings is finally hung in the room originally designed for it by the architect Upjohn, sr., of New York, and the pictures can be seen in proper light, it is proposed in one or two descriptive sketches to make the readers of THE ORIENT more acquainted with the principal of them and their authors.

We begin with the history, although the few facts to be related are already generally well known. The collection came to the college in 1811 by bequest of the Hon. James Bowdoin, in honor of whose father, Gov. Bowdoin, of Massachusetts, the college was named. Mr. Bowdoin had been Minister of the United States at the court of Spain, and closed his residence as such at Madrid in Dec. 1805. He then resided at Paris three years, and returned to the United States in 1808. It was during his residence at Madrid and Paris that this collection was made. For the three years that he survived after his return, it adorned the apartments of his residence in Boston, and was esteemed the finest collection of pictures in the country. When received by the college, they were hung first in the room second floor west, then afterwards changed to the adjoining room east, Mass. Hall—a part of the recent cabinet room, about to be, thanks to Hon. P. W. Chandler, the new, spacious and beautiful museum. The light was poor, and the accommodations so restricted that few pictures could be properly adjusted to what light there was. Indeed, they were all hung flat against the wall, without any regard, apparently, to the requirements of light and shade. They likewise had become very dingy—some of them hardly distinguishable—and were greatly in need of restoration, while scarce any one knew whether they were worth the labor and expense. Finally, in 1850 the Boards voted the restoration, and they were put into the hands of Messrs. D. Chase and J. Howarth of Boston, under the general superintendence of Hon. R. C. Winthrop, for this purpose. When returned, they were hung in the north wing of the chapel, and the friends

of the college first knew what a treasure they possessed. The light in this room was still very poor, and worse than that, all the pictures were again hung flat against the wall. Many of them it was difficult to find a position to see at all. In 1866 they were rehung, the tops of most of them being so inclined from the wall as to give them the advantage of what light there was. But a greater improvement than this it was, when it was decided to exchange quarters with the library of the Maine Historical Society, and take for painting gallery the present room over the college library. The light here is abundant, and from nine to eleven in the forenoon, and from four to six in the afternoon of a clear summer's day, is nearly perfect.

As to the pictures now themselves. It may be asked, are there any works of masters in the collection? We think no visitor, artist or connoisseur, will deny that there are. Many good judges, including artists and connoisseurs—among them Gilbert Stuart—have declared that there are, and no one has ever declared to the contrary. Several of them are certainly copies—we will not say duplicates, for we have no other evidence than the pictures themselves, although two of them at least are finely enough done to be duplicates—of well known pictures of the great masters, Raphael, Titian, and Rubens; for example, No. 2, *The Equipment of Cupid* (Titian). No. 44, *The Holy Family* (Raphael), and No. 46, *St. Simeon with the Child Jesus* (Rubens). Of the rest the state of the case is this:—

First, the catalogue which came with the pictures declared that some of them were originals, showing that Mr. Bowdoin purchased them for originals, and himself believed them to be so. Such are No. 21, *Poultry* by Hondekäter, No. 64, *Sea Piece* by Wlieger, No. 33, *Governor of Gibraltar* by Van Dyck.

Secondly, Mr. Bowdoin was wealthy—amply able to purchase originals—and was assisted by Mr. Sullivan, his secretary, who is represented as a man of fine taste and judgment in art.

Thirdly, the period during which Mr. Bowdoin was in Europe and made the collection, from before 1805, to 1808, was one of political

revolution. In 1804 Napoleon I. became Emperor of France. The next year England, Russia, Naples and Austria joined in coalition against France, and the battles of Ulm, Trafalgar and Austerlitz were fought, and between this and 1809, Napoleon was marching and countermarching over Europe, overthrowing here and setting up there, making and unmaking kings, reducing the rich nobility to poverty, and changing national boundaries even almost at will. In such times of turmoil, it is well known that many a treasure, sometimes a whole collection of fine art, comes to market. Many of the pictures of the finest collections of Europe could tell a strange story of vicissitude from this cause. Kùgler says some of the most beautiful of Correggio's pictures were formerly in Spain, but in consequence of the war with France, they have now made their way to London; and of two other pictures of Correggio now in the Berlin Museum, *Leda* and *the Swan*, and *Io* and *Jupiter*, relates that both were formerly in the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden, but at a later period they passed into the celebrated Orleans gallery in Paris. The son of the Duke of Orleans, shocked at the voluptuous expression in the head of *Io*, had it cut out and burned. Another was afterwards substituted. Both pictures were bought by Frederick II. for his gallery at Sans Souci. When taken again to Paris under Napoleon, the present excellent head of *Io* was painted by Prudhon. From Paris they have returned to their present place at Berlin. We cannot doubt, then, that Mr. Bowdoin had opportunities to purchase original pictures of masters, nor that he did so, and consequently the gallery contains them—that when the catalogue affirms a picture to be an original it is so. At any rate, with the excellent copies of known pictures, and others which are easily referable to schools, we can classify them, and through them make a study of several of the schools of art, embracing one or two of the most important. J. B. SEWELL.

We have received the October number of "*The Teacher's Record*" published quarterly by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 7.15 A.M.; 1.35 and 11.45 P.M.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 7.15 A.M.; 1.35, 5.25 and 11.45 P.M.

Danville Junction, 7.20 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston.)

Lewiston, 7.20 A.M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P.M.

Farmington, 2.30 P.M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 7.20 A.M. (via Lewiston).

Bath, 7.15 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.25 and 6.45 P.M.

Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.25 P.M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 2.25 and 8.35 A.M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P.M.

Waterville, 2.25 A.M.; 2.20 P.M.

Skowhegan 2.30 P.M.

Belfast, Dexter, Bangor and St. John, 2.25 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A.M., 12.30 and 5.30 P.M.

LOCAL.

Rope-pull, soon.

What is to be done about Base Ball?

The work on Massachusetts Hall progresses finely.

A bad "spell of weather" has prevailed lately.

The work on Massachusetts Hall still progresses.

Slowly fall the gayly colored leaves on the campus.

"A pun," says an eminent local authority, "is the poorest kind of wit."

How well we appreciate the few rays of sunshine that are vouchsafed us.

Prof. Taylor has returned to Brunswick and entered upon the work of the term.

Prof. Brackett takes the Junior class in Minerva for the remainder of the term.

That old brick stile holds its position aslant, on one of the chimneys of Winthrop Hall.

The Juniors have completed their studies in English Literature under Prof. J. S. Sewall.

Frank Goodwin, formerly belonging to the class of '72 in this college, is the class poet of '73 at Amherst.

Professor Taylor returned Sept. 25th, and the three lower classes are having exercises each week in elocution.

Prof. Goodale has left town and will not return until the first of May. His absence can not fail of being felt here.

The Junior class has received three new members this term. Two are from Colby and the other is from Bates.

Very many of the Freshmen are unable to get rooms in college. The dormitories have not been so full for many a day.

Pres. Chamberlain has again resumed his Friday evening receptions. These will, no doubt, prove to be of much benefit.

The South End of Winthrop, "Gomorrha," now prides itself upon a fine collection of dogs, which can be seen at all hours.

The Juniors are studying the Agricola of Tacitus. We read the Histories. So many changes just ruin the trade in second-hand books.

The Seniors have finished their practice in the Artillery drill, and will soon make some practical use of their knowledge, on the plains toward McQuoit.

French is optional with the Juniors this term through the kindness of Prof. Young, and quite a number of them are studying it. They read "Le Bataille des Dames."

The football match, last week, between the Sophomores and Freshmen, was one of the most exciting and well contested we remember. Of course '75 was victorious in the end.

The dog show, in the south end of Winthrop, last week, was creditable in point of numbers if in no other particular. A punning Sophomore said the residents there had become quite dogmatic in their ideas. *scribble*

Said B, to a fellow student, who was going home *for a little time*. "My dear boy you are not without friends in this institution. We will all sacrifice for you. I'll burn your coal myself, while you are gone." *~~~~~*

"The Fair" takes place in Topsham, the 8th, 9th and 10th of this month. It is generally understood that the Bowdoin Cadets are to drill on the Fair grounds upon one of those days. Therefore we would urge strict attention on the part of the Cadets in their preparatory exercise.

We would call attention to the matter of the general Societies, namely: the Pencinian and Athenæan. In regard to the admission of new members, we presume the arrangement of last year will be adopted. It has the benefit of being the most equitable one that could be made.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article in another column on the Bowdoin Gallery of Paintings. The writer is most eminently qualified to discuss the subject both as an author and as a connoisseur. We hope soon to offer other communications from the same graceful pen. *~~~~~*

When will Sophomores forget their childish days sufficiently to give up blowing horns? This species of amusement is on a par with the baby's rattle. To be sure, there has not been nearly so much horn blowing this year as there used to be some years ago, yet enough noise has been made to annoy and to disgust. *~~~~~*

The Senior class has finished Paley, and are beginning Butler's Analogy. They recite to Professor Packard. This is the fifty-fourth class that has been under his instruction. The Professor conducts the recitations with the same freshness and vigor for which he has always been noted. May Alma Mater long enjoy his services. *~~~~~*

An enthusiastic Freshman autograph collector passes a considerable portion of his time in removing from books in the College library the cards inscribed, "Presented by (the author's name)." He wonders why the handwriting of literary men is so similar. Perhaps he will thank us for a solution; the names are inserted by the Librarian, Prof. Packard!

Professor Goodale entered upon his duties at Harvard, Monday, Sept. 30. While we regret the necessity of sharing his services with our Cambridge cousins, we can but congratulate them upon their good fortune. They will find him a worthy colleague of the distinguished botanist, Dr. Asa Gray. Two Bowdoin professors are now connected with Harvard, as Prof. Morse will deliver a course of lectures there this year. *~~~~~*

We recently enjoyed hearing Prof. Goodale's botanical lecture to the Juniors. It was given in the evening, at Adams Hall, and illustrated finely by aid of the oxide-hydrogen light. On Wednesday morning Prof. Brackett made use of the same apparatus in explaining astronomical principles to the Seniors, bringing out for their instruction several valuable mechanical plates which have belonged to the College but have been neglected for a number of years.

There was a ripple of excitement last week around the depot where students are wont to congregate. The difficulty there was caused chiefly by the insolence of two of the railroad employes. Students were in the habit of passing through the cars while stopping at the depot. This had gone on for a long time without reproof, and, as it was alleged, had become quite annoying to the passengers, particularly to the ladies (?) The conductor of one of the trains thinking this custom ought not to continue, began one evening by forcibly ejecting those students whom he found on the cars. The other man referred to, whose name would indicate that he comes from the extreme limits of this metropolis, roughly pushed those students aside who were quietly standing in the depot. Both of these men used insolent and threatening language. Our fellows were naturally angry at this treatment, and for a few minutes a collision seemed imminent. The next evening the railroad men, taking counsel of their fears, made extensive preparations for a contest. All the assessors, coroners, pound-keepers, tithingmen and other such officers, were engaged as special police, and, in grim defiance, they waited for the shades of night. Most of the students, however, had the good sense to stay away, and those guardians of the railroad's peace kept their

vigils by themselves. We acknowledge the uniform courtesy of the railroad managers, and attribute the blame of the disturbance to the rudeness of the two men referred to. If they had used ordinary politeness, the students would have seen the propriety of their request, and the little unpleasantness had been avoided. *A3.*

THE LIBRARIANS.

In answer to the frequent question, who are the Librarians? we give the following lists:

Peucinian Librarians: Geo. S. Mower, Walter T. Goodale, Frank Sands; Library open from 12 M., to 12.30, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Æthænean Librarians: F. A. Wilson, A. G. Bradstreet, S. M. Carter; Library open at the same hour as the other, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The College Library is open daily from 11.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., for taking out books, and from 2 to 4 P.M., for consultation. The Picture Gallery is accessible when the College Library is open.

BOWDOIN AT SPRINGFIELD.

We believe it is a universal rule in these days, that the defeated party in all sorts of contests, have a *good* excuse for defeat.

While we would prefer to let the result of the race rest without comment, and again try the virtue of Bowdoin's muscle next year, we think it but justly due to the Faculty, Alumni, and all friends of Bowdoin, who so generously gave their money and encouragement to our, no small undertaking, that we bring before them some facts that have been as yet not generally known. And first, we extend the hearty thanks of the college to all who have so patriotically advanced money and lent us their highly appreciated aid.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Ricker, for his untiring efforts in securing funds, boats, and for devoting so much time to the interests of the crew.

That keen disappointment was felt by Bowdoin's students and friends at the result of the race, we need not attempt to deny—we were disappointed. It may have been that we had too exaggerated an idea of the ability of our crew. The "Aggies" victory last year,—a new and inexperienced crew,—was an example not likely to be followed many years in succession, and our crew, we were aware, was in much the same condition as were they last year. None of our crew had pulled except in class races, and two had never been in a shell till two months before the race at Springfield. It may be asked, then, upon what we rested our hopes. We say, the fine appearance of the men in practice overbalanced all arguments that were urged, and we were soon quite confident that they would leave a record at Springfield of which Bowdoin should be proud. Our opinion of the crew soon became general among Bowdoin's friends, and when it was announced that Bowdoin was fourth in the race, we plead guilty to being disappointed. It is, we believe, due to the crew that we should say that five men could not be expected to pull against six. We are confident that we had five as good men as had Amherst; that the sixth was not as good the result of the race proved. It was not suspected in college that we had a weak man on the crew, much less that it was one who for so long a time previously had distinguished himself in athletic exercises. It was not even known by those training with him till it was nearly too late to make a change in the crew, and as few in college would have supported his removal, and many would have strongly opposed it, it was deemed advisable to go ahead and do the best under the circumstances. So matters went on. In the race, when Amherst, after repeated attempts to take the lead from the "boys in white," for two miles, was at last successful, it was apparent to all spectators where our weakness lay. We knew we were beaten and that five men must finish the race. To them all honor is due for the gallant struggle they afterward made. The first part of the race showed that our hopes were not groundless, the last revealed a weakness that few had suspected. There is poor consolation in the fact that this mistake

has taught us a most emphatic lesson. We only hope it may be profited by.

With this lesson before us we shall be surprised if hereafter any one will be allowed to pull in the college crew on any other consideration than that he is the best to be obtained. Aware that the public judge only of the *result* of the race, we offer these remarks in no sense as a defence for Bowdoin, but as we said before, deeming it proper that our friends should know the position of matters, and that our defeat was not owing, as many thought, to the quick stroke pulled by our crew, nor to their appearing too eager to keep the lead for the first part of the race, or, as one of the crew said, to "taking the lead at the wrong end of the race." The crew have the utmost confidence in their trainer, Mr. Price, and in the efficiency of their stroke, and will only seek to avoid the above-mentioned mistake.

We copy the *Amherst Student's* account of the race, as being the most accurate of press accounts, which have been as varied as they were numerous.

At 11.05 the gun calling in line the crews for the

UNIVERSITY RACE

was fired. In about twenty minutes the crews were in line, Amherst having the position nearest the East or Springfield shore, Williams second, Yale third, Bowdoin fourth, Harvard fifth, and the "Aggies" in toward the West bank. The signal to start was given at 11.35 by Capt. Babcock, who, instead of firing a gun, as had been announced, sang out, "Are you ready?" "No," came from Williams, but not hearing it he added "Go." Williams did not start and the others were called back. Then ensued a tiresome interval of backing and filling, and it was not until five minutes of noon that the crews finally got away. Bowdoin first gained the lead, pulling at 46 a minute. Harvard and Aggies followed close, pulling 42. Amherst started at a stroke of 42 to the minute, which she kept up till she took Williams' water within half a mile. Williams had passed Yale, so that Amherst was now fourth, and pulled across into Yale's water, but the boats were well together and at the end of the first half passed an observer in seven seconds. The first mile passed, Amherst lapped the Bowdoins half a length, Harvard at this time being nearly abreast on the other side, Aggies a little in the rear, Williams fifth and Yale sixth.

Negley settled to a long, strong stroke of 39 or 40 to the minute, and then followed the sternest, stoutest pull-

ing of the race. For three-quarters of a mile the boats of Amherst and Bowdoin hung together, Harvard all the while working steadily, hoping that the Bowdoins and the Amhersts would tire each other out. But Negley's deliberate, strong, even stroke told against the quicker one of the Bowdoins. Slowly and by short inches, our men gained. Again and again the Bowdoin captain called for a spurt, but the boys in white could not shake them off. Amherst was gaining surely, and when the crews came nearly opposite the Amherst float, Negley, being even with the bow of the Bowdoins, felt sure of his ground, and called out, "Now, boys, we'll take that long, strong stroke, and we'll take Bowdoin's water." Suiting the action to the word, he quickened from 40 to 42. Our crew answered with their mightiest efforts. The boat fairly quivered and seemed actually to leap from the water—on the stake boat, a mile and a half away, men say that they could see her bottom for half the length—and Negley's promise was fulfilled as Brewer shot the shell into Bowdoin's water. Said Biglin of this part of the race: "I never see'd prettier rowing than that." Says Negley "If ever man deserved credit, Brewer does for the way he put us around the Bowdoins. Their repeated cries of 'Don't foul us, Amherst,' did not drive him over to the other side of the river. Not a bit of it. He never veered an inch, except when they veered, and as we shot into their water an oar would have linked the boats."

Bowdoin now fell behind, and Harvard pushed Amherst wickedly for the lead. As Amherst took the lead "Bene" said "we've got 'em," and Brown was heard to murmur something about "them cups," but a spurt on the part of Harvard produced silence. After passing Bowdoin the Amhersts settled to about 40 and did not again quicken, except once when pressed by Harvard, and again on the "home spurt."

At the end of the second mile, Amherst was leading all the crews by a length, followed by Harvard second, Bowdoin third, Aggies fourth, Williams fifth, and Yale sixth. After once the Amhersts led them all, Harvard never lapped them, though their magnificent spurts at times diminished the lead. All eyes were now upon the two leading crews, Amherst pulling steadily, surely, and Harvard spurting viciously, bravely, vainly. On they came, down the third mile, till they were within about a quarter of a mile of the finish, when Negley set them the stroke for the "home spurt," and at the rate of 44 to the minute, Amherst crossed the line, leading Harvard by eight lengths, and winning in the unexamplified time of 16.32 4-5.

The following is the time:—

Amherst	16.32 4-5
Harvard	16.57
Agricultural	17.10
Bowdoin	17.31
Williams	17.59
Yale	18.13

J. F. Thibault.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Williams College has opened her doors to ladies.—*Coll. Argus*.

Brown University has an attendance this year of 218 students.

The Freshman class at Brown numbers seventy. Dr. Caswell retires from the Presidency and is succeeded by Dr. Robinson.

Geo. Macdonald, the poet and novelist, sailed for this country last month, and is to deliver a lecture in Boston on Robert Burns.

Two new professorships have been established at Colby University, one in the department of Latin, the other of natural philosophy and astronomy.

There are eighteen denominational Colleges in Iowa, with an aggregate of 4,000 students, 200 teachers and assets to the amount of \$2,300,000.—*Courier*.

The University of Pennsylvania at West Philadelphia was opened for the reception of pupils on Monday last. The formal dedication will take place in October.

The new University Library at Strasbourg has already 175,000 volumes. A chair on American political and legal science adds to the attractions of the University.

Steps have been taken towards the foundation of a Union College, with instructors from the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist denominations, in South Australia.

We call the attention of the *Brunonian* to one error in its account of the Springfield Regatta. The Bowdoin crew came in fourth instead of fifth, and the time was 17.31 instead of 17.59.

We notice a change in the *College Courant*. It now proposes a higher aim for its efforts. It will "deal with letters, science and art, in their higher aspects," and will devote itself to the interests of colleges, universities, and the Higher Education.

On the 8th of February, 1875, the University of Leyden will celebrate its 300th year. On that

day Mr. Martinus Nyhoff, bookseller, of the Hague, will publish the roll of members of the university from its foundation to the present time. The book will form a handsome double-columned quarto, and will be accompanied by an alphabetical index of names.—*Coll. Courant*.

The entering class of Cornell University, numbers about 200 members, including a dozen ladies. It is reported that a number of students have left on account of the formal admission of ladies. The "Sage" College building for the ladies, will be finished within a year, at a cost of \$150,000. The Library contains 36,000 volumes. The Jared Sparks collection was recently added to make this number.

Education more and more means that breadth, quickness, and vigor of inspiration which chiefly come from sources beyond those of any curriculum, such as the general influences of a college community, the special impression of men of high genius, the force of public sentiment, the power of conspicuous character and great deeds, the pressure of current tendencies in events and the domination exercised by the great names of the world of letters, science, and art.—*Coll. Courant*.

Three-eighths of the revenues of the Cherokee nation are devoted to educational purposes; they have sixty free schools, and have recently established an orphans' school, for which they appropriated \$10,000 and four sections of land. The Creeks have thirty-two common schools and two manual-labor schools. The Choctaws have thirty-four free schools, supported by themselves in addition to those of the missionaries. The Chickasaws have fourteen free schools, and the Seminoles four besides those of the mission boards.

NATIONAL SALUTATIONS.—The climate of Egypt is feverous and perspiration is necessary to health; hence the Egyptian, meeting you, asks: "How do you perspire?" "Have you eaten? Is your stomach in good order?" asks the Chinaman—a touching solicitude, which can only be appreciated by a nation of gourmands. The traveling Hollander asks you: "How do you go?" The thoughtful, active Swede demands: "Of what do you think?" The Dane, more placid, uses the German expression: "Live well." But the greeting of the Pole is best of all: "Are you happy?"—*N. Y. Sch. Journal*.

Latest *Lusus Naturæ*: "Mary had a little lamb."

Rev. H. D. Moore, formerly of Portland, has been chosen president of Turkegee College, Ohio.

"They fired two shots at him," wrote an Irish reporter, "The first shot killed him; the second was not fatal."

Victor Hugo received only sixty dollars for his first novel, and thought himself lucky at that. He now gets twice that sum for a single chapter.

We hear that Dr. True, of Bethel, who is now Professor of Geology in the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., is exceedingly popular there. We wish him every success.

The *Galaxy* says of Lamon's sensational Life of Lincoln, "There could have been no greater outrage than this brutal pounding of sacred facts to thresh out a few kernels of sensation."

A. G. Whitman, Esq., of Auburn, one of the instructors in the Boston English High School, has just published a volume entitled: "Notes on Mineralogy; Designed for use in the English High School, Boston."

By the admissions at the last examination of Bates College, the number in the Freshman class is increased to 37. The Sophomore class numbers 18; the Junior 21; the Senior 19; Theological students, 20. Total 115.

American literature does not seem to interest the students at the new University of Strasbourg very much, for only four of them attend the lectures which Dr. von Holst, formerly of New York, is delivering there on that subject.

Two Irishmen were working in a quarry, when one of them fell into a deep quarry-hole. The other, alarmed, came to the margin of the hole, and called out: "Arrah, Pat, are ye kilt entirely? If you're dead, spake." Pat reassured him from the bottom by saying, in answer: "No, Tim, I'm not dead, but I'm spacheless." *h h h*

Prof. T. has a way of asking the students, after a declamation, the facts connected with its origin, etc. After an extract from a vigorous parliamentary speech, delivered in anything but a proper style, he asked if any one had an impression as to where it was originally delivered. Sophomore answers, *sotto voce*, Westminster Abbey.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE "HASSLER."—Dr. Thomas Hill, in a letter to Mr. Salisbury, of Worcester, dated at Panama, gives a brief summary of the general results accomplished by Professor Agassiz and party on the *Hassler*. The programme of operations, as originally laid out before starting, was greatly interfered with by the defective character of the machinery on board, and the necessity of frequent stops for repairs, both at the beginning of the voyage and throughout its continuance. For this reason the projected stay in the South Atlantic, at the Falkland Islands and elsewhere, had necessarily to be abandoned. Of the twenty-nine weeks that had elapsed since starting from Boston, ten were spent in port for the reason named. They were therefore unable, to any extent, to prosecute deep-sea soundings or dredgings, to take the temperature, to make chemical analyses of the deep waters, or to determine the penetration of light and actinic force. The only deep-sea dredgings of importance were a few in the West Indies, one or two off the coast of Brazil, and several near San Juan Fernandez. Near this island the doctor had an opportunity of making one experiment on the penetration of photographic force, and obtained evidence of the existence of force enough to make an image on a collodion plate at a depth of 300 feet, after an exposure of 45 minutes. Compensating for the necessary lack of physical observations, the opportunities for shore and zoological collecting have been multiplied, and Professor Agassiz had obtained, up to the time of Dr. Hill's letter, and sent home, specimens enough to fill 137 barrels, boxes and cases. Numerous seaweeds and marine plants had been procured; and the collections of the Cambridge Museum will undoubtedly receive a very important accession from these treasures.

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Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Aeneid*; Cicero's *Select Orations*; Sallust.

Hall's or Godwin's Greek Grammar; Godwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's* Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Aesthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department, and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Aesthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished Instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

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The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 23th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 23th, at eveing.

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THE ORIENT.

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THE ORIENT.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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THE OLD CONFLICT OF IDEAS.

On the world's great battle ground there is an unending contest of ideas. Opinions nowhere agree, and their possessors do not seem to desire that they should.

Now, although each man's mode of thought differs from every other man's, yet all the multitudinous differences can be brought into two general classes, the Conservative and Radical. These are the two armies that have fought, are still fighting, and always will contend so long as there are opportunity for change and desires for permanency. It is not for us to say which of the two classes is in the right, for according to our definition, we ourselves are partisans. Nor could we decide if we would.

Should we incline to the side of the Conservative, the other will point to unprogressive nations and unprogressive men, and then to the great deeds wrought for God and humanity by those restless minds that are always striving for new and better methods. Almost convinced,

we pause to hear what the Conservative may say. He pictures before us the dangers of revolution and change, brings abundant proofs to show that reforms, so called, move in circles, and we are sure to come to his own sober standpoint at last. Baffled and confused we leave them both, and try to think out the problem for ourselves. The words, "Reforms move in circles," ring in our ears, and we look to our old and trusty teacher, History, and ask if it is so. Look first, we cry, upon the Rights of Man, are they not now respected as never before? Is not the near approach to equality that now exists a thing entirely new? We glance over the written page, and as we read, sentiments strangely familiar meet our eyes, the sayings of old philosophers, the customs of the early days, and we confess that Jefferson only revived an old idea when he said, "All men are created free and equal."

But in literature, insist we, there must be originality. This, at least, has pursued the straight path of progress. We compare Homer and Milton, Cicero and Butler, Plato and Porter, until the reluctant acknowledgment is forced from us that original thought was exhausted long ago, and now we do but repeat.

Even modern science pursues a path that other feet have trod. Hundreds of years before Copernicus and Galileo, men held to the same principles of astronomy that we do to-day. Doyle taught the doctrine of conservation of forces two hundred years before it was lately re-discovered.

Yet the Radicals and Conservatives have fought over all the ground. Each position has been lost and won more than once; and still, whether advancing or retreating, they have only moved round and round! But if it is so, the spiral, an ever-widening circle, is that in which they move. If we hold positions that others have occupied before us, we also have learned the strong and the weak points of those posi-

tions. Doyle had the right idea of the properties of matter, perhaps, but he did not understand them so clearly as we do.

If benefits have resulted from the constant warfare of Radicalism and Conservatism, they are due to each alike, for the one has wrought and the other has retained.

The college curriculum at the present time is one of the sources of dispute, and here the same old lines are drawn. To the one party it is a sufficient cause for retaining the old courses, that their grandfathers pursued the same, while to the other this is reason enough for change. Science and Classics are in turn extolled and depreciated.

We are glad to see it. We do not dread the results of agitation. The best will win, but it will not be a lasting victory, for the standard is changing always. The advocates of change must show that Science is of more practical value than language as a means of education, and then they must keep it so.

Thus the struggle goes on unceasing, in college, church and world. Victory and defeat, right and wrong, too, change from side to side. The principles are antagonistic, yet they work finally in unison like the upper and nether millstones that together grind the wheat. Then press on, Radical! Hold fast, Conservative! Let the contest be waged temperately and conscientiously, and good will result.

J. F. M.

THE ALUMNI FUND.

We are glad to learn that the committee appointed by the Alumni last Commencement to obtain subscriptions to an Alumni fund for the general endowment of the College, are pushing the work in earnest. A circular has been sent to every Alumnus whose address is known, and responses have already begun to come in, and the first thousand dollars have been subscribed. More than seven hundred circulars have been sent out, and we understand the committee will continue sending them as fast as they shall find out post office addresses. Endowment is what Bowdoin now wants. She has at present about

one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars paying interest, and that to pay the salaries of President and Professors, and the expenses of laboratory, recitation rooms, and daily requirements! It is next to "making brick without straw." We hope and trust that every Alumnus will respond to this call with the best subscription for his Alma Mater he can make. Even if it be no more than five dollars, send it in and let it be placed to the contributor's account to be added to afterwards as he shall be able. And if this shall meet the eye of any Alumnus who has not received a circular, let him make known his residence to one of the committee: Hon. Wm. D. Northend, Salem, Mass.; Hon. Wm. L. Putnam, Portland; Prof. J. B. Sewall, Brunswick.

MINOR EDITORIALS.

One of the greatest nuisances we have is the loafer. He may be one's best friend, but he is a nuisance nevertheless. He comes in just as you have settled yourself down to an afternoon's work, and begins to talk. He discusses the weather and everything, it seems to you, that ever has occurred or ever will, except his own departure. At length when the prayer bell rings the knell of your lost afternoon, he reluctantly leaves, taking with him your mental curses upon him and all his tribe.

J. F. M.

The question whether the number of small colleges should be increased, is attracting some attention. A writer in the *Christian Union* is very decided in his opinions as to their beneficial effects. He argues that thousands would be forced to forego a liberal education if it were not for these "small colleges." Men are educated in them, he says, who could not possibly leave their own States to attend a distant university, however celebrated. His arguments are quite convincing, but it seems to us that a mean is better than either extreme. If the thirty-five colleges of Ohio were united in one, or even in two or three, the youth of that State could almost as easily obtain access to their privileges

as at present, and their united capacities for giving information would be immensely enlarged. Connecticut has but three colleges, and New Hampshire one, while Georgia has twenty-one and Pennsylvania thirty-four, and to us the advantages appear to be inversely as the numbers. *FIN.*

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE BOWDOIN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

II.

The oldest School represented in the gallery is the Raphael, by the great master himself. "The Holy Family," No. 44, is either an original by Raphael, or a copy,—which? It is the same picture as one by Raphael in the Louvre, Paris, known as "La Vierge au Berceau," only the Louvre picture is cabinet size, this on canvass, three and a-half feet by four, about, and the landscape backgrounds are not the same. It is scarcely possible that this should be an original, for how could an original Raphael have been purchased and have come to this country, and all the world not know it? How should Mr. Bowdoin not have published it to the world that he was the happy owner of a Raphael, and how should he not name the picture such in his catalogue? It is impossible; and yet, not only the subject and conception are the master's, the treatment and execution seem to be also. Let any one examine closely the face and features of the Virgin. See, for example, the shaping and moulding of the eye-socket, and minute elaboration with the pencil by which perfect finish is given and the feature lacks only the throb of life beneath its surface. It seems as though only the original hand did it, not a copyist's; for, as an artist once remarked when looking at the Van Dyck, there is a wide difference between the brush-handling of an original author and of a copyist, and one only a little practiced can detect it at once. Then, too, how should it happen that the elaborate background of this should not be the same with that of the Louvre picture? What motive would a copyist have to change it? Would he not have every motive to exactly copy

in every detail? Would he in fact dare to take liberties with the original?

Nevertheless, we must say that we have only authority for calling it a copy, and with that remain content. But a good copy it is. The hand that did it has given us not only the forms and features of the master's handiwork, but has caught the spirit and made it beam from them. Any one who has a good engraving of the Sistine Madonna, and has become familiar with its expression and sentiment, will perceive and feel the same in this. Beauty of form, with elevated mental and moral expression seems to have been Raphael's aim, and while looking at his pictures, one feels a tender, refining influence. This is remarkable when it is remembered that Raphael was early exposed at Florence to the influence of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, in whose characteristics, especially Michael Angelo's, power predominated. Raphael did indeed feel an influence from the Florentine School, but not in this direction. What he received from the Florentine School was richness and tone in coloring, and breadth of handling. He was born at Urbino, Italy, in 1483, and died at Rome in 1520. These two dates are on the frame of the Sistine Madonna at Dresden, and the beholder is strangely impressed with the fact of so short a life and so wonderful accomplishment. The great works of Raphael were all done by the hand of a young man.

By early training with his father at Urbino, and with Pietro Perugino at Perugia, he belonged to the Umbrian School, but his genius made him a master of a school of his own, and we constantly hear of Raphael and his school. It must be called an offshoot of the Umbrian, and is characterized by beauty of form and the expression of pure and exalted sentiment. "A beautiful and harmonious development of form is his first aim, but not in the restrictive sense in which it was studied by the masters of the fifteenth century. In Raphael, beauty of form is the expression of elevation of mind, and of the utmost purity of soul."

The next school is also Italian, the Venetian, represented by the two copies from Titian, Nos. 2 and 51. No. 2, "The Equipment of Cupid,"

is a beautiful picture, and fine copy of the original in the Borghese Palace at Rome. What is meant by the statement in the catalogue that it came from the Grand Duke's Palace at Florence, is not known. If it were actually from the collection in either the Uffizzi or Pitti Palace, it would be a genuine original, but this is not to be supposed. If it means that it is a copy made there, why should that fact be mentioned, and what has become of the original, which is certainly not there now?

This picture is unfinished. In the original, Venus is holding a bandage in her hands, which is here wanting, and the figure at the right hand (of the beholder) has a bow and a quiver, not here painted in. But the figures are complete, and the copy faithful, and conveys a very good idea of Titian's power in color and form, much better than No. 51, "Venus detaining Adonis from the Chase," although the figure of Venus in the latter well bears study. No. 2 has often been engraved, and is famous for its anatomy. No. 51 is an illustration of the fact that the old masters often duplicated their works, for three originals of this are known; one in the Madrid gallery (probably the original of this particular copy), another in the Barberigo palace at Venice, and another in the National Gallery at London. No. 2, again, is thought by some to be a little mannered, and assimilating the style of Paul Veronese. If there is any truth in the latter point, it is because Paul Veronese, who was fifty years the junior of Titian, formed himself after Titian, particularly in coloring.

Titian, or Tiziano Vecellio, as his name properly is, was born in 1477, and died in 1576, at the extreme age of ninety-nine, a contrast in this respect to Raphael. His instruction in art began early, before the age of ten, and in the little mountain village of his birth, Cadore. At ten he was sent to Venice, and there was trained under Zuccati and the two Bellinis. The prevailing style in Venice at that time was what is now called pre-Raphaelite, a careful and minute imitation of nature. This was Titian's early style, an example of which is "Christ and the Tribute Money," in the Dresden gallery, in which

the separate hairs on the head and the stitches in the clothes can be seen. Raphael, it is sometimes said, was to art what Bacon was to science, but hardly with truth, for we find Titian, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Giorgione, all seniors of Raphael, all broken away from their super-naturalistic manner as early as he. Giorgione, born the same year with Titian, has in fact the credit of being "the first Venetian who cast aside the antiquated constraint of the Bellini school, treated art with freedom, and handled his colors in a bold, decided manner."

Many of Titian's pictures are of the sacred class, among them his masterpiece, "The Assumption of the Virgin," in the Academy at Venice; many also were portraits, for which he was very famous, and was frequently employed on this account by princes and nobles, especially the Emperor Charles V.; and some were historical. Some also, it is to be said, are pictures of the voluptuous class, like the two Venuses at Florence, which, though beautiful and famous, ought never to have been produced by any artist's pencil.

One other Italian school, that of Caravaggio, is represented by No. 25, "Women at the Sepulchre," an entombment of Christ, by Simon Vouët, a Frenchman, born 1582, died 1641. It is nearly ruined by peeling from the copper, but the exquisite work of a pencil of the Naturalistic School may be seen in the elaborated limbs and feet of the dead Christ.

J.B. Sewall.

The Cadets "fell in" at 1 P.M., promptly, Friday, the last day of the fair, in front of Maine Hall, and proceeded to the President's residence, from whence they acted as an escort to Gov. Perham and Pres. Chamberlain. The column then marched to the Topsham Grounds. There the drill proceeded as per programme. The artillery came next in order. Owing to some misunderstanding the full salute to Gov. Perham was not fired. The treatment received was not courteous, to say the least. After the drill the battalion was reviewed by Gov. Perham, and thus the grand attractive feature of the fair was over.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 7.15 A.M.; 1.35 and 11.45 P.M.
 Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 7.15 A.M.; 1.35, 5.25 and 11.45 P.M.
 Danville Junction, 7.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston).
 Lewiston, 7.20 A.M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P.M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P.M.
 Readfield and Winthrop, 7.30 A.M. (via Lewiston).
 Bath, 7.15 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.25 and 6.45 P.M.
 Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.25 P.M.
 Gardiner and Augusta, 2.25 and 8.35 A.M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P.M.
 Waterville, 2.25 A.M.; 2.20 P.M.
 Skowhegan 2.30 P.M.
 Belfast, Dexter, Bangor and St. John, 2.25 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A.M., 12.30 and 5.30 P.M.

LOCAL.

Catalogues will be out soon.

Peucinian initiation last Wednesday evening.

We don't believe in end-women who don't tend out.

The Seniors are now working on Butler's Analogy.

The classes will soon be required to attend the Gymnasium.

Blessings on the mild October sun. O, that we might see it!

The Freshmen are agitating the question of purchasing a class boat.

A quantity of ammunition is stored in Memorial Hall for future use.

The Seniors are to have lectures in Astronomy as soon as they finish the text-book recitations.

The Bugle election occurs late this year. We had hoped to give the names of the editors in this issue.

Professor Brackett's lectures are spoken of very highly by the Portland papers.

The Athenæan Society has received an addition of about a dozen new members.

Shingles do make excellent kindling wood. We advocate repairs on the college buildings the year round.

F. says he is going to work in the gymnasium, and "intends to shine there as a star of the first water."

Quite a number of students tripped on the light fantastic toe at the agricultural dance with which the Topsham Fair closed.

The sounds of "revelry by night" are not heard so frequently as at the beginning of the term; but are heard quite often enough.

The Seniors may be seen on any clear night (if any such there be) studying the starry heavens with their new planispheres, price \$2 60.

Edward Pendleton, formerly of '71, graduated in '72 at Ann Arbor, and is now Superintendent of Schools in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

The time of the Topsham Fair has passed. This year the tables were turned and we *had* to go to the Fair. An adjourn was granted for Friday the 10th inst.

We present another article on our Picture Gallery this week, a continuation of the former. One better appreciates the pictures after reading these accounts of them.

The endurance of the Senior class was tested by a four-and-a-half hours examination in Military Science last Friday. They passed the ordeal with considerable credit.

'73, after telling what she knew about the principles of military strategy, now enters upon the study of International Law, which will probably occupy part of next winter term.

A Sophomore tells us we ought to compliment his class for their good behavior this term. We are glad they have done no worse, and their virtues are to be commended whenever they can be seen.

Mr. Hewes recovered from his terrible fall sufficiently to be taken home last Tuesday. The doctors prophesy for him a speedy recovery. His escape from death borders on the marvelous.

Professor—"Mr. P., your recitation is exceedingly defective; I shall be obliged to mark you zero."

Student (sotto voce)—"O, that's nothing for me!"

One student, seeing the sorry nags that drew the cannon to Topsham, declared he now understood why the artillery always needs to be supported: "Tis to keep the horses from falling down," said he.

Said a serious-minded fellow to a sacrilegious resident of Appleton: "What will you do, my friend, when you hear the last trumpet sound?" "I shall just howl for joy," replied the unmusical dweller in A. H.

A committee were on the grounds last week to determine the location of a new recitation hall that is to be erected the ensuing year. It is to be placed in rear of the space between Winthrop and Maine Halls.

Alumnus in this issue gives another of his interesting reminiscences. It inspires us with new regard for old Massachusetts Hall thus to learn its early history. Our readers will find the sketch instructive as well as entertaining.

That portion of humanity, known as the Topshamite creation, behaved in a not very courteous manner towards the students on the occasion of our review there. Doubtless, however, they acted up to the best of their knowledge.

Wm. G. Means, Esq., of Andover, Mass., has given a scholarship yielding \$100, "to aid some young man in obtaining an education" in this college, in memory of his brother, the Rev. James Means, of the class of 1833, who died at Newbern, N.C., and in the United States service.

To those who do not understand the rules concerning uniforms we are authorized to say: No one is required to purchase a uniform. It is a purely voluntary matter with the student to buy one or not; but if he does obtain it, he is

required to wear it on drill and parade, and at no other times.

Some theatrical Juniors who had been to hear Booth, attempted to act a tragedy the other night in front of the chapel steps. The one who marshalled the forces played the part of victim. The performance was greeted with great applause. We believe the plot of the drama was derived from *Hard Cash*.

Mr. Byington took occasion lately to preach a sermon on Sabbath schools, and particularly the one connected with the "church on the hill." In private conversation he has remarked that it would be gratifying to him if the students generally would attend. There is room and welcome for many more in Prof. Rockwood's class of students there.

The Senior Class Election took place Wednesday, the 9th inst., and resulted as follows: Marshall, F. S. Waterhouse; President, F. E. Whitney; Orator, A. F. Moulton; Poet, W. A. Blake; Chronicler, J. F. Elliott; Prophet, N. D. A. Clarke; Odist, D. W. Snow; Chaplain, L. F. Berry; Address at Tree, B. T. Deering; Committee of Arrangements, J. M. Boothby, Geo. S. Mower, Royal E. Gould; Music Committee, F. C. Robinson, F. A. Wilson, H. W. Chapman.

The game between the Bates College Nine and the Bowdoins came off Saturday, Oct. 12th. The Bowdoins were victorious by a score of 25 to 19. We give the score below.

BOWDOINS.					BATES.				
	R.	O.				R.	O.		
A. S. Whitmore, C.	3	3	Noble, P.	2	3				
Waterhouse, P.	4	4	White, 2d B.	2	3				
Crocker, S. S.	3	3	Newman, S. S.	1	4				
Briggs, 1st B.	4	1	Whitney, L. F.	4	1				
Sewall, 2d B.	1	2	Hall, 1st B.	2	3				
Gerry, 3d B.	1	5	Washburn, R. F.	2	4				
Deering, L. F.	4	3	Day, C.	1	3				
Sanford, C. F.	2	3	Besse, 3d B.	1	4				
Payson, R. F.	3	3	Fuller, C. F.	4	2				
Totals	25	27	Totals	19	27				

INNINGS.									
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Bowdoins	8	2	2	2	1	0	4	5	1—25
Bates	4	1	0	0	2	2	1	5	4—19

Umpire—Mr. Dole. Scorers—Bowdoins, R. R. Baston; Bates, J. H. Hoffman.

Immediately after the Boating meeting of Saturday, the Base Ball Club was called to order

by Mr. Waterhouse. The Club then proceeded to elect the following officers: President, F. S. Waterhouse; Vice President, E. Gerry, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Hawthorne; Board of Directors, F. S. Waterhouse, H. G. Briggs, J. E. Sewall. Captain of First Nine, F. S. Waterhouse; Captain of Second Nine, H. G. White. The retiring Treasurer reported the amount collected as \$34 88, and the amount paid out as \$33 80, leaving a balance of \$1 08 in the treasury. An assessment of twenty-five cents was levied upon the members of the Club. This, together with the initiation of the new members, is thought to be sufficient to clear the Club from debt entirely. The meeting then adjourned.

The following Seniors have been appointed to take part in the senior exhibition this fall. D. William Snow, Salutatorian; Frederic A. Wilson, Loren F. Berry, Hervey W. Chapman, John Frederick Elliot, Augustus L. Crocker, Addison E. Herrick, Frank S. Waterhouse—English Parts. It will be seen that only eight have been appointed, instead of half the class as has been the custom formerly. Under the new regulations, which are only an enforcement of the method prescribed by the College laws, the selections are made according to the scale of rank in Declamation and English Composition. Sixteen are appointed, eight to take part in the fall exhibition and eight in the spring. Alternate men in rank are chosen for each exhibition "so as to give them as nearly as possible an equal amount of talent." *A. S. W.*

On Saturday, Oct. 5th, a meeting of the Boat Club was called to order by the Vice-Commodore, A. G. Ladd. The meeting was held in the Freshman recitation room, and was largely attended. The first business was the election of officers for the present year, which resulted in the following choice: Commodore, A. G. Ladd; Vice Commodore, C. H. Hunter; Secretary, F. M. Hatch; Treasurer, G. E. Hughes; Executive Committee, A. G. Ladd, G. E. Hughes, W. H. Moulton. The retiring Treasurer reported the sum total of all collections, \$1837 83; sum total of all expenditures, \$1779 28; balance on hand, \$58 25. (For minutiae refer to Treasurer's books.)

The Club is now almost entirely free from debt. It was then moved and carried unanimously that Bowdoin send a crew to the College Regatta next year. It was voted that a Committee be appointed to canvass the classes and procure the names of those who would give \$5 sometime before the 1st of July next, for defraying the expenses of the crew. The following resolutions were then offered and passed:—

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Faculty for the aid they have rendered us and the interest they have manifested in the progress of boating in the College.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Alumni and friends of the College for the pecuniary aid they have so liberally afforded us, and for their many favors.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Maine Central Railroad, to the Portland Steam Packet Company, and to the Boston and Albany Railroad, for their great kindness and accommodations to the crew on their passage to and from Springfield.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to our Commodore, Mr. F. A. Ricker, to our trainer, Mr. George Price, and to the members of the crew for their faithful and laborious efforts in behalf of the College they represented.

BLUNDERS OF TRANSLATORS.—A most entertaining volume might be made from the amusing and often absurd blunders perpetrated by translators. For instance, Miss Cooper tells us that the person who first rendered her father's novel, "The Spy," into the French tongue, among other mistakes, made the following. Readers of the Revolutionary romance will remember that the residence of the Wharton family was called "The Locusts." The translator referred to his dictionary, and found the rendering of the word to be *Les Sauterelles*, "The Grasshoppers." But when he found one of the dragoons represented as tying his horse to one of the locusts on the lawn, it would appear as if he might have been at fault. Nothing daunted, however, but taking it for granted that American grasshoppers must be of gigantic dimensions, he gravely informs his readers that the cavalryman secured his charger by fastening the bridle to one of the grasshoppers before the door, apparently standing there for that purpose.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'33.—Rev. Sam'l Harris, our late president, has returned from his European trip, and has entered upon his duties at Yale.

'43.—Paul L. Chandler is practicing law in Mankato, Minn.

'43.—Wm. Cothren has completed his *History of Ancient Woodbury*, in two volumes. The thanks of the Athenæan and Peucinian Societies are due the author for copies of the same.

'63.—A. W. Stuart is Superintendent of the Public Schools at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

'68.—Geo. L. Chandler is now studying law in Messrs. Frye & Cotton's office at Lewiston.

'69.—Oscar Fitz Allen Greene is practicing in Manitowock, Wisconsin.

'70.—A. G. Whitman has published a handbook on Mineralogy for use in the English High School, Boston.

'70.—The little son of W. E. Frost rejoices in the possession of the class cup.

'70.—B. R. Melcher was in town lately, having just returned from a year's study in Germany.

'71.—Wallace R. White is studying law at Michigan University.

'71.—V. D. Price is still continuing his travels in Continental Europe.

Among those present at the forty-third annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction we notice the names of Hon. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, Ill., '44; Dr. C. A. Bartol of Boston, '32; Warren Johnson, State Superintendent of Schools, '54; and John P. Gross, '66.

Beecher says when a man thinks that nobody cares for him, and that he is alone in a cold and selfish world, he would do well to ask himself what he has done to make anybody care for and love him, and to warm the world with faith and generosity. Generally those who complain the most have done the least.

Written for THE ORIENT.

MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

As the interior of Massachusetts Hall is now in the process of being entirely remodeled, and graduates of former years will no longer see it as it has been, some notices of the venerable historic building and its changes may be acceptable. We would record the memory of the varied services it has rendered to Alma Mater during the seventy years it has been standing.

At a special meeting of the Boards of Trustees and Overseers in July, 1796, it was voted to erect a hall of the dimensions of the present dormitories. But the amount of funds in hand, or in prospect, not justifying so large an outlay, the project was abandoned, not to be resumed, as the event proved, for ten years. At the spring meeting of the Boards in 1797 it was voted to erect a President's house, the same to be used and occupied for students until a dormitory should be prepared for their reception. By a subsequent vote, in 1798, the building was to be of brick or wood, 50 by 40, not as a President's house, but simply for the use of the College, to be finished "after the finishing of Hollis Hall in Cambridge." A beginning was made in the autumn of 1798; but in the spring of 1799 the walls had barely risen above the foundation, when both funds and credit of the College were exhausted. The outer walls were, however, built and covered, and then the work was suspended and remained so for two years (to use the words of Dr. Woods, to whose address at the opening of Adams Hall the writer is largely indebted for the primeval history of the building), "an empty shell with its windows boarded up, standing unclosed on the sandy plain and close on the borders of the original forest,—a dreary object to behold, and provoking, doubtless, from all that passed by, the regular taunt, for such cases made and provided, about the man who 'began to build and was not able to finish.'"

The hopes of the friends of the College brightened as the new century dawned upon them. In the spring of 1801 work was resumed, and in the summer of 1802 the two lower stories of the college house were finished, the eastern half in a manner indicating domestic uses; cham-

bers above, a parlor in the southeast corner, a kitchen in the northeast corner, and a pantry in the one-story projection; the western portion with two rooms on the lower floor thrown into one for chapel and hall, and two rooms in the second story for the occupation of students. Thus at the opening of the College in September of that year, when President M'Keen and Professor Abbot were inaugurated, this structure was made ready in its two lower stories for all the uses of the infant college, President's house, dormitory, chapel, hall, library and apparatus, and at the meeting of the Boards on the morning of inauguration day formally received the name of *Massachusetts Hall*. In 1803 the third story was finished for the reception of the second class. The President, after a few weeks, vacated the eastern portion for the newly erected President's house, which stood on the left of the front gate of the College grounds; the parlor in the southeast corner was devoted to philosophical apparatus and minerals, the kitchen was transformed into a lecture room, and in a short time the pantry into a laboratory. The large kitchen fire-place, with its massive crane and its kettle, were noticeable objects in the chemical lectures down to 1862. Morning and evening prayers and public worship on the Sabbath were held in the chapel on the first floor—students being summoned from their rooms by the rapping of the President's cane on the staircase. This building furnished all necessary accommodations for students until the erection of *Maine Hall* in 1807. It is a pleasant circumstance to those who have been most intimately concerned in the college, that a son of Mr. Samuel Melcher, who labored as an apprentice on this first of our college edifices, and whose taste, skill, and quiet energy were in requisition in the erection of all of them before *Adams Hall* was built, has in charge the improvements now in progress.

At the close of the first Chapel prayers, September, 1802, in the hall on the lower floor of *Massachusetts*, which has been referred to, the members of the class, who had just engaged in their first college exercise, were lingering in front of the building, and Thorndike picked up an acorn. An acorn on a sand-bed excited inquiry

whence it came. But the first college dinner had been served in that Hall, after the ceremonial of inauguration a month before, for the trustees and overseers with invited guests. The room was decorated with evergreens and branches of oak, and the acorn was swept out at the door in clearing the hall. Thorndike, little thinking he was doing an historic act, planted the acorn near the doorstep. The next spring he remembered his planting, and finding that his acorn had begun to vegetate, by permission transplanted it in the northeast corner of the President's garden. Carefully guarded by the first three Presidents of the College it grew into a tree, and is now the Thorndike oak, under which graduating classes for several years have held the parting exercises of their college life. "And thus," to use the words of the address of Dr. Woods, "it appears, by a new link in our college traditions, that the college oak grew from an acorn, which dropped from the oaken garland with which the infant college was crowned on the day on which it was born; and thus in its circling years, so long as it shall stand, this oak will mark the exact age to which the college shall have reached, growing side by side with it in sunshine and in storm."

A. S. PICKARD. ALUMNUS.

The greatest blow yet given to the hot liquid theory of the interior of the earth, was that demonstrated by the artesian well at St. Louis, which developed a temperature at the depth of 3,800 feet, too cold to be determined by any instrument of science at the time in use for such purpose.

Dr. Bartol says: "I look not back after my childhood, but forward. I feel it as something to reach, not to leave. O young people, these hoary and wrinkled ones, your elders, smile at your esteeming them so old! There is, as the heathen fabled, an elixir of life—a fountain of immortal youth. Every prejudice you throw off renews your age, till you are more a child in your 'Father's house of many mansions' than you were in the spring-time, or college days. Every conquest of passion is rejuvenation."

COLLEGE NEWS.

The Vidette chronicles many improvements on the Williams campus.

The Sophomores at Elmira Female College have forbidden the Freshman to wear false hair.

The Agricultural College at Orono has thirty-seven students in its entering class, and seventy in all.

Yale complains of the New Haven police, who, it seems are "ignorant, incompetent and malicious."

Our exchanges abound in welcomes to Freshmen, accompanied by much sage advice, and exhorting them above all things to subscribe for "the paper."

A good college paper is worth more for the moral and gentlemanly tone of college life, than a library of by-laws and an army of faculty spies.—*N. Y. Independent*.

When a student after attending a caucous, comes home late at night, puts his clothes in bed, and hangs himself over the foot-board, what would you think ailed him? — *Ex.*

We have received for the first time the *Hamilton Literary Monthly*, and copy the criticism of the *Vassar Miscellany*, viz.: "It is more interesting than its exterior would lead one to suppose."

The students of Bowdoin College form a battalion of four companies, officially known as the "Bowdoin Cadets." In other words, Bowdoin is hereafter to be a military college.—*Trinity Tablet*.

Dartmouth intends being represented at the next regatta. Eighteen hundred dollars have been raised in the four classes, which it is hoped to increase to twenty-five hundred with the aid of the scientifics and townspeople.—*Amherst Student*.

We wish to compliment the editors of the *Vassar Miscellany* for the appearance of their magazine. It is one of the very best of all the college publications. Its editors are fair, but its contents are more than fair, they are of superior excellence, being both readable and instructive. *LDW.*

Hon. Asa Packer, the founder of Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., has offered to give to the Institution \$250,000, in case the trustees will raise \$125,000. He also offers to double his gift in case the trustees will raise \$125,000 more.

The Prince Imperial, of France, has just become a student at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich. The Prince is subject to all the rules of the establishment, except those requiring the study of foreign languages and the sleeping within the building.—*The Graphic*.

One of last year's Seniors sold the stationary mantel piece to an enterprising Jew for \$1 50; fifty cents down and one dollar on Commencement day. He then told the college carpenter that "if that old Israelite tried to meddle with that mantel to put a head on him."—*Yale Record*.

F. C. Eldred, who pulled in the university crew of the Amherst Agricultural College in both of their races at Springfield, and both times as stroke, was engaged directly after the last regatta by the Argonaut boat club of New York, receiving \$100 per week and expenses paid while with them.—*Courant*.

There are one hundred and fifty-four women connected with Cambridge University, England, making an increase of twenty-seven over last year.—*Yale Courant*.

The ladies are connected with the university only so far as that the university tutors are detailed to hear the recitations. An effort is being made however to unite the women's college with the old university.

Interesting episode between two long separated chums, just back from the summer vacation:— 1st Chum: Hello, old fellow, what have you been doing with yourself all this time?" 2d Ditto, very solemnly: "Well, Chummy, I've been doing a little missionary work this summer." 1st Chum: "Missionary work!— You!— What missionary work have you been doing?" 2d Ditto: "O, I've been trying to convert a Presbyterian girl out home."—*Tablet*.

As two members of '73, sat, last Saturday evening, discussing "fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute" and such kindred topics as Seniors mostly love to converse upon, they were startled by the entrance of two tipsy expressmen with a strange trunk. The next morning they went to work upon it, and after a good forenoon's

work, they affected an entrance only to find that the trunk was the property of Miss Hattie —. A junior claimed and carried off the article.—*Yale Courant*.

When we of THE ORIENT copy from any other paper, we intend always to give credit for it, and most of our exchanges do the same. This is very proper, for editors do not like to see their own productions appropriated and published as original matter in another paper, even though the quotations be of never so little importance. Sometimes, however, in all publications proper credit fails to be given, owing to haste or carelessness; and this, we suppose, is the excuse of the *Williams Vidette*. *FW*

"George," asked the teacher of a Sunday-school class, "who above all others shall you wish first to see when you get to heaven?" With a face brightening up with anticipation, the little fellow shouted, "Geriah!"

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Hadley's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's* Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

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TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

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Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astrocomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

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Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department, and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; and the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

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Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 28th, at 9 A.M.

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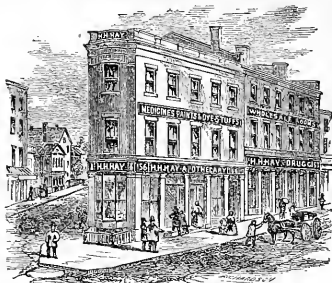
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4t

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

No. 10.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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TERMS—\$2 00 a year; single copies, 15 cents.

Address communications to THE ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.

THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

Since the establishment of THE ORIENT there seems to have been either a misapprehension on the part of the students of its design, or else a general apathy in regard to its interest. The advantages of the paper are real and manifold, but they depend directly upon its tone and character. We apprehend it to have been established as an exponent of the thoughts and opinions of the students, as well as for affording the Alumni an easy means of learning what is transpiring about the walls of their Alma Mater.

We have received numerous letters encouraging and complimenting its production, and believe that THE ORIENT has, in the main, been creditable to the College. From time to time it has received articles from Alumni, Professors, and students that have given it a good stand with other college papers. For these contributions our sincere thanks are due; but they are far too few, especially those from students. It is this which leads us to think sufficient interest is not felt in the paper in College.

If the whole work of writing and compiling has to be done by the editorial corps, in addition to their regular college work, as in some instances has been done, it often must be done hastily, and, therefore, with probability of detriment to the merit of the paper as a literary production. Besides, those happy(?) individuals, the editors, are robbed piecemeal of their time, so that the advantages accruing to them are reduced to a minimum.

As the columns of the paper are open for the discussion of all matters of interest in regard to the College, we think there can be no better way for the expression of the public opinion of the College than by such discussion in its columns.

Reforms may be urged by students in regard to the doings of the College, in a courteous, manly style, that would be an example to many of our reformers whose efforts, by means of the press of the land, are characterized to such an extent by wailing and malediction. Some of the changes that have recently taken place in these latter days of Bowdoin are fertile subjects of comment in daily conversation. Why should not our readers know how these changes are regarded by undergraduates?

Let any who would urge any measure in the interest of the College, do so through its columns. One can express his own ideas better than another can do it for him. The benefit to the student from thus occasionally writing an article that will be subjected to the criticism of the public is incalculable. THE ORIENT may thus become a means of the highest literary development. We believe there is talent in Bowdoin to-day as good as that of former days, to which her renown is largely due.

We wish an expression of this, that the paper may in some sense represent the College in a literary point of view, which, as we have said, is not likely to be done for obvious reasons, when all the work is left to few. If the paper, then,

is to continue its existence, we think it is a duty, that, as students, you owe your Alma Mater, that your paper should rank among the first; and this can be done only by your hearty co-operation. Otherwise we would suggest that a larger number be chosen upon the editorial corps, or that the Icelandic custom be adopted, of publishing a paper only when sufficient matter of interest has accumulated to fill it.

MINOR EDITORIALS.

We would urge the special value of the last few numbers of *THE ORIENT*, containing the interesting history of Massachusetts Hall and the valuable discourses upon the paintings in our gallery, as additional argument for subscription. A file of these papers commencing at the time of one's entrance to college will be of invaluable estimation in after years—not only for the reminiscences they will awaken, but for the College history they contain. Let us have, then, subscriptions from every man in College.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Senior class this term, at the amount of their time that has been taken by the military. It may seem somewhat reasonable when it is considered that the study of the technicalities of such a book as Mahan's *Outpost* has crowded Mental and Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics into our next two terms. We understand that this chair, which was last year so ably filled by Prof. Chadbourne, now President of Williams, has not been provided for. The matter was left in the hands of a committee, at last Commencement. If, as it is said, the establishment of the military department at present is only an experiment, we hope before it is fully established, the question be considered, if it is best to extend the drill into Senior year? Our Senior studies remaining the same as before, the time that has hitherto been given to a broader course of reading than in the previous years of the course is sadly invaded.

Written for *THE ORIENT*.

MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

II.

At the risk of being thought egotistical the writer recalls his earliest memory of Massachusetts Hall. When a child, in 1807, he accompanied his father, then an overseer of the College, and who was invited to participate in the dedication of the church built on the site of the present church near the College grounds, we were shown by Prof. Cleaveland the cabinet of minerals, contained in a small case in the apartment on the lower floor, on the right of the entrance, which, as before stated, had been President M'Keen's parlor. Memory faithfully retains the image of the Professor in the costume of a gentleman of that day, in snalls, grey hose and shoes, as he stood exhibiting the few specimens on the few shelves of the case, and describing them with characteristic courtesy and vivacity. Mineralogy had not then found a place in the college curriculum, though he had begun his studies in that branch; for the next year he gave his first course in chemistry and mineralogy in the room fitted up for that purpose in the rear of the cabinet, and which had been, as already stated, the kitchen of the President's household. The writer attended the course in chemistry and electricity, in his Junior and Senior years, in that room, arranged with three ranges of seats and a long table fronting the spacious fire-place with its crane and boiling kettle.

In 1812 the gallery of paintings came to the college, for the display of which the two rooms of the second story in the western half of the building had been thrown into one. In this gallery the summer lectures in philosophy were given and the annual examination of the classes were held.

The writer recalls the surprise and gratification he felt in common with other graduates, on returning to Commencement in 1818, to find a new, and, as we thought, commodious lecture room fitted up on the second story, southeast corner, occupying the front and a portion of the rear room,—an enlargement which betokened, unmistakably, a spirit of progress.

The growth of the cabinet of mineralogy

soon rendered another change needful. The hall for the paintings was appropriated to the cabinet, and the eastern half of the second story was now arranged for the gallery. When the present chapel was erected the gallery was removed to the north wing of that building, and the last change in this second floor was to prepare the whole story for the cabinet of mineralogy, geology and conchology, space only being reserved for the stairway, and a connection being made at the rear between the two halls. These cabinets, extensive and valuable, were the pride of Prof. Cleaveland and of the College. The large cabinet of shells, the generous donation of Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck of Boston, and the donation from the State of a collection illustrating the geology of Maine, made under the direction of Dr. Chas. Jackson, made the enlargement necessary.

The first engraving of the College grounds represents Massachusetts Hall with a cupola. The College bell was hung in that cupola until 1818, when a tower was attached to the old Chapel of wood and received the bell. The cupola becoming insecure was removed several years later.

It was not until 1821 that classes had rooms for recitation, having to that date recited in their private rooms in alphabetic rotation. In the summer, as a measure of relief, the exercises of the Seniors were held in the Chapel, which stood in front of Maine Hall, its entrance facing the walk which now leads to Massachusetts, with the exception of Prof. Cleaveland's morning exercise, which was invariably held in the laboratory. The other classes recited in the unoccupied rooms, third story of Massachusetts, the only use made of that portion of the building from the erection of Maine Hall, in 1807, to 1821. At this last date two recitation rooms were prepared in each entry lower floor of Maine Hall, which, connected by sliding doors, were also occupied by the libraries of the Athenæan and Peucinian Societies, hitherto kept in the private rooms of the librarians.

In 1820, on the accession of Pres. Allen, a new indication of progress in the life of the College was the founding of the Maine Medical

School, which rendered other changes in Massachusetts Hall necessary for its accommodation. That earliest lecture room in the rear of the eastern half of the building, which always bore the name of the laboratory, was enlarged, the two rooms on that side being thrown into one to afford sittings for the Junior and Senior and Medical classes together, the western half of the lower story being occupied by two rooms for chemicals and the philosophical apparatus. Thus the chemical course of College and Medical School was accommodated (with a slight enlargement in 1828 by taking in a portion of the entries), if that would now be called an accommodation, when sometimes one hundred and fifty students were crowded into a dark, low, ill-ventilated apartment, on narrow benches rising one above the other until a man of average height, in the uppermost row, could touch the ceiling. These were supplemented by a range of sittings at the south end, on the right of the entrance, and by chairs on the floor for visitors. In the third story were the anatomical theatre in the western portion, barely sufficient for the narrow accommodation of the Medical class, with the anatomical cabinet, dissecting room and Medical library in the eastern portion.

A. S. Packard.

ALUMNUS.

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE BOWDOIN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

III.

The Flemish School is represented by Rubens (Nos. 46 and 58), Van Dyck (No. 33), and Teniers (No. 65, as is supposed). This is also called the Belgian School. It flourished in Belgium at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, and Rubens, born at Siegen, county of Nassau, in 1577, died at Antwerp 1640, was its most distinguished and influential master.

The Reformation of the sixteenth century naturally accomplished a divorce of art from the church in those countries which became protestant. Holland, for instance, becoming protestant, no longer required altar pieces and other decora-

tions of sacred art for her churches, and art consequently gave itself to other subjects, and the impoverishment of the wars of the Reformation and of the Thirty Years War following in the next century (1618-1648) restricted the sale of large and expensive pictures. Hence the Dutch School with its Brouwers and Ostades, and their cabinet pictures from subjects of common and low life.

Belgium remained a Catholic country, but it strongly felt the influence of the times, and Flemish art at the close of the sixteenth century was characterized much as was that of Holland, with which country it was closely connected and whose influence it particularly felt. To Rubens is due that revolution and regeneration which gave the North what is now known as the Flemish School of Art. His northern genius, having its development commenced at home first by a classical education, then by an attainment of the elements of his art under an able instructor, was ripened in Italy, where he went in 1600 and remained eight years. At Venice he studied Titian and Veronese. At Florence he gave himself zealously to Michael Angelo and Giulio Romano, and doubtless also to Leonardo da Vinci. On his return to Belgium, when he was not far from thirty years of age, he painted "The Elevation of the Cross," one of his most remarkable pictures. The Masters of Italy apparently had set free his powers, and he executed with lavish freedom, richness and boldness. He loved the rich and generous in form and appearance, and hence the full and rounded forms of his figures, and the gorgeous coloring of drapery. The richness of the drapery of St. Simeon (No. 46) can hardly be surpassed. Fullness in form, combined with a too delicate flesh tint, gives his figures sometimes a flabby appearance. His representations of children are sometimes marvelous, so fresh and wholesome and naive are they in form and attitude. Those in No. 58 are good examples. The St. Simeon, No. 46, is by many thought to be a replica. If not, it is an admirable copy. The original is in the Cathedral at Antwerp, and is one of five pictures constituting one design. The principal is the famous Descent from the Cross. Two wings or doors at the

sides, which, when closed, conceal and protect the chief picture, bear the other pictures. When open they show, one, the Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth, the other, St. Simeon with the Infant Saviour in his arms. When closed they show St. Christopher bearing the Child Jesus on his shoulder over the brook, according to the sacred legend, and a hermit holding out a lantern to light the way. They were painted for the Chapel of the Arquebusiers, whose patron Saint St. Christopher was, and excepting the last, each, it may be seen, represents a Christopher (Christ bearer), first, the Cross; second, the Virgin with the Child yet unborn; third, St. Simeon with the Child in his arms; fourth, St. Christopher himself.

The great artist has left an enviable reputation for culture and refinement of manners, and also for abilities as a statesman. While in Italy he was employed by the Duke of Mantua on a political mission to Philip III. of Spain. Twenty-two years later he went again to the Court of Spain on a delicate service in behalf of his own country. Two years later still, in 1629, he went to the English Court as Ambassador from the Courts of Spain and Flanders, when he was knighted by Charles I. And once more in 1633, he was sent as Ambassador to negotiate a treaty of peace with Holland. He was exceedingly regular and temperate in his habits, and had great powers of application. He always had a person read to him while engaged in the work of his art, and his favorite authors are said to have been Livy, Plutarch, Cicero and Seneca.

Anthony Van Dyck was a pupil of Rubens, appearing at his studio in Antwerp in 1615, when he was but sixteen. At this early age, however, Van Dyck had already been initiated into the elements of art under good instruction, and is said to have made a progress immediately which astonished his master. Knowing that Rubens had resorted to the masters of Venice and thence obtained some of that powerful skill he possessed in color and form, Van Dyck followed his example, and in 1620 went to Italy. After study and exercise of his art, by which he left many mementos chiefly in the form of por-

traits, in Venice, Genoa, Rome and Sicily; he returned to Antwerp in 1626. In 1632 he went to England, invited probably by the King, where he lived the remaining few years of his life, dying in 1641, broken down and worn out by hard work and dissipation. In the latter he seems first to have indulged after introduction to the gayeties of the Court of Charles. His remains lie buried in St. Paul's, London.

The influence of the great master upon the art of the great pupil it is not always easy to see, as one might judge by turning to No. 33, "The Governor of Gibraltar," by Van Dyck, from the "St. Simeon" of Rubens. The florid flesh tints of Rubens, verging at times upon excess, and thus giving an impression of weakness and vulgarity, were toned up in Van Dyck by strong colors. Van Dyck is perhaps no less ripe and generous in style of form and figure, but adds an elegance and strength. The deep brown of many of his pictures—the "Van Dyck brown"—however, is said to have arisen from the fact that he painted upon a dark ground which in the course of time came through to the surface. Two gentlemen familiar with this picture, independently of each other, on seeing the "Jean de Montfort" of Van Dyck, in the Uffizzi Gallery at Florence, pronounced it the same. This perhaps is a replica.

The influences which produced the Dutch School of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have already been mentioned. The excellence to which some of the Dutch masters attained in their painting of cabinet pictures upon subjects from common or low life is remarkable, and it is worthily exemplified in No. 18, "The Dairy Woman of Holland," in the style of Adrian Van Ostade (born at Lubeck 1610, died at Amsterdam 1685)—No. 19, A Gothic Interior by Candlelight, by perhaps one of the Steenwycks (1550–1604)—No. 12, "Surgeon and Patient," perhaps by Brouwer (1608–1641)—No. 21, "Poultry," by Hondekötter (1636–1695), and No. 64, "Sea Piece," by Wlieger (1635–1650). Each of these repays study for some particular excellence, and illustrates the careful consideration and imitation of nature which characterized this school.

Zion's Herald is rather severe on the students of Wesleyan University of the sterner sex, on account of their conduct toward the lady students there. It says: "The reputation which the brave boatmen of Wesleyan won for their university in the late regatta, is in a fair way to be clouded by the ungallant treatment of the ladies who entered the institution with the present term, on the part of some of their brother students. It was neither amusing nor manly to serenade young women at midnight with fish horns. The ladies can endure the brayings of these bipeds, who, by mistake have forearms instead of legs in front, and almost realize the absent link in the Darwinian theory—the exhibition of a creature in the transition state. Give the ladies fair play, and overcome them in honest competition in the classroom. Such a victory will make the most significant music of itself."

J. B. Sewall.

No duty that we are obliged to perform as editors is more distasteful than being obliged from time to time to ask our subscribers to "pay up." But, being obliged to pay our printer at every second issue, our exchequer is soon exhausted, and no one is responsible for payment but ourselves. We hope each subscriber, instead of supposing that enough others will pay beside himself, will make it a personal matter, and send in his two dollars promptly.

The *Galaxy* says the "strike" of the grave-diggers of the English metropolis was effectually squelched by a notification from the medical societies, giving the strikers fair warning that if they didn't desist at once, and resume work, the societies would give up having any more deaths in London.

"Shakspeare, Shaxper, Shaxsper, Saxpere, Shakespeare, Shacksper, Shakespero, Schakespere, Schakespeire, Shakespeyre, and Shacsper," such are the authenticated spellings of our great poet's name, given by Mr. J. Pigot, Jr., in the current number of the *Athenæum*.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 7.15 A.M.; 1.35 and 11.45 P.M.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 7.15 A.M.; 1.35, 5.25 and 11.45 P.M.

Danville Junction, 7.20 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston).

Lewiston, 7.20 A.M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P.M.

Farmington, 2.30 P.M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 7.20 A.M. (via Lewiston).

Bath, 7.15 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.25 and 6.45 P.M.

Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.25 P.M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 2.25 and 8.35 A.M.; 2.30 and 6.45 P.M.

Waterville, 2.25 A.M.; 2.20 P.M.

Skowhegan 2.30 P.M.

Belfast, Dexter, Bangor and St. John, 2.25 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.

Matter is taken from the mail box in the Reading Room at 6.30 A.M., 12.30 and 5.30 P.M.

LOCAL.

The new catalogues are out.

“Elegant vest chains and nobby umbrellas” are the rage now.

Why not do something now towards a course of lectures for next term?

Rope-pull has passed by. The Sophomores, after some hard pulling, were victorious.

There are vague rumors of a debating club in '76. How true they are we do not pretend to say.

'75 has organized a class debating club, which now holds its meetings every Saturday night in the library room of the Peucinian Society.

Prof. Brackett, after an absence of ten days, returned a few days since; whereupon the Seniors began to inquire where the lesson in Astronomy was.

The attendance on the gymnasium is quite general now, from the fact that all the classes have to attend daily—Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

If a Sophomore alleges as an apology for ducking a Professor, that he thought him a Freshman, does it mend the matter materially?

In studying the campaign of 1805, a student being asked who commanded the sixth corps under Napoleon, replied Soult. *Ney*, says Professor —.

We hope we shall not be obliged to call attention again to certain disturbances in the north end of Winthrop; for self-respect ought to cause the authors to desist.

While waiting for the text books of International Law, the Seniors have received several lectures from Prof. Sanger, on Law, Military Law and the Constitution.

The four Junior parts for the exhibition at the close of this term have been assigned. S. V. Cole, L. H. Kimball, D. O. S. Lowell and C. J. Palmer are the chosen ones.

For figurative style, that western sheet must stand above all rivals, which has the credit of representing a severe gale, by saying that “Boreas sat down on his hind legs and just howled.”

The rumor is abroad that gas is to be introduced into the north end of Winthrop, so as to be ready for use at the beginning of the winter term. This should have been done long ago.

The “Hold In,” which usually takes place after the *Bugle* election, was omitted by the action of the Sophomore class to station themselves before the door appointed by the Senior class.

A wise Junior says anyone might have told the fortune of the Sophomore, who strove to beguile a clairvoyant, down town, into telling it for twenty cents, saying it was all the money he had.

We would urge upon all to subscribe for as many copies of *The Bugle* as they can; for, to say the least, it is not a profitable thing to its editors. It will probably be issued the last week of the term.

The sun-dial that in years past, used to be upon the stone post by Massachusetts Hall, and which surreptitiously disappeared some years

since, is soon to be replaced. "May its shadow never grow less."

The college laws are undergoing a revision and will soon be published, so we shall again have our Freshman Bible,—so many of whose laws have been dead letters since the advent of President Chamberlain.

Vacation is approaching, and many of the students will desire to take out "vacation books" from the Peucinian and Athenæan libraries. In order to do this we would advise all delinquents to visit the respective Treasurers.

The orchestra of the college furnished music for that grand occasion in the gymnasium. The members have made considerable progress already, and will soon be able to discourse sweet music for the benefit of the students.

Alumnus kindly furnishes another of his interesting papers of Reminiscences. This is a continuation of the one on Massachusetts Hall, in our last issue. No one can read these reminiscences of the college in its earlier days without interest.

It was decided to unite the letter-box arrangement with the reading room, and that the same person who carries the letters down, be employed to bring the papers from the Post Office; the salary to be determined by the committee and president.

A Sophomore in surveying, having two dimensions and the shape of a mass of earth given to find the solid contents, experienced some difficulty. Prof. V. asking him trouble, Soph. replies—From the data I have, I can find only the supernatural area.

'75, having taken a literary turn, and started a debating club, chose the following officers: President, W. Pulsifer; Vice President, E. H. Hall; Secretary, F. Sands; Treasurer, W. J. Curtis; Executive Committee, W. E. Hatch, G. F. Harriman, D. M. McPherson.

The Junior class has chosen the following officers: President, C. H. Hunter; Vice President, I. S. Locke; Orator, —; Poet, —; Historian, —; Prophet, —; Secretary, C. M. Fer-

guson; Treasurer, Geo. B. Wheeler; Committee on Odes, —; Committee of Arrangements, —

Mr. Sargent, director of the Gymnasium, has sprained his ankle, and is for the present confined to his room. He will, however, be able to continue his practice of the proficientes who are to take part in the exhibition this fall. Ladd, of the Senior class, takes his place as superintendent of the gymnasium.

The Freshmen have selected the following officers: President, J. E. Sewall; Vice President, A. Sandford; Orator, O. C. Stevens; Poet, E. H. Kimball; Historian, O. C. Gordon; Prophet, A. T. Parker; Toast Master, F. C. Payne; Secretary, J. H. Payne; Treasurer, Jeremiah Millay. The committees have not been selected as yet.

According to the catalogue, there are connected with the college now 263 students, of whom 70 belong to the Medical School. By class they are as follows: Post-Graduate Course, 5; Senior, 36; Junior, 37; Sophomore, 56; Freshman, 60, and one special student in engineering. The total thus being 265—two names being repeated.

The scholarships granted as prizes for those who passed the best examinations, have been awarded. In the Classical Department C. S. Andrews received a scholarship for excellence in mathematics, and E. H. Kimball, for excellence in Ancient Languages. In the Scientific Department C. T. Hawes passed the best examination in English, and F. M. Stinson in Mathematics.

The Sophomore class officers consist of the following: Pres., C. L. Clarke; Vice President, F. P. Virgin; Historian, S. M. Carter; Toast Master, R. G. Stanwood; Secretary, P. P. Simmons; Treasurer, D. M. McPherson; Committee of Arrangements, S. W. Whitmore, Myles Standish, D. W. Bradley. The Sophomores, from some cause, have failed to elect any orator, poet or prophet. The committee on odes is lacking also.

There ought to be some place prepared to receive the ashes which accumulate, especially during the winter term. This would, in a great measure, prevent many students from throwing

them out of the windows, and the grounds would be in much better shape in the spring when the snow leaves. It would be a matter not only of convenience, but of economy also, if some arrangements were made for all such things about the dormitories.

Military drill finished Saturday, Oct. 19th, and on the following Monday the students commenced their exercise in the gymnasium. This consists of work on the pulleys, light-weight, and the club exercise. A half hour per day for five days is devoted to it by each class, excepting the proficient, who work, voluntarily, an hour per day. Of these, seven are from the Senior class, three from the Junior, eight Sophomores, and twelve Freshmen.

Under the direction of our "Professor of Ornamental Carpentry," Mr. Booker, an addition has been made to the Gymnasium. It is used as a dressing-room by the class of proficient, and is very convenient and commodiously arranged. The room formerly used for this purpose, and which this adjoins, is used as a bath room. Its narrow limits were much too small for the number of proficient which has so largely increased since the Gymnasium has been under the present successful director.

The Reading-Room Association met Wednesday, Oct. 23d, for the election of officers, and the transaction of any business which should come before the meeting. Mr. Richardson was nominated and selected as chairman of the meeting. The first business in order being the election of officers, the following choice was made: President, Geo. S. Mower; Vice President, Elbridge Gerry, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, E. L. Lothrop; Executive Committee, B. T. Deering, G. B. Wheeler, F. B. Osgood.

The Chess Club held its second annual meeting Friday, Oct. 25th, and on this occasion a sufficient number was present to attend to the business to come before them. Officers for the present year were then elected: President, Geo. S. Mower; Vice President, D. O. S. Lowell; Secretary, Geo. B. Wheeler; Treasurer, F. B. Osgood; Executive Committee, F. C. Robinson,

W. G. Hunton, Myles Standish. The drawing of the names for the first series of games took place then. It was voted the number of games in a series be reduced from five to three, and the time from ten days to six.

The Director of the gymnasium, with the assistance of the "Proficients" under his training, intends to give a series of gymnastic exhibitions during the winter vacation at various places in the State, viz.: Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Augusta, Bath and Rockland. The above-mentioned are the principal places at which the company will stop. The exhibition cannot fail of being excellent in its character. The skill of the Proficients is great, as all can testify who have seen them. The Director's skill is too well known for us to comment upon it.

The Bugle election, so long delayed, came off Wednesday, Oct. 23d, in Memorial Hall. L. F. Berry was chosen Senior Editor, without opposition. More excitement prevailed in the election of Junior Editors. F. W. Hawthorne was elected first Junior Editor, M. W. Davis second, and L. H. Kimball, third. Some motion towards having a poet was made; but as Mr Hawthorne did not wish to commit himself to the Muses, it was made optional with him whether he should write an editorial or a poem. Then the proposition that there be a fourth Junior editor was carried, and C. C. Springer was elected to that position.

The perfume of flowers seems to be in some way connected with their color. A larger proportion of white flowers are fragrant than those of any other color; then yellow flowers come next in fragrance, followed by red and blue. After these may be placed violet, orange, brown and black.

If we may trust the *Dartmouth*, the facilities for boating at that institution are unsurpassed by any in New England. A brisk ten minutes' walk reaches a course six miles in length. And the gymnasium furnishes unlimited facilities for developing muscle.—*Era*.

The classical students in the German Universities, we are creditably informed, "pony" to a great extent.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'44.—The silver wedding of Rev. Dr. Swazey and wife was last week very gracefully celebrated at their residence on Ashland Avenue.—*Chicago Advance*.

'58.—Daniel C. Burleigh, M.D., is practising his profession in Franklin, N. H.

'60.—John T. Magrath is Rector of St. Paul's Church at Jackson, Mich.

'60.—Woodbury G. Frost is located at Freeport, practicing medicine.

'60.—Joseph W. Symonds has been appointed to the Bench of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

'64.—Charles F. Libby has been appointed to the position of City Solicitor of Portland.

'65.—James T. Dudley is general agent of the Union Insurance Company at Bangor.

'70.—Wallace K. Oakes, Charles T. Torrey and Edward P. Weston are pursuing the study of medicine in New York, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

'71.—Newton F. Curtis is at the same place with the same design.

'70.—E. C. Woodward is at present at Fort Wayne, Indiana, stopping with his classmate, D. S. Alexander, who is associate editor of the *Fort Wayne Daily* and *Weekly Gazette*.

'70.—Albert Gray has been compelled by ill health to relinquish temporarily his school at Morris, N.Y., and was, when we last heard from him, at his home in Harrison.

'70.—F. E. Hanson has been appointed assistant teacher in the High School at Lafayette, Ind. He hears the English studies of the Senior Class.

'70.—James A. Roberts is principal of one of the Buffalo schools. Letters addressed to School No. 20 (Black Rock) will reach him. Willis Meads of '70, and James H. Kennedy of '69, are also connected with these schools.

'72.—J. G. Abbott has returned to Maine from his journey "across the waters."

'72.—G. M. Whitaker has been married over a year now, but managed to keep the affair secret until last Commencement.

'72.—Through the exertions of G. M. Seiders, principal of the Greeley Institute, at Cumberland, seconded by the liberality of the graduates, we learn that a new bell has been purchased for that seminary.

While the graduates of Yale and Harvard are beginning to make strenuous efforts for the benefit of their much beloved Alma Mater, the Bowdoin Alumni are also proving similarly watchful of the interests of that excellent institution of learning. A fund has been started by them which bids fair to attain very large and generous proportions. It has been found that the finances of Bowdoin were, unfortunately, not in a condition to secure the possession of a thoroughly adequate Faculty. The entire general fund of the college, appropriated for the support of the Faculty, is about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This sum, which may have appeared truly princely in cheaper and simpler times, is not sufficient in these days of high prices and enhanced cost of living; and an appeal has been made to the Alumni to contribute in such sums as they may see fit, for the purpose of supplying the present needs of the institution. The committee of the Alumni are Hon. William D. Northend of Salem, Hon. William L. Putnam of Portland, and Professor Sewall. The response to this appeal will undoubtedly be most cordial. There is no college which enjoys a more enviable reputation or can refer to a more brilliant record, in comparison with its size, than Bowdoin; and it certainly should not, and will not, be permitted to suffer.—*Boston Post*.

Beloit college is to have a \$10,000 gymnasium.

Why is the college book store like a bad clock? Because it has stopped ticking.—*Record*.

The following conversation was recently overheard between two Freshmen:—

Fresh. No. 1. I say Bill, is Prof. M—— a society man?

Fresh. No. 2. Yes, I believe so, why?

Fresh. No. 1. Oh, nothing, only I came into church last Sunday with my pin on for the first time, and I noticed that he looked at me during the entire sermon.—*Student*.

Written for the ORIENT.

SOME OF THE USES OF POETRY.

An eminent writer says that "it was the poems of Homer which kept alive the spirit of liberty in the hearts of the Greeks, and inspired them to such heroic actions against the tyranny of an Eastern monarch."

The early lyrics of Spain exercised a powerful influence in the moulding of that nation's character, and although the spirit of poetry was crushed by the blighting hand of the Inquisition it was not destroyed, but will again spring forth as herald of a brighter day for Spain. The influence of poetry upon the national mind is clearly marked in many instances. Of its influence upon the individuals and its uses to mankind in general, we propose to speak—and first it awakens a feeling of pleasure in the soul by giving a fit expression to those emotions that otherwise would seem to be hidden, emotions that common language seems to mar. If, as it is said, language utterly fails to express some thoughts that crowd upon the mind, in the hands of the poet it more nearly fulfils its purpose than when employed by others. His relation to nature is closer than that of others, and by symbolizing his own experience in the choicest words and most felicitous expressions, he reveals in a glorified form what every one had himself felt, though obscurely, in the secret recesses of his heart, and had supposed peculiar to himself, because unable to give it expression.

Again, literature in general, and poetry especially, translates nature, art, and experience into their verbal equivalents, and preserves them not only for the future realization and enjoyment of the author, but for the world.

Few persons can visit the stately piles of feudal architecture, or look upon the wild and magnificent scenery that distinguishes portions of the world, but Scott and Tennyson have pictured the scenes and presented them in portable forms. We need but open the volume and they rise before us; or hidden away in the mind these slight summons awaken them to almost reality.

To many these views are better than the reality—it is like visiting these places with the poet as companion, who points out beauties and

attractions otherwise unnoticed, quickens the dull eye, and warms the cold and insensible heart. Always he leads us into a closer communion with nature, by which we are exalted to the same emotions that he enjoys, and taught to behold the loveliness and grandeur that fill every nook and corner of creation.

Another feature of the mission of poetry is consolation. From the fine sensibility of his nature the poet is the most sympathetic of men, and for this reason stands nearest the source of truth and joy. His words steal in upon the sorrowing heart with soothing influence, and cheer the pathway of life. True poetry is own sister to Religion and when the heart is sad we have but to enter the enchanted realm, the divine fellowship of the poet, and all care and disappointment vanish. It is said by the songs of Trystons, the Spartans were incited to victory. We wage a more glorious warfare than that of blood, and by the influence of poetry we are strengthened to nobly maintain the struggle and fight manfully the battle of life. G. —

Given a party of students serenading or singing college or society songs in the streets of an evening, and the majesty of the law is vindicated and the police are on hand to threaten arrests.

Given, however, a mob of intoxicated Hibernians, making night hideous, the police slumber the sleep of the just and are oblivious. A slight dash of discrimination and judgment, with a touch of courage, might be introduced into the force with good results.—*Student*.

While at the rooms of Mr. Pierce, the photographer, we happened upon a view of the college campus as it was before the present chapel, Appleton and Adams Halls were built. In it can be seen the cupola on Massachusetts Hall, referred to in the article of Alumnus.

Matthew Arnold says that the difference between the Bible and the Koran is that the former grew, while the latter was made.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—
Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations; Sallust.

Hadley's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's* Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

It is but just to say that good morals and manliness are distinguishing features of college life at Bowdoin.

The Library of Bowdoin is one of rare value, and the choicest works are constantly added. The Gallery of Paintings is well known to be one of the most remarkable in the country. The Cabinet and apparatus are ample for their purpose.

The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 28th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 28th, at evening.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College.

The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters,—presents an excellent locality for scientific as well as literary pursuits, while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE is now in press, and its completion may be looked for next Autumn, until which time any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, June, 1872.

4t

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THE ORIENT.

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BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 18, 1872.

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THE ORIENT.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

OUR ADVANTAGES.

We students do not appreciate as we ought, the advantages that surround us here. Term after term we come together in our College halls and follow the daily rounds of study and recreation. We examine the thoughts of the old masters—thoughts whose innate worth alone has preserved them from the common fate of the great mass that are buried in oblivion. We toss aside with a flippant jest theories and principles that have cost their authors a lifetime of research and study. Forgetful alike of the impulses that brought us here and the duties awaiting us hereafter, we shirk responsibilities and boast if we pass an examination ordeal with but little knowledge of the subject in hand. Students whose own exertions have fitted them for College, and who support themselves with difficulty after they have gained an entrance, waste their time and trifle with their opportunities, as if a diploma and not an education were the object to be sought.

Consider what our present advantages are.

Here are libraries in which books may be found bearing upon almost any subject one may name. Here are teachers who make specialties of their departments, furnished with appliances for demonstrating and making clear the topics they discuss. To be sure, there is room for addition to the explanatory apparatus, but still, in amount and quality, it is superior to almost any such collection that one can have access to outside of Colleges. Every inducement is offered for study and exertion. We live for the present in a quiet world of books, if we choose to make it so, and are free to devote our whole time to the means of improvement that are presented us. We are told that Franklin began his researches in philosophy in the occasional moments he snatched from his work in his father's shop. Clay acquired the rudiments of his education while working for his daily bread. How Lincoln fought his way upward is known to all. Those men were destitute of the advantages that are so free to us and that we esteem so lightly. It was only by unremitting toil and stern determination that they rose above their condition and made themselves famous. How many have made efforts like them and have failed; how many have been unable even to make the attempt, it is impossible to conjecture. Gray had in mind the latter class when, looking upon the humble graves, he said:—

"Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest;
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood;
..... Their lot forbade.

Doubtless more of genius has perished in silence because there were no opportunities for its expansion than has ever made itself known.

Considerations like these ought to make us estimate the worth of the facilities we have. They should spur us to action. Some students acknowledge that they are remiss now, but declare an intention of making it up hereafter; but they should remember that "making up" is sel-

dom of much account. Especially delusive is the consolatory idea that after one leaves College he will go over the ground anew. It rarely happens that this is done. Other business presses upon the former student then, and though he would gladly do it he cannot find the necessary leisure. He can then only regret his wasted opportunities and add his mournful testimony to that of his predecessors.

To us who are yet in College the choice is open whether our course shall be one that we will look back upon with pride or with regret. We should consider our privileges; what they are, what use we should make of them, and what the consequences of our present action will be. We are bending our mental twigs, and the symmetry of the full grown tree will depend upon the manner in which it is done.

S. F. M.

READING.

Reading history according to a strict and methodically arranged plan may be of benefit to some, but to others it becomes either a waste of time or a positive injury. For while here and there one seems born for the study of history, his discourse full of historical facts, his mind a trustworthy table of dates, who can give off-hand the plan of Hannibal's battles and with equal ease disclose the dry details of European cabinet intrigue from the time when cabinets first were formed, yet there are multitudes who after weeks of systematic reading cannot tell whether Julius Cæsar was contemporary with Marius or lived B.C. or A.D.; or in which grand campaign of Napoleon's, Austerlitz was fought, and who are entirely afloat when reference is made to great events in our own political history. It is this class to which a regular course of historical reading is simply a waste of time.

Again, very many have a decided distaste for the study of history and yet with conscientious perseverance devote a certain time each day to reading it up "from a sense of duty." When these have labored through Hume, Thiers, Gibbon and a dozen other standard writers, they know exactly as much of history, and no more,

than when they commenced their work. The man who had substantial *boards*, richly embossed and elegantly titled, put up in his library instead of the volumes they represented, was wiser far than they. For he saved money and secured beauty in his library, did not subject his brain to a useless and weary strain, and, until his clever artifice was accidentally exposed, possessed the credit of being a well-informed reader. While these unfortunates, familiar, after all their reading hours, only with the titles of the books that they detest, find that a "sense of duty" brings with it no power to memorize papers as bitter to their mental as quinine to their physical taste, and, therefore, have not even the satisfaction of being able to apply and use the knowledge they had flattered themselves their perseverance would acquire. To them the history reading has proved an injury, for the very effort it has cost has created a dislike for all solid reading, and not unfrequently for all literature. A sad mistake it is to suppose we can remember the contents of a book in which we have not the slightest interest, and which we only try to read at all because it is a standard and one with which "every intelligent person ought to be acquainted."

But a man must draw information from some source or other, he must know what has been done, and is now doing, in the world, and where shall he obtain it if not from standard histories?

There is a substitute, one that has often received "the greater condemnation" and been "*anathema maranatha*" in the eyes of very worthy people, but in whose defence I shall venture to break a spear to-day. I mean the novel.

If we have no taste for so-called solid writings, we can do without them much better than one would at first suppose, if we adopt a judicious course of novels in their place. Think, for a moment, how almost unconsciously our minds are tinged with famous fictions. How much of our theology and our ideas of heavenly things is Miltonian rather than Biblical? How greatly do we owe our understanding of early English history, manners, morals, customs, nay even speech and thought, to the plays of Shaks-

peare and the novels of Scott? Far more valuable than the ability of rightly dating battles and important crises, is the power to comprehend the progress of ideas among the peoples, to learn the secret springs of policy and thought that have urged anterior races onward in social revolutions. And for this where can we find a better field than in the pages of the novel?

For the novel is a picture of society, the number of its editions proportioned to the truth with which it "holds the mirror up to nature." And we can read historical novels like those of Miss Muhlbach, for instance, not only without harm to ourselves, but with an unflagging interest that guarantees our memory of the age and events which they portray. Man has ever been the fittest study for mankind, and in our lively appreciation of the character of Frederick or Napoleon we gain, without effort, a knowledge of contemporaneous history, and become familiar with the talented *coterie* at Sans Souci, and with the brilliant military household of the great Emperor. In this way may the historical novels replace the drier histories, but even without claiming historical worth, novels instruct us in the real workings of the volcano we call society, and are no mean levers for removing social and State evils. How have French novels exposed the folies and crimes of the Second Empire, even when safety required the author to assume a fictitious name! What a stir have "Ginx's Baby" and "The Battle of Dorking" caused in egotistical England within a year! We in the United States are as yet a young people, and with republican freedom prefer, in general, to ventilate our grievances in Lyceums and lecture rooms, but can any one doubt the tremendous influence exerted by "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and novels of kindred tone, in exciting the people on both sides of Mason and Dixon's Line?

There are novels of injurious tendency. Since printing was invented there always have been and there always will be such, but they are easily shunned. The respectable journals and magazines condemn them, and there is always a corps of earnest novelists whose works are above suspicion. Let us, then, acknowledge the power of novels in forming thought and spreading

ideas, seek to read the standard authors, and learn to place the sentiment which is shocked at the very mention of novel reading, in its proper place — among the errors of a puritanical severity. W. P. BAKER

A WORD ABOUT SECRET SOCIETIES.

It is proposed to say a few words concerning a matter that has been somewhat prominent for the past two or three years in our college circles, an idea suggested in *The Bugle* of 1869, and which has already once occupied the columns of THE ORIENT. *A propos*, then, of the secret societies and their uniting in some arrangement by which the privileges of their membership may not be conferred upon a Freshman "haphazard," but withheld until he has been for some time in actual attendance upon his college duties.

There is hardly any profit in arguing for or against the establishment and continuance of college secret societies. Their existence is an indubitable fact and their influence, in all the colleges of the United States, has broadened and deepened, year by year, until it has attracted the attention of eminent professors, who have taken decided and opposite ground upon it and published, at length, their views and reasons *pro* and *con*. And, meanwhile, the secret societies flourished. Indeed during the heat of the wordy warfare concerning their "liberty to live," a secret society in one of our New England colleges quietly completed a single hall, whose cost is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

Sufficient is it then that we declare our belief in the value of our secret societies, and our conviction that they have become so closely connected with the whole system of our leading Universities and Colleges as to render any attempt to uproot them a dangerous and futile experiment, and the chance of their overthrow removed beyond the range of probabilities. An instance in point is the attempt made, a few years ago, to abolish them at Harvard. The government stringently prohibited them, and the result was briefly that more secrecy was attained, badges were no longer publicly worn,

the internal workings of the societies were improved by closer union, and they enjoyed greater prosperity than ever before. At present secret societies are permitted and recognized at Harvard.

Cherishing, then, the welfare of our societies, we remember that the standing and repute of each is measured by the individual character of its members, and that it is of the highest importance to secure only the best material for every class delegation. In the present complexion of affairs this is rarely accomplished, since the "fishing season" is too quickly over to admit either the societies to learn the true nature and calibre of those to whom they extend invitations, or the Freshmen to decide which of the societies is composed of men who will be most congenial to him as associates during his college course.

Here is a double wrong, first to the secret societies and second to the Freshman. How can it be righted?

Every society possesses among students a distinctive rank, and is regarded as differing radically from the others in the ends it seeks. If, then, the chapters of the various secret societies in Bowdoin would appoint committees duly authorized to act for them, and with power to bind them in an agreement to neither invite, pledge or initiate Freshmen until some definite time subsequent to their entering college, the arrangement would be just and advantageous to all concerned, and secure both societies and Freshmen against disappointment. In a term or two the societies would have ample opportunity for making choice of men they would invite, the Freshmen could judge wisely and with a certain discrimination the merits of different societies.

Why cannot some such arrangement be completed and accepted before another Commencement, and the secret societies and their *in futura* members be alike placed upon a fairer basis than heretofore?

PROFESSIONAL TRAINERS.

The *Harvard Advocate* has an article on this subject by the captain of their University crew, in which he condemns in an unqualified manner the employment of professional trainers by col-

lege boating men. The writer discusses the question in a candid, straightforward manner, and gives some good reasons why the practice should be abandoned. He thinks that there is no particular advantage to be derived from the services of a professional trainer, and cites the unequalled success of Harvard in aquatic contests in support of his opinion.

Any proposition which aims to elevate the character of inter-collegiate contests has our most hearty approval, but we differ from the *Advocate* correspondent in regard to this measure. We look at it in this way. The College Regatta is a comparatively new institution. A part of the crews that go there have had but little experience. They have no graduates who can teach them the most approved style of rowing. Of course they do not wish to go to work blindly, nor can they afford the time to learn from experience alone, though she be never so good a teacher. For these reasons an instructor is necessary. It makes no difference who he is if he understands how to handle an oar effectively, and can show others how it is done. An amateur is just as good as a professional if he is equally competent, and no teacher at all is as good as either after the lesson is learned. The Harvard oarsmen are independent of professional aid. Doubtless they are quite as well off without it. If they need instruction they can readily obtain it from the graduates of the last twenty years. It is different with the boatmen of many other colleges. Not having been interested in rowing for any length of time they need the services of a trainer to put them on anything like an equal footing with experienced crews.

As for ourselves it matters but little either way. Two years ago, or even one year ago, it would perhaps have made a serious difference. We only wish for an equal chance for all.

The bad influence of associating with sporting men is a thing that can be guarded against by the crews themselves. Furthermore, a man is not necessarily immoral because he makes rowing his profession. Any measure calculated to improve athletic sports shall have our full support, but we do not now see how that result can be obtained by abandoning professional trainers.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 7.15 A.M.; 1.30 P.M. and 12 night.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 7.15 A.M.; 1.30, 5.25 P.M. and 12 night.

Danville Junction, 7.20 A.M.; 2.45 P.M. (via Lewiston).

Lewiston, 7.20 A.M.; 2.45 and 6.45 P.M.

Farmington, 2.45 P.M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 7.20 A.M. (via Lewiston).

Bath, 7.15 and 8.30 A.M.; 1.25, 2.45 and 6.45 P.M.

Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.45 P.M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 and 8.35 A.M.; 2.45 and 6.45 P.M.

Waterville, 1.50 A.M.; 2.45 P.M.

Skowhegan 2.45 P.M.

Belfast, Dexter, Bangor and St. John, 1.50 A.M.; 2.45 P.M.

LOCAL.

The Bugle will appear this week.

The classes are reviewing the studies of the term rapidly.

On Tuesday, Nov. 26, we separate for the winter vacation.

Did you go to the G. G. G., the Grand Gymnasium Gamboree?

The gymnastic exhibition will take place on the last Friday night of the term.

The battery has been put into "winter quarters." Memorial serves the above purpose.

In the Athenæan and Peucinian Libraries there is scarcely any room left for new books.

The gymnasium leaders, next term, will be the company officers of the military department.

Prof. R.—"If x equals zero, what is the value of the expression $x+2$?" Sophomore.—"Four."

The impression seems to prevail quite extensively that demerit marks are a poor kind of property.

Senior studies for the next term will be Chemistry, Metaphysics, International Law and Butler's Analogy.

It is Mr. Chandler's intention that Massachusetts Hall, when finished, shall be next to the Chapel in beauty.

The bell that summons us to our College duties has been rung with the most scrupulous regularity this term.

The next course of Medical Lectures will begin at the same time as the next collegiate term, January 9, 1872.

Judging from the list of Junior class officers, as they appeared in the last ORIENT, Mr. Dash is the most prominent man in that class.

An opinion seems to prevail that some of the sub-directors in the gymnasium make too great an exhibition of their "little brief authority."

We have corrected a few errors in our timetable of the trains leaving Brunswick, and our readers can now rely upon its being perfectly correct.

Prof. C. (to Freshman)—"Decline *adolescents*." (Freshman unable to do so begins upon *nubes*.) Prof. C.—"Do you take that word because you are in a cloud?"

While complimentary catalogues of our College have been sent to many other influential journals, we regret to say the editors of THE ORIENT have not been remembered.

A Freshman, after gazing in rapt admiration upon the painting of St. Simeon in the Picture Gallery, exclaimed, "Well, that is handsome. It is the finest *Madonna* I ever saw."

Hewes, of '75, had so far recovered from the effects of his fall from the roof of Maine Hall, that he was able to begin teaching school last Monday. He ought to be able to explain fully the philosophy of falling bodies, which he so well illustrated here.

The classmates of N. M. Pettengill who has been dangerously ill with typhoid fever, hearing of his convalescence, each sent him a congratulatory

latory letter. There were enough of the epistles to fill a small mail bag, and probably furnished him reading for some time.

We notice a well-considered article from Prof. Vose in the *Journal of Education*, in which he insists upon giving more attention to the common English branches by those who are fitting for College. He gives from the examination papers some of the answers to questions in Geography and Spelling by applicants for admission at the last Commencement. Many of the answers are more than ridiculous, and would lead one to suppose that the candidates were more nearly fitted for a Primary School than for College.

Don't talk to us any more about the Sibyl of Cumae, nor about any of those old-fashioned females that used to tell fortunes and talk nonsense in days gone by. A soothsayer has been to Brunswick. She was curiously and wonderfully made, and for the small sum of one dollar would answer any question and tell what the future had in store. She told the fortunes of many students, but the dollars from them, alas! were few and far between. She could mesmerize, too, and, as good authority states, did mesmerize one smiling victim. *JSW*

We have noticed in the papers different opinions as to the pronunciation of the name of the English historian, Froude, whose advent in America has made so much of a sensation. Some maintain that it should be pronounced to rhyme with loud, others with mood. We saw, lately, an autograph letter from the gentleman himself written in answer to an inquiry on that subject from one of the students, in which he says his name has the French pronunciation as if spelt Frood, rhyming with mood. This ought to decide the question definitely. *JSW*

On account of Mr. Sargent's accident the proposed tour of the Bowdoin gymnasts has been abandoned for the present. The only exhibition given will be one in this town at the close of the term. It is intended, however, that the other exhibitions shall be given in the spring. In spite of the accident to the director, the Brunswick

exhibition will probably be better than any previously given. Many new feats will be performed, and in addition to the other attractions there will be a fancy drill in the manual of arms. We bespeak for them many spectators and full success.

A simple-minded polecat, one evening of last week, ventured to perambulate the College walks. Where he came from, or why he left his own happy hunting grounds, deponent saith not; but here he was and here he met a member of the Junior class. The animile gracefully waved his bushy tail and gave a polite salute. The unappreciative Junior kicked his skunkship frantically, and the air was straightway filled with a perfume quite unlike the odors of Araby. The Junior's remarks were vigorous and to the point. We will state in this connection that a pair of high-topped boots, belonging to said Junior, can be bought very cheap. *JSW*

Professor Packard related a curious anecdote the other day, to elucidate a point in Butler. The topic under consideration was the great results that sometimes follow causes apparently insignificant. The story was this: "The war of 1812, with England, may be said to have originated from a man's oxen having broken into his neighbor's cornfield. The resolution declaring war, as is well known, passed the U. S. Senate by a majority of a single vote. In the Senate was a member who was elected by the legislature of his State by a majority of one. The legislature contained a man whose election, likewise, was decided by one vote. That decisive ballot was cast by a person who was enraged by the trespass of his neighbor's oxen, and for that reason voted for the candidate favoring the war, which he would not otherwise have done; and thus a trifling accident precipitated a war between two great nations." *JSW*

Of all the grim jokes we have heard, the following is by no means the least. A student had made almost an unbroken series of deads in Trigonometry. His course through it was indeed ghastly. After the book was finished it dawned upon his mind that his mathematical record would tell fearfully upon what little rank he got

in other studies. So he asked the Prof. to allow him to make up that study, saying he really wanted to have a better understanding of it. The Professor gave a gracious assent, and the fond youth toiled through ordinates and abscisses, tangents and cosines, relaxing not his efforts until the last problem was mastered. With triumphant mien he then asked his rank. "Why," said the Professor, "your rank was made up from your former recitations and is nearly zero. I supposed you desired a review only for the sake of 'a better understanding of the subject.' Your making up does not affect your rank in the least, sir." The student, to use the poet's language, "smole a ghastly smile" and bade the Professor a hasty adieu. His remorse was great, and it is said to be unsafe now to speak of a co-tangent in his presence. *AW*

The following is the programme for the Senior and Junior Exhibition, Monday evening, Nov. 25th:—

MUSIC.

Salutatory Oration in Latin.....D. W. Snow.
The Scythian Ambassador to Alexander...C. J. Palmer.
(Extract from Quintus Curtius.)
Gumption.....Loure F. Berry.

MUSIC.

Ideals.....Augustus L. Crocker.
Death of Agricola.....Samuel V. Cole.
(Extract from Tacitus.)
Juarez.....Hervey W. Chapman.

MUSIC.

Liberal Education.....J. Fred. Elliot.
Grattau's Reply to Corry (French)....D. O. S. Lowell.
Religious Freedom.....Addison E. Herrick.

MUSIC.

Ideal Culture.....Frank S. Waterhouse.
Extract from Webster (Greek)...L. Houghton Kimball.
National Pride.....Fred. A. Wilson.

MUSIC.

Oberlin College has one thousand students.

The uniform of the Bowdoin College military company is gray trimmed with gold lace.—*Coll. Courant*.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view!"

The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a lawful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance.—*Chancellor Kent*.

President Robinson of Brown University, in his inaugural, gives utterance to the following wise words: "We shall ever bear in mind that the aim of the college should be the development and improvement of the whole man, including his physical, intellectual, and moral natures. We shall strive to secure the highest mental discipline possible, and shall endeavor to reach the highest accuracy in scholarship. But mental discipline is not our only aim, for there may be an undue development of the intellectual faculties, at the expense of other and more important parts of our nature. Therefore, we say, nothing is to be overlooked in a course of public education. Scholarship is indispensable, and we shall have but little patience with the young man who shows that his highest ambition is lazily to drift through his college course, wasting in idleness the precious years which should be devoted to earnest work. Yet we do not lay such stress on mere scholarship as to lead us to overlook other parts of the nature with which God has endowed us. Our standard is the culture of the entire man. And for the successful prosecution of so large a work there can be no short process. It requires time, discipline, and hard work. It is needless to dwell on the paramount importance of a healthy body, if you would secure the best intellectual results from the training which you are to receive here. Within proper limits, therefore, we encourage all manly sports and exercises which have for their object the improvement of your health, and are designed to fit you more successfully to work in your chosen fields of mental labor."

General Daniel Pratt, G.A.T., C.O.D., P.P.C., dined with the "Old Dog Tray" Club, '74, on Friday last, and was afterward entertained at the room of one of the Seniors, where he received a present of some winter clothing and was treated to a shower bath.—*Yale Courant*.

A Junior proposed to a young lady and was refused. Lamenting his misfortune to a Senior, he was referred to 3d verse of the 4th chapter of the epistle of James: "Ye receive not because ye ask amiss." He is going for a widow next.—*Targuin*.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'24.—The many friends of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe will be glad to learn that he is recovering from his late illness. His sickness was not caused by a paralytic shock as was reported, but by a congestive chill brought on by exposure while in Florida.

'54.—Harrison Gray is practicing law in Danvers, Mass.

'55.—Rev. J. K. Greene, Missionary of the American Board to Turkey, has been called to assist in editorial duties at Constantinople.

'62.—M. Wight is engaged in trade at Skowhegan.

'62.—Rev. Samuel W. Pearson occupied the pulpit of the church on the hill, Sabbath afternoon, Nov. 10.

'66.—C. E. Webster, M.D., has lately purchased a fine house on Free street, Portland, and settled there for the practice of his profession.

'67.—Frederic K. Smyth has given up the sea, and is at Andover, Mass., teaching.

'67.—W. W. Cutts was married to Miss Ward of Fryeburg, this last summer, and is teaching in Orange, N. J.

'68.—Leonard W. Rundlett is now at his home in Brunswick on a visit.

'68.—Orville D. Baker is the law partner of his father, at Augusta.

'70.—J. B. Redman is to remain in the practice of law at Ellsworth.

'70.—Edward B. Weston is attending the Medical School in Chicago instead of in New York, as was said in our last issue.

'72.—J. G. Abbott is studying law in the office of Hon. E. F. Pillsbury at Augusta.

'72.—The Calais High School is to have a monthly paper, published under the direction of J. S. Richards, principal.

'72.—W. O. Hooker, Jr., has gone to sea, having shipped for Genoa, Italy.

'72.—Herbert M. Heath is now attached to

the editorial corps of *The Leader*, a weekly paper published in Portland.

'72.—In our notice concerning Mr. Whitaker's marriage, we used the word "managed." This we cheerfully correct, as we have understood since that no endeavor was made "to keep the affair secret" although it was not known to us until long after the time indicated in our notice.

The committee for a revision of the Scriptures, includes four graduates of Bowdoin, viz.: Calvin E. Stowe, of Andover, '24; Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, '30; Joseph Packard, Fairfax, Va., '31; and Henry B. Smith, of New York, '34.

The Universalists of Ohio have just started a college at Akron, called Buchtel College. It is said to be the best furnished college in the West. The dormitories and study rooms are fitted with black walnut furniture, marble-top tables, &c. There is a set of marble washbasins, with bath-rooms and other conveniences on each floor, while a steam engine runs an elevator for the accommodation of the "constitutionally indisposed." The *Dennison Collegian* adds: "It is probable students in that college will have gilt-edged text books, and that their degrees will be engraved on gold-leaf rather than sheep-skin."—*College Herald*.

Dr. E. O. Haven, formerly President of Michigan University, has resigned the presidency of the Northwestern University, a Methodist college at Evanston, Ill. He says his resignation is not the result of disappointment. He expects to do better on the Board of Education, and prophesies great things for the institution he quits. But many of his friends fail to see it, and suspect that there is such a thing as resignation ceasing to be a virtue.—*Golden Age*.

The whole property of Mt. Union College, Ohio, is now valued at \$300,000. Thirty thousand dollars worth of specimens have been added to the cabinets during the year past, as well as the chemical and physical apparatus which formerly belonged to Alliance College, Ohio.

The success of the new college boarding house at Williams, is said to be assured. The dining room is a large airy room, with five tables and accommodations for seventy men, and the seats are now all filled. Good board is furnished for \$2.50 per week.—*College Courant*.

Written for THE ORIENT.

MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

III.

We may properly dwell a few minutes on the epoch in the history of the college mentioned in our last, especially as Massachusetts Hall became the centre and home for the Medical School for forty years. A stranger could not safely judge of the character and influence of the school from the cheap, contracted look of its appointments, whether above or below. The profoundest teachings of German philosophy, science and learning, we are told, have often been given in no less dingy and unsightly lecture rooms. It was the teachers that gave at once character and reputation to the school. It is doubtful whether the adventure, as it may be called, of starting a medical institution at that period, in Maine, the first year of her existence as an independent State, would have been attempted by President Allen, had he not been assured of the active enterprise and co-operation of the very eminent Dr. Nathan Smith, the successful founder of the Medical School at Dartmouth College, and then Professor of Theory and Practice at New Haven. His high reputation as physician and surgeon, gave ample promise that the school would open with mature and vigorous life. The gentleman appointed to the course of Anatomy and Surgery having declined the service, Dr. Smith undertook the charge of both departments. Fortunately, as it proved, he had secured, through his friend and former pupil, Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck, a distinguished physician of Boston, the services of Dr. John Doane Wells (Harvard, 1817), as his demonstrator and assistant, who had just finished his medical studies and taken his degree at the Boston School. The day publicly announced for the opening of the first Course of Lectures, Feb. 1821, arrived, students had assembled, but Dr. Smith, through some unavoidable delay, was not on the ground. To relieve the disappointment and impatience, in the emergency the youthful assistant was induced with much persuasion to open the Anatomical Course. The writer was present at that first lecture and recalls the unaffected diffidence and discomfort of the

young man under such circumstances suddenly called to fill the place of a veteran and eminent teacher. He acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his hearers. In a day or two his anxiety was relieved by the arrival of the Professor.

Dr. Smith was a remarkable man, of vigorous, capacious intellect, self educated so far as relates to academic advantages, of wide experience both as physician and surgeon, a true philosopher, of a generous, noble nature, unpretending as a child, genial and gentle in temper and disposition, and of commanding person. He won the highest respect and the entire confidence of pupils, of the professors, and the community. He lectured sitting in his chair, and, twirling his snuff-box in his hands, discoursed in conversational style, pouring forth, in his simple, unaffected manner, his rich stores of large experience and profound and original thought and speculation.

Dr. Wells occasionally, indeed I think frequently, lectured when the Doctor was summoned away by special calls for his professional skill, and gave such proofs of dexterity and talent, that, at the close of the lectures, he was chosen to fill the chair of Anatomy and Surgery. He immediately sailed for Europe, where he spent a year or two preparing himself for the station he was to fill. We do no one an injustice in saying that no lecturer of his time gave higher promise of eminence. After a brilliant career in this school, at the Berkshire Medical Institution, and when he had just given his first course in the Medical School of Maryland, at Baltimore, where at the close of his term, to the great gratification of students and all concerned, he was appointed to the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, he fell a victim of disease of the brain, caused by over exertion and the continued strain of his peculiarly enthusiastic temperament.

Prof. Cleaveland being from the first and through nearly forty years Dean of the Faculty, that laboratory, with its narrowness, dimness of light, and inconvenience, was the central agency of the school. Each succeeding year it was filled with a compacted, respectful, deeply interested audience, under the simple, direct, earnest

teaching, illustrated, often irradiated, as our eyes could testify, by the brilliant experiments of him whom we were wont to regard as the Prince of Lecturers.

The Medical School, opening under so favorable auspices, has maintained its reputation under a succession of able and accomplished men. Oliver, De la Mater, Sweetser, Mussey, Cobb, Peaslee, M'Keen, Nourse, Lee, not to name others, all gave instruction, and eight hundred enrolled in the list of graduates of the school were taught the mysteries of our frame and the art of healing, in Massachusetts Hall.

Many classes retain vivid recollections of Massachusetts Hall as they first made acquaintance with it at their examination for admission to college. Summoned by the college bell at six o'clock A.M., they were ushered into the laboratory, and the process of taking names, places of birth, and age, was begun by the President, and certificates were received. The examiners then conducted the sections, into which they were divided, to their respective apartments for the dreaded examination; one, perhaps two, of the sections remained in the laboratory; the Greek Professor favored for his precinct, because it was retired, the adjoining furnace room with its furnaces, and retorts, and work benches, and display of various tools for laboratory uses, a rather unsightly place for the youths' first trial; or it might be the philosophical room in the remotest southwest corner; one squad was introduced into the intermediate room, where the chemicals, boxes of minerals, and other articles were bestowed; Prof. U. mounted his division up into the anatomical theatre, where at the table under the sky-light, he dissected, always with gentle hand, their accomplishments in the rendering and scansion of Virgil and the Greek of the Gospels. The examination rooms of later days show less to amaze and repel, though they may present no peculiar attractions to the novice.

No Alumnus can but be gratified to know that with the transformation and great improvement which the interior is undergoing, the exterior of the venerable Hall, the cradle of the Institution, remains substantially as from its first erection. Its history imparts almost a sacredness

to the bricks themselves which are laid in its walls, and in the restricted and embarrassed financial condition of the College, every Alumnus owes a debt of gratitude to the filial piety which has been self-moved to make the important and attractive changes now in progress as a memorial of him whose reputation as the father of American Mineralogy made Bowdoin a familiar name years ago in our own and foreign lands.

It is pleasant to know that the old dial stone pillar, which Prof. Cleveland caused to be set in front of the Hall, is to be removed to a position where, with the original dial, it may render the same service it did in the years when there was no shade of trees to make it useless.

K. S. Packard. ALUMNUS.

The Northwestern University is said to be now on a good financial basis. The present income is \$25,000, and in 1880 will be increased by seven per cent. on the landed stock of the great Pacific Hotel in Chicago. Over half of that immense building is on University lots. The hotel is rapidly approaching completion, and is said to be the largest hotel in the world.—*College Courier*.

Mr. Henry W. Sage of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has already given \$250,000 for the erection of Sage Hall at Cornell, has recently added \$30,000 for a university chapel. The building is to be located just south of the campus, and is to be built of stone. The plans are already being made.—*College Courier*.

A Soph. allowed himself to become so absorbed in reminiscences of the previous evening as to reply, when called upon to recite, "I pass." It is hoped that the professor "ordered him up."
—*Et*.

E. M. Hartwell of Littleton, and G. E. Brewer, both of the late University crew, have been elected Commodore and Vice-Commodore of the Amherst College navy.—*College Courier*.

It is reported that the Turkish Government has placed an injunction on the progress of the new building for Dr. Hamlin's college, on the Bosphorus.

Lester, the second offspring of Prof. Dole, is coming to New Haven to take charge of Gen. Russell's gymnasium.—*Ide Courier*.

ITEMS.

Eight hundred and thirty-eight students at Yale.

Written examinations are being introduced into Dartmouth.

A Yale Senior called William Pitt the exchequer of England.

The University of Michigan is to have a School of Technology and the Arts.

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been expended in grading the campus of Syracuse University.

Harvard proposes to adopt the course of the English Universities in regard to the admission of women.

There are two ex-presidents of Western colleges, in the incoming class of Yale Theological Seminary.

Prof. Alex. Winchell, LL.D., of Michigan University, is the President elect of Syracuse University.

In the columns of the *Amherst Student* and the *College Argus* may be found an occasional line on boating.

The students of Dartmouth have engaged Gough, Jas. T. Fields, George MacDonald and Carl Schurz, for their lecture course.

Prof. M. C. Tyler of Michigan University, gives the following samples of orthography at Michigan, which he "found glittering in essays written by Sophomores: 'axidental,' 'wrot iron,' 'meny,' 'scientific,' 'tital,' 'imoral creachers,' 'oppertunities,' 'lucretive,' 'merchantile,' 'the vast pararies of the west,' 'to-gather,' 'has to pas,' 'perhapse.'"

The other evening a studious Freshman, being interrupted in his vigorous "diggings" by the devotions and praises of a certain orthodox sect, assembled in a place of worship near by, gave vent to the idea that those howlers were a nuisance, and ought to be interdicted. His Sophomoric chum in holy horror objected, as they were strictly an evangelical church, but wilted at the suggestion that it was a "rough joke on *Evangeline*."—*Ex.*

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CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations; Sallust.

Hadley's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of Instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

I. **Letters**—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; and the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. **Science**—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. **Philosophy**—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. **Medicine**—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

It is but just to say that good morals and manliness are distinguishing features of college life at Bowdoin.

The Library of Bowdoin is one of rare value, and the choicest works are constantly added. The Gallery of Paintings is well known to be one of the most remarkable in the country. The Cabinet and apparatus are ample for their purpose.

The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 23th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 23th, at evening.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College.

The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, may also of access from all quarters,—presents an excellent locality for scientific as well as literary pursuits, while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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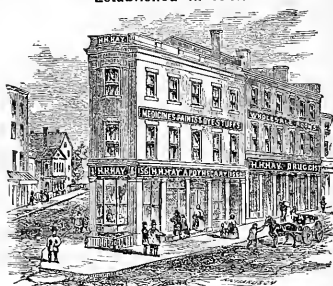
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Brunswick, June, 1872.

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THE ORIENT.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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WHAT, IS EDUCATION?

The many opinions that are held respecting the objects of education and the methods best adapted to its attainment, are expressed in two general classes—the liberal and practical. They of liberal persuasion claim that certain studies are to be pursued, not so much for the value of the knowledge attained as for the culture and discipline the studies afford; the practical, that better results may be secured by pursuing those studies which are at once useful and disciplinary.

If the question were simply a choice of means to attain the same result, little heed need be paid the verbal shot and shell exchanged between these parties, but as the controversy reveals their respective aims and shows that their tendencies are different, that they lead to results widely separate and distinct, the question becomes one of the highest import, not only to our age, as an era of the progressive march of the world, not only to our nation, as it influences its

destiny, but to ourselves, as it respects the duties each owes to humanity and to God. If we turn to history, the world is represented as a vast laboratory, in which the elements of humanity have for ages been subjected to the most rigorous analysis.

By a series of unending trials upon ever-varying hypothesis, has been obtained the little knowledge we possess of the principles that underlie its progress and civilization. In the great heap of dross from the crucible of experience has now and then been found a grain of golden truth. Each age has tried its experiments. The Past has bequeathed to us her experience, to the Future we owe our labors. Diffusion of knowledge and truth among the masses, and the elevation of human character, are results that have thus far been obtained, but obtained only to again become means in our hands for lifting the race still higher. As all progress and civilization consist in the culture of the individual and the amelioration of society, education has become the great engine for advancing the world. It was with this view that institutions for liberal culture were early established in our land—to ground deeply in the national character those sublime principles that have placed our nation among the foremost of the world—principles that have been secured to humanity through the sacrifice of blood and treasure in numberless ages—crystalized truths obtained from priceless elements.

Liberal culture was in the strictest harmony with the public sentiment of that day. It aimed to develop all the elements of the man, that should make each a living power for the elevation of the world to a wider sphere of thought, to a greater depth of wisdom, to a higher conception of truth.

That education should be conceived to aim at anything less than this, is not more surprising than that the system of education called prac-

tial should be considered in any sense as true education. The influences of our liberal institutions are clearly manifest in our nation's subsequent history, but rapid material progress and the vast power that wealth has acquired are influences tending strongly to blind the nation to a true conception of progress. A false ideal is placed before the national mind, and to this influence is indirectly due the system of practical education which looks to promotion in life as the great end of existence; it is the expression in an institution of the sentiments of those who, wrapped in the cloak of self-interest, lose sight of their relations to humanity, seek only the success of their own narrow aims, grasp only the means which will secure that end, and who cultivate the intellectual powers at all for the sole reason that the products of the mind are convertible into gold at a higher premium than those of the hands.

There are exceptions. The man of practical education may exert a strong influence for the elevation of society, and he of liberal culture may prostitute his attainments to the simple end of gratifying personal aims; but these results are not from the aims, nor the tendencies of the systems. One leads along the broadening highway of the world's progress—the other in the secluded pathway of the individual. The practical gives particular and technical knowledge, the liberal lays the broad foundation for the subsequent structure—provides instruments for the investigation of all knowledge. It takes one directly into the atmosphere of the world's best thought, into acquaintance with the two principal nations of antiquity—with their struggles in the midst of ignorance and mythology, and thus indirectly to the whole history of the past. It introduces one to the different departments of knowledge, that he may learn the relations of all; it enlarges the grasp of the intellect, fits it to comprehend the wonderful mechanism in nature, the mighty works of creation that have been styled "Elder Scripture writ, by God's own hand." It thus cultivates the spiritual being by raising the conception of the Creator as He is seen more and more clearly in his works—by leading into the counsels of the Most High, to

clearer views of the sublimity of His laws; and all it consecrates to the purposes of the world, to the elevation of humanity. What is this education which comes short of this but the narrow development of a few faculties at the expense of the rest—the learning of a few tricks of trade, which drag the man down to the capacity of the slave. Sought only as a means of gainful business, practical education develops the man with a professional narrowness that withers interest and dwarfs appreciation of all that is truly grand and sublime, that panders to a self-interest which burns the noble aspirations and makes the soul a barren waste. Liberal education gives true culture, the practical cultivates professional shrewdness. One develops the man, the other sharpens the tradesman. One is liberal, comprehensive, progressive, the other is narrow, illiberal, exclusive. One develops the strong head and stout heart to lead the way for humanity up the rugged steep of learning, gives balance to the mind as in its visions it reaches at conceptions that stagger human intellect and make the faint heart waver. To the practical the heights of learning serve only as means of elevation, cold, lifeless peaks above the clouds. To the liberal they are the places from which to gain the grander view, eminences that rise above the mists and reflect the sunbeams they first catch to bathe in light the valleys below.

POSITIVENESS.

We believe it is not far from the truth to say that the less a man knows the more positive he is in his opinions. We have been led to make this remark by the circumstance that a complacent Sophomore, not noted for his wisdom, lately favored us with permission to read some of his theses. Curiosity urged us to accept, although with a vivid presentiment of what was awaiting us. We expected something astonishing, and our expectations were realized, and more too. There were fine words and big words thrown in, sometimes appropriately, and again with no idea of propriety. There were similes and metaphors that would have quite demoralized Hudibras or

A. Ward—similes, that, like a whole number united to a fraction, were somewhat mixed—similes that were old when the world itself was young. Poor Minerva was again and again summoned from the brain of Jupiter. We could but think that if the Thunderer's plans are formed in his headpiece, as is popularly supposed, they must have been somewhat disarranged by the frequent springs of the wise goddess to respond to the calls of our Sophomore.

The ripples sent across the bosoms of still lakes, and the people "ground to powder," were more in number than we dare to say. The youth also displayed a fondness for fables, old and new, and preyed upon the poets without compunction or remorse.

These peculiarities might have been induced by the enthusiastic temperament of the individual, but "higher than they all" rose the positive spirit so generally displayed by young and thoughtless writers. Each subject handled was called the greatest and best in its line that history or humanity could furnish. Those principles of philosophy and theology that were not approved were derided and shown to be so utterly and inexcusably wrong that we blushed to think we had ever considered them.

The sophomoric front was sometimes changed, and it was done with a decision quite remarkable. For instance, the theories of Darwin being twice treated, he was at first shown to be wrong and his supporters without excuse. Afterwards more light had evidently been obtained, and then Darwin's opponents were crushed *in toto*.

At this point we laid the manuscripts down and began to think, and as we pondered, it seemed to us that this fault which we termed positiveness is more general than specific, more human than sophomoric. A man of little mind is never tolerant of the opinions of others. The bigot is generally ignorant. But a person of large intellect and ample knowledge is sure to treat with consideration even the arguments that he does not believe. "There is reason in all things." The student in theology finds many a good excuse for Mohammedanism, and even

Paganism. Truth is not often free from some mixture of error any more than gold is found without worthless quartz adhering to it.

A great object of education ought to be to liberalize one's mind. We do not mean that the educated man should be credulous, catching at every fanciful notion, but that he should endeavor to understand before he condemns. He should remember that others see as well as himself. The positivism of the Middle Ages strangled every great idea that was new. It condemned Galileo, and scoffed at Columbus. Such a spirit of bigoted positiveness, we repeat, shows ignorance, or lack of experience. In the young writer it may be outgrown, but whether the age will outgrow it is a question that admits of much doubt.

A. T. M.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Professor Chadbourne, now President of Williams College, when he was here gave us a brief but pithy rule for public speaking. It was this: "Talk to your audience, not at them." At first thought the direction seems of little consequence, yet our reflections and observations since have convinced us that it is the great secret of oratory. When one listens to Beecher, Phillips, or Collyer, he feels an interest in every word spoken, each precept and admonition comes home, just as in familiar conversation with a friend. The speaker seems sincere, and his natural and easy tones forbid the thought that he may not be telling you just what he believes. Other men may use the same words, display the same earnestness, and yet neither hold the attention of their hearers by beauty of language, nor win them by force of argument. There is no feeling of sympathy between the individual who occupies the platform and the individuals who sit before him, waiting for the end of the discourse. We have sometimes felt when a speaker of the latter class was before us, as if we had no particular business there, and that he would talk on just the same were there not a soul present. Let an orator speak in the style popularly called "declamatory," ending his sentences with a monotonous upward turn of the voice—as so many miscalled

orators do—and it is impossible to feel much interest in what he says.

The effectiveness of sermons is in very many cases lessened by the constrained and “ministerial” tone in which they are delivered. There was too much truth in the satirical words-spoken in reply to the question why theatres are better attended than churches, “Actors speak fiction as if it were truth, while ministers speak truth as if it were fiction.” It is the manner in which sentences are spoken quite as much as the subject matter, that carries conviction. We have heard of the magnetic influence which certain lecturers exert over an audience, but, without attempting to say whether there was any particular “magnetism” about the men or not, it has been our experience to find these speakers men of natural and easy delivery. Their tones are almost conversational, and they insinuate themselves into the good graces of the people by their familiar earnestness. An over-familiar person, on the other hand, makes himself contemptible. He is no more natural than the pompous declaimer. The words quoted above express the golden mean of oratory. “Talk to your audience.” It is the method of all the great speakers we have heard, and we do not believe any one can exert a great influence by discoursing in a manner inexpressive and unnatural.

J. N. B.

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE OLD CHAPEL AND THE NEW.

It has been suggested to the writer that some historic notices of our chapels would be interesting to readers of THE ORIENT.

The religious services of the College were at first held, as was stated in the notices of Massachusetts Hall, on the western half of the first story of that building. In 1805 the first chapel was erected, a plain, unpainted structure of wood, with trimmings of white, which stood about one hundred feet in advance of Maine Hall. It was of two stories, with a pediment and columns facing the west. The lower story was the chapel, the reading desk in the rear end, with a window that looked out upon Maine Hall.

The second story was appropriated to the library, and a portion of the philosophical apparatus. A raised walk lead from the chapel to the western entrance of the grounds and the President's house, which occupied a square on the left as we passed out to the street. The old oak, then but little more than a shrub, and the clump of lilacs, now seen near the oak, were in the President's garden.

This plain, unsightly structure rendered good service in its time. Before the church was erected in 1807, it was often used for the Sabbath worship of the College family and neighboring village. In it were held the May exhibitions, and other public performances of the College. It may surprise the less hardy descendants of those who gathered in it from year to year, to be informed, that no risk of stove or any other apparatus for artificial heat was ever suffered to endanger the building. Early and late prayers, and even occasional lectures from the President, were attended, if with discomfort, yet without a murmur. It was before the era of furnace or stove. Those who revisited their Alma Mater at Commencement, in 1817, found that this chapel had been remodeled, and they greeted it as a great improvement, and an omen of progress. It had been removed a few feet, turned about so as to face Massachusetts Hall. A tower was added, with a belfry to receive the College bell, which had from the opening of the institution hung in a cupola on Massachusetts Hall, and a coating of straw-color was given to the building. The first engraving of the College buildings and grounds, a lithograph, was made from a sketch drawn by Brown, an artist from Boston, who in 1821 came to study the paintings in the gallery. Of this engraving a copy may occasionally be found, and one is preserved in the College library, which shows the cupola on Massachusetts Hall. This Brown was a member of the choir of Brattle St. Church, in Boston, and his deep, full-toned bass he generously contributed to the church choir, while he was in town, very much to the admiration of lovers of music.

The gradual growth of the College rendered this chapel entirely inadequate, both for religious service and for the library. But the scanty

resources of the College compelled patience with unsightliness and great inconvenience until 1843, when the Boards resolved to erect an edifice which should be attractive to the eye, and afford accommodation for chapel service, for the library, and the gallery of paintings, and for the Board of Overseers at their meetings. Fortunately, the College being a residuary legatee of the Bowdoin estate, several thousand dollars fell to its possession, and in a pressing emergency justified what proved a costly enterprise.

Mr. Richard Upjohn of New York, an architect of reputation, was employed to furnish plans, which were adopted in 1844; the foundations were laid with imposing Masonic ceremonial, in which a large representation of the Fraternity from our own and other States participated.

Want of funds, it may be stated, caused delays in the progress of erection. The Library Hall was ready for occupation, and the library transferred from its abode of forty years, and the old chapel was sold for its materials and removed from the grounds in the winter vacation of 1847-8. The south wing, also, was arranged for the chapel service, for declamations, and other purposes of the College, and thus used for several years. At length, twelve years from the vote to build, June 1855, the chapel proper being completed, a service of dedication was held, when a discourse was pronounced by the first Collins Professor, Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, now Dr. Hitchcock of the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. This discourse was published. In the afternoon of the same day an address on the history of the College, especially commemorative of the first Presidents, was read by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, in behalf of the author, Charles S. Davies, LL.D., (1807) who through infirm health was prevented from pronouncing it in person. It should be added, that the removal of the library to its new hall was made under the direction of Prof. D. K. Goodwin, the librarian. We are confident in the assertion, that no library in the country has been arranged on more scientific, philosophical principles than this. It is matter of regret, that it was not practicable to provide sufficiently for its growth, and that its crowded

condition has caused departure, in many respects, from the original plan.

The gallery of paintings was placed in the north wing. The College gave, at the first, the use of the Overseers' Hall, over the library, to the Maine Historical Society for its library, and of the small room at the head of the first flight of stairs in the south wing for its cabinet. In 1872 the College, with the aid of the Historical Society, prepared the north wing for the cabinet and library of that society, and the meetings of the Board of Overseers, and transferred the gallery of paintings to the former Overseers' Hall, where it has better light and air.

R. S. Packard. ALUMNUS.

Four of the lecturers, for the annual spring course, have already been secured — W. H. H. Murray, Prof. Brackett, Prof. Barbour of Bangor, and Josh Billings. The lectures will commence the first of March, and will take place on successive Friday evenings — the last five weeks of the present term. We are advised by those who have charge of the matter, that the lectures will take place *punctually* at the appointed times, and not with the delay that characterized our last course.

The following valuable donations to the College Library have been received within a few weeks: From J. R. Osgood, Esq. (1854), sets of Hawthorne's and Lowell's works; from Wm. H. Allen, LL.D. (1833), President of Girard College, Philadelphia, and President of the American Bible Society, versions of the Scriptures published by the American Bible Society, N. Y., 33 volumes; from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, through Rev. Dr. Clark, one of the Secretaries, versions of the scriptures, grammars and dictionaries by Missionaries of the Board, 41 volumes, also the *Missionary Herald*, 1846-1872, and Reports of the Prudential Committee to complete sets; from Rufus Anderson, D.D. LL.D., (1818), several volumes, embracing 9 volumes of the Journal of the American Oriental Society. Dr. Anderson also exerted kind offices in securing the very valuable gift from the American Board.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1873.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.
 Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.
 Danville Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston).
 Lewiston, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 and 7.00 P.M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P.M.
 Readfield and Winthrop, 8.30 A.M. (via Lewiston).
 Bath, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 2.30, 5.25 and 7.00 P.M.
 Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.
 Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.35 and 7.00 P.M.
 Waterville, Bangor and St. John, 1.50 A.M.; 2.35 P.M.
 Skowhegan, Belfast and Dexter, 2.35 P.M.

LOCAL.

"North End" is quiet now.

East College demands attention.

"Explanations" are in order now.

About one-half the students have returned.

Attendance at the gymnasium is not required.

College songs are good to "drive dull care away."

Morning prayers at 9 A.M., until further notice.

All items for this column will be gratefully received.

The Freshmen use Underwood's English Literature.

"The Institutions" of Quintilian is the Latin read by '74.

Every room in the Halls has an occupant or occupants, without exception.

We would call attention to the valuable donations to the College Library.

The mail is taken from the box in the reading room at 7.30 A.M., and 12.30 P.M.

Ganot's Physics has been adopted for the use of the Juniors by Professor Brackett.

The Sophomores are to read Shakspeare this term, in the chapel with Professor Taylor.

Suitable measures should be taken to remove the ice from the doorsteps of the various Halls.

The Juniors investigate the mysteries of German in "Die Braune Erica," by Wm. Jensen.

Butler's Analogy will soon be finished and '73 will again turn her thoughts to International Law.

The *New Englander* for January contains an article by Prof. John S. Sewall, on words in the vernacular.

Again we ask for some suitable receptacle for the ashes which accumulate about the dormitories.

Text books come cheaper now under the new system, as they are procured direct from the Boston firms.

The old recitation room in Massachusetts has been fitted up anew and now makes a neat and comfortable room.

The Sophomores have the usual task — Analytics—and doubtless they study it as much as is *usual* in such a case.

Some use has been found, at last, for the Memorial Hall. We understand it is to be fitted up temporarily for a gymnasium.

Those Freshmen who "took so many catalogues while they were going," were somewhat surprised to find the same charged on their term bills.

The old gymnasium is being converted into a laboratory. It is now heated by steam. The building was formerly used as a common boarding house, signs of which still remain.

The twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Zeta Psi fraternity was held the first of January, with the Psi Chapter of Cornell University. Geo. S. Mower, of '73, was the delegate from the Lambda of Bowdoin.

In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January we notice a memoir of Hon. William Willis, LL.D., by Prof. A. S. Packard.

The Medical Class thus far numbers about fifty. Among them are five college graduates—three of Bowdoin and two of Colby. The term has been lengthened a month, which accounts for the small number now present.

Prof. C. in Mental Philosophy.—Can one be a philosopher at second hand?

Senior.—No, sir, he must be original.

Prof. C.—But what would he be?

Senior.—He might be termed a *second-hand* philosopher.

The Seniors have taken up the study of chemistry, in earnest. Lectures are given daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, by Professor Brackett, who sets the subject forth in the clearest light and illustrates it by suitable experiments. The Medical Class attends the same lectures.

The Seniors have finally begun upon Philosophy. After some indecision in regard to a text book, Upham's Mental Philosophy and Porter's abridged Human Intellect, have been procured. Professor Cummings has brought with him a commendable zeal for the study, and has given good satisfaction.

During vacation Professor Brackett delivered a course of six lectures, on scientific subjects, at Cumberland. They are spoken of highly for his success in bringing his intricate analyses and experiments down to the comprehension of those unfamiliar with such subjects. We are glad to learn that he is to give one in our spring course.

The letter given below is a copy of one received by a Junior who applied for a school in the district whence the letter comes. Any who wishes can see the letter not "In ink" but in lead, by calling on the editors:—

H—MILLS, Nov. 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—you rote to me a bout the School in my district that you woud like to teach hear but Soarry to say I have got one in gage.

G—M—, Agent.

For a mild charitable appeal, expressed in few words, the traveller bears the palm who sought refreshments at a way-side house, by thus addressing the lady at the door: Madam, will you please give me a drink of water, I should *rather* have cider, I s'pose you haven't got any *rum*; I'm so *hungry*, I don't know where I'm going to *sleep* to-night.

The Sophomore Class finished the Funeral Oration of Pericles in Thucydides, last Friday. Professor Sewall had offered a copy of the Ajax of Sophocles—which the class will next read—for the best oral analysis of the subject. The prize was awarded to Black. Larrabee, McPherson, Rice and Standish, also gave analyses that were commended by the professor.

We have received from the author, Mr. Joseph Griffin, a copy of "The Press of Maine." It reached us too late for extended notice in this issue, but from the cursory examination we have been able to give it, we judge that "the veteran printer of Maine" has very happily collected in this volume the many interesting facts and incidents connected with the history of the State journalism, with which his long experience has rendered him familiar.

In the December issue of the *Dartmouth*, it is casually observed that Dartmouth is "the school-masters' college," and that it is thus distinguished from most New England colleges. A glance at our catalogue, and a simple mathematical calculation, assure us that Bowdoin is one that should not be excluded from this class. Very nearly one-half the number of students—over forty-five per cent.—having been engaged in the discharge of pedagogic duties the past winter. Nearly all the Senior class returned at the beginning of the term to attend the very valuable lectures now being given.

An exchange says Hamilton College has received, during the last few months, \$55,800 in bequests of money, besides numerous contributions to the library and cabinet. The largest bequest was \$30,000 from Samuel F. Pratt, of Buffalo, N. Y.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'27.—Hon. S. H. Blake, President of the Alumni Association, has been dangerously sick at Bangor, for a few weeks, and when last heard from was still in danger.

'53.—Rev. Ephraim C. Cummings, who has been pursuing his studies abroad for some time past, has received the appointment to the Professorship of Mental Philosophy here in Bowdoin.

'68.—Robert L. Packard, whom '73 remember as their Tutor in Greek, is now Instructor in French and Chemistry.

'69.—Albert Woodside is a member of the Medical Class.

'70.—D. S. Alexander will please accept our thanks for a copy of the *Fort Wayne Gazette*. We heartily endorse the article on Bowdoin.

'71.—We learn with regret that E. P. Mitchell has entirely lost the use of one eye. He has so far recovered as to be able to continue his work on the *Boston Advertiser*.

'72.—Marcellus Coggan was married last November to Miss Robbins of Bristol.

'72.—Two members of '72 are attending Medical Lectures this term, namely: W. C. Shannon and Geo. H. Cummings.

'72.—Herbert M. Heath was re-elected Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The opposing candidate was "Toby Candor," the well-known correspondent of the *Boston Journal*.

The fourth annual dinner of the Portland Alumni Association took place the second of January, at the Falmouth House. The oration was delivered by Hon. Geo. F. Talbot, '37, and the poem by Wm. A. Goodwin, Esq., '43. The oldest graduate present was Nathan Cummings, esq., of the class of 1817. In our next issue we will give the names of the officers for the present year.

All will remember the movement of last year to procure an Alumni Fund for Bowdoin. This fund is to be devoted to the general purpose of the College only. In the plan, as given, no one

is expected to give over three hundred dollars. An account is opened with each contributor, so that they may make small contributions now, and add to them from time to time, until the sum reaches the maximum, \$300. The plan does not exclude contributions over that amount. The hope is entertained that \$25,000 will be realized the first year, and each succeeding year the fund will be increased by further additions, and contributions from the graduating classes. We intend to publish all future contributions. Below we give contributions thus far made:—

Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk, Me.....	\$300
James M. Hagar, Richmond, Me.....	150
F. Loring Talbot, E. Machias, Me.....	100
John O. Means, Boston, Mass.....	300
In memoriam, Wheelock Craig.....	200
Joseph Dane, Kennebunk, Me.....	100
Henry S. Loring, Amherst, Me.....	20
Charles M. Cumston, Boston, Mass.....	500
William Cothren, Woodbury, Conn.....	25
John D. Lincoln, Brunswick, Me.....	100
William D. Northend, Salem, Mass.....	300
Jotham B. Sewell, Brunswick, Me.....	100
Jairus W. Perry, Salem, Mass.....	100
William H. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.....	50
Henry W. Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass.....	300
Ezra Abbot, Cambridge, Mass.....	100
William L. Putnam, Portland, Me.....	300
Joseph Garland, Rupert, Vt.....	10
Elijah H. Downing, Galena, Ill.....	10
William W. Rand, New York City.....	25
Isaac S. Metcalf, Elyria, O.....	100
Edwin Emery, Southbridge, Mass.....	10
Josiah Crosby, Dexter, Me.....	10
D. Stanwood Alexander, Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	50
Cyrus Woodman, Cambridge, Mass.....	300
Lorenzo Marrett, E. Cambridge, Mass.....	100
Henry T. Cheever, Worcester, Mass.....	25
Orville D. Baker, Augusta, Me.....	10
Charles H. Howard, Chicago, Ill.....	20
Ezra B. Fuller, Trenton, N. J.....	300
Thomas J. W. Pray, Dover, N. H.....	25
George Packard, Lawrence, Mass.....	25
Francis A. Hill, Chelsea, Mass.....	10
Edward Stanwood, Boston, Mass.....	20
Joseph Blake, Gilmanton, N. H.....	10
William T. Savage, Franklin, N. H.....	100
Joseph Garland, Gloucester, Mass.....	300
Flavins V. Norcross, Union, Me.....	10
Ariel P. Chute, Boston, Mass.....	25
John W. Goodwin, Houston, Texas.....	50
George B. Cheever, New York City.....	100
Jonathan P. Cilley, Rockland, Me.....	25
George H. Jackson, New York City.....	15
Herbert Harris, E. Machias, Me.....	20
Egbert C. Smyth, Andover, Mass.....	50

A heart-rending scene from the "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy" is performed daily in the Senior recitation room.

Written for the ORIENT.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We view with pleasure the efforts of some newspapers in this State, to impress upon our Legislature the need of more stringent laws on the subject of education. This action is well timed, and we hope it will arouse, not only our legislators, but our people also, to a sense of their duty in this matter. The need of thorough and systematic education of *all* the people, was never greater than at present. We honor those who are making such noble efforts to develop the material resources of Maine, but most earnestly protest against the one-sided development which many seem to seek.

We may build railroads, establish manufactures and engage in commerce with every nation, yet, unless at the same time the mental powers of our people are cultivated and developed, our State will only be weakened by its apparent prosperity. This truth, to which all history bears witness, is beginning to receive the attention which it deserves. Even the monarchical governments of Europe now realize the fact that national strength and stability of government are best secured by popular education. But even more important is intelligence in a country like ours. Here, the individual is the unit of strength, and has a definite place in society and government. Prussia gathers all her young men into camps, and makes every camp a school, not merely of tactics, but of science and liberal culture, yet the people act to a great degree in the mass. There is above them a government over which they have but little control. The grand American idea of individual right, and individual responsibility, has no place in their system. But it is the glory of our institutions, that they recognize manhood alone as the basis of social and political rights. Our whole system of government makes the individual the center from which are radiated the broader relations of the town, the state and the nation. The strength and honor of the state depend upon the character of its individual members. Whatever develops and brings into action the highest faculties of the citizen, elevates and strengthens the state. It is universally acknowledged that education

produces this result, and therefore schools are established in every town. But the fact is apparent that a large proportion of the children do not attend these schools, and that, consequently, the standard of intelligence among the masses is gradually becoming lower. The question now is, how shall this be prevented? Shall the legislature pass laws making education compulsory? or shall it rely upon the good sense of parents to secure the education of their children? The latter plan has been tried for many years, and we find that the good sense of parents, in too many cases, does *not* lead them to give their children an education. The conviction is gaining ground that some law, either state or national, ought to be framed, that will compel parents to send their children to school. This seems to be the only way to give to all a good, systematic education. Almost every person who has taught in our common schools can testify that those pupils who are the most irregular in their attendance, usually excuse themselves on the ground that they were detained at home to assist their parents. It is also noticeable that the persons who find the most fault with a teacher for not giving thorough instruction, are those who prevent their children from receiving such instruction, by continually interrupting their progress, on the plea of needing their help at home.

Public interest seems to demand that some means be devised by which instruction shall be given to all who have reached a suitable age. Yet the plan to be adopted is not so easily determined. Some writers and speakers of great influence have advocated the Prussian system. But this is not in accordance with the spirit of our people or of our institutions. In a nation where every man is to be a soldier during the best part of his life, the Prussian system is, doubtless, as good as can be devised, but it is not adapted to the wants of a free people engaged in the pursuits of peace. We need a plan which will be in harmony with American ideas, and which shall serve to strengthen and perpetuate our republican institutions.

Rochester University has 157 students.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Does "a warm reception" of an exchange imply that it is used for kindling purposes?

Prof. J. L. Lincoln of Brown University, has declined the Presidency of Colby University.

A clock formerly owned by Benjamin Franklin is now among the treasures of Yale library.

In the columns of the *College Review* we notice a reprint of our article on Prof. A. S. Packard.

Harvard University has the best zoological and palæontological museum in the world.—*Springfield Republican*.

Atom is in favor of the *marking* system since he read in the Bible, "*Mark* the perfect man, and behold the upright."—*Advocate*.

Rochester University has 157 students in attendance. J. F. Rathbone of Albany, N. Y., recently gave \$25,000 to increase the library.

The *Packer Quarterly*, a bright journal published at Packer Collegiate Institute by the fair ladies of the class of '73, has reached us. We give it a cordial welcome.

Prof.—Dr. Wayland calls conscience a faculty; is the term well applied?

Student—I think so, sir, as it always interferes when we are doing any mischief.

We have received the *Dickinsonian* published at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. It contains, among other things of interest, one of a series of papers on the origin and progress of the college.

The *Mercury* says it has been fashionable lately to get "sold," and to "sell." To ask such a question as who? which? what? when? why? or where? is to step into a trap that has been set for you, and to be awfully "sold."

President Elliot states that, in the year 1871-72, each of the 621 undergraduates cost the college about \$100 more than he paid, and that in the year 1870-71, each undergraduate cost about \$95 more than he paid.—*College Courant*.

An exchange says the University of California sets out under the presidency of D. C. Gilman, late of Yale, with an endowment of

\$400,000, an appropriation of \$300,000 for building, and another of \$50,000 for annual expenses. This beginning is full of promise. Hurrah for California.

It is proposed to dramatize the "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," and also to adapt "Butler's Analogy" to the scenic art. An exchange suggests, as an appropriate *finale*, "Wheatley's Logic," attuned to operatic music.—*Herald*.

"The Union University of New York" comprises Union College at Schenectady, and the Law School, Medical College, and Dudley Observatory at Albany. The management remains the same and no radical change is thought of, although it is expected that all the departments will be benefited by the new arrangement.

The *Cornell Era* says that quite a sensation was created during the early part of the week, by a number of notices, purporting to come from the faculty, requiring certain students to appear before them and show reasons why they should not be expelled. Singularly enough, all who received the notices firmly believed that they were genuine.

Blackburn Gazette has come to our sanctum. It gives us the following information concerning Blackburn University: That it is a Presbyterian Institution and consists of three Departments, Preparatory, Collegiate, and Theological. Its property is valued at \$120,000. It has an interest-bearing fund of \$90,000. Both sexes are admitted on an equality.

The University of Pennsylvania, the sixth oldest American college, leaves its old building on Ninth street this fall, to occupy a magnificent structure erected in West Philadelphia, at Thirty-sixth and Locust streets. The new edifice is 254 feet by 124 deep in the center, and 102 in the connecting wings. It is in the collegiate Gothic style, but built in Greek symmetry. The material is mainly that beautiful green serpentine which is becoming so fashionable in Philadelphia, and is found on that bank of the Schuylkill. The new building cost \$235,000, exclusive of furniture and apparatus, and is one of the most attractive and magnificent pieces of architecture in the staid Quaker City. The combination of coloring in the stone of the exterior is especially beautiful.—*Ex*.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows :—
Harkness's *Latine Grammar*, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's *Introduction to Latine Prose Composition*; Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's *Select Orations*; Sallust.

Hadley's or Goodwin's *Greek Grammar*; Goodwin's *Greek Reader*; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects :—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's *Latin Grammar*, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following :—

Languages—English one year, optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry's Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools :—

I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished Instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

It is but just to say that good morals and manliness are distinguishing features of college life at Bowdoin.

The Library of Bowdoin is one of rare value, and the choicest works are constantly added. The Gallery of Paintings is well known to be one of the most remarkable in the country. The Cabinet and apparatus are ample for their purpose.

The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 28th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 28th, at evening.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College.

The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters,—presents as excellent locality for scientific as well as literary pursuits, while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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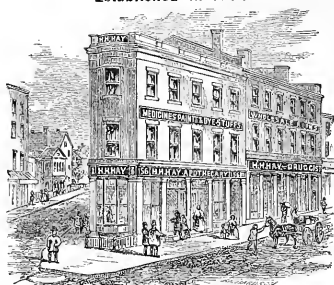
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Brunswick, June, 1872.

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THE ORIENT.

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THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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COMMENCEMENT PARTS.

The exercises of Commencement Day have, doubtless, sometimes been excessively tedious, from the number of parts delivered. The amount of oral "gushing" perpetrated by American youth during the Commencement season is frightful in the aggregate, and chiefly interesting to the speakers and their intimate friends. There is, and necessarily must be, a deal of likeness in subjects and their manner of treatment by members of the graduating class, and even where all are excellent, the possibility of "too much of a good thing" painfully suggests itself to the best-natured audience, after it has listened for nearly twelve hours to graduation parts. Appreciation of this fact is perhaps the nucleus of the very free discussion that has taken place among students (more especially those of the Senior Class) during the present term, in regard to a rumored future change in Commencement arrangements.

It is claimed by many that on next Commencement only a minority of the graduating

class will be permitted to air ideas and rhetoric upon the public stage; that instead of, as formerly, appointing to every Senior a part of more or less honor in ratio of his four years rank, it is in contemplation to give parts only to the first dozen or fifteen of the class, and thus, in a manner, to brand with official disapproval the ability and effort of a majority of the graduating men. Naturally this report has excited quite a "tempest in a teapot," and though the rumor may have no foundation in fact, yet we think a protest strictly proper. It seems to us that every member of the graduating class should receive a part, because

1st. If his attainments are such as to entitle him to the degree of B.A., they should certainly suffice to procure for him the trifling recognition of a part on the day when, by his position as a Senior, the attention of all the friends of his Alma Mater is drawn particularly to his college *status*. Either give him a part or refuse him a diploma!

2d. By the denial of a part, there may be positive pecuniary injury inflicted upon a student. At least, a Senior who proposes to teach in Maine, immediately after graduating, recently remarked: "It will be for me \$1000 out of pocket if I do not have a part at Commencement!" His meaning was that the press will disseminate throughout the State full reports of the Commencement exercises and those participating in them, and that among people little conversant with the action of college governments, the mere fact of his being unrecognized in the Commencement programme will arouse a damaging suspicion of his ability, and seriously affect his future engagements as a teacher. Perhaps he exaggerated the amount of injury which would ensue, but if he be compelled to lose a single dollar there is strong presumption that he has suffered wrong from the culpable mismanagement of "the powers that be" at Bowdoin.

3d. Forbidden by nature the blessedness of unreasoning, confiding faith, we have come to doubt the infallibility of teachers in deciding that one man's recitations are .01 better than those of his neighbor. There seems a special providence attending some students and giving them the easiest portions of the lessons, while others "make assurance doubly sure" by employing all sorts of devices to aid in obtaining from their professors a creditable (?) record. Moreover, there may be extenuating circumstances in cases where men rank low in their class. Many are obliged to teach in order to procure the means for obtaining a liberal education, and their absences, though necessary, and often meritorious, invariably lower their general standard of scholarship, for the reason that they must be privately examined upon *all* their omitted recitations, while men who are able to be present every day in the classroom are frequently not called upon to recite for a week together, meantime being ranked as perfectly prepared in their lessons. Some, mentally stronger than many who, by patient and stupid application, maintain a comparatively high general rank, and yet know absolutely nothing outside the covers of their textbooks, become enthusiasts in a favorite study, devoting themselves to its investigation to the neglect of branches which are distasteful to them, yet they surely should receive a part, if only as a reward of merit for excellence in their specialties. Others, still, with splendid abilities and solid attainments, can never make a showy recitation. At some future time they may possibly tell "what they know about" various matters, and the world thank them for it, but they must do it with the pen and never with the tongue. They deserve high rank, and it is certainly not their fault that they are often unable to attain it.

4th. Policy prompts it. As we never knew a man who could not "have led his class, if he had *only tried*," so we shall never see one who will not feel injured if he does not obtain a part. If he receives it, he cares little whether it be a second or a sixth one, it is still "a part," his name appears with those of his classmates, and the audience cannot tell from the programme the distinction between Oration and Disquisition.

Refuse it, and he graduates with bitter feelings toward the College and all concerned in its management, because of their "injustice." Surely in the present condition of Bowdoin it is desirable to secure, by a trivial concession, the support of any graduate, especially when a slight yielding will not only create a friend, but also destroy an enemy.

Why is such importance attached to a Commencement part, and why does a student feel aggrieved in not receiving one? Because of the way in which friends, and people in general, regard college matters. Relatives attend the Commencement exercises, and are disappointed if the name of Young Hopeful is not in print. On his side there is wounded pride if he cannot show them this evidence that in the past four years he has done something to repay their anxious care and loving interest.

In conclusion, and looking at the matter fairly, it would seem desirable to abridge the Commencement exercises by curtailing the number of parts delivered, and equally to be wished that graduates of Bowdoin may leave their Alma Mater satisfied with their treatment by the College government. These two *desiderata* may be accomplished by giving to every man his appropriate part as heretofore, and having its title and his name appear upon the programme, it being all the while understood that only a limited number of the best writers and speakers, or those of highest general standing, shall be requested to *pronounce* the essays assigned them.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Science, using the word in its broadest sense, is decidedly aggressive, and many people are constantly in terror lest it should, in some way, assail and overthrow religion. Shallow-minded defenders of the Bible are shocked at discoveries that are constantly being made, and instead of frankly examining them and candidly passing judgment on their truth or probabilities of being true, they cry out against their authors as monsters of wickedness or as visionary simpletons. We know men who insist that the earth was formed in six days of twenty-four hours each, as

measured by a Connecticut clock, all proof to the contrary notwithstanding.

They feel very certain that a person who is incredulous about the account of creation given in the catechism must be following the direct road to infidelity. It is a source of surprise to us that men can rest their faith upon dogmatic theology, and thus force themselves into a contest with knowledge and progressive thought. These dogmatists insist upon raising the banner of sacred truth over worn-out and unauthorized fancies handed down from the ignorant past, and when forced from the untenable positions, they mournfully exclaim that religion has suffered defeat. Indeed, they are not wholly wrong in saying that harm has come to religion, but it should be understood that they, in the house of its friends, have struck the blow. When it was claimed that the sun moves around the earth, and that Galileo was contending against the Bible when he denied it, was not the cause of infidelity advanced? Ptolemy's theories once overthrown, the enemies of Christianity could, not without reason, say that the whole system was falsified.

These dogmas and conceptions of what ought to be, led to the suppression of the Bible. The book itself would not authorize the rendering. Then Luther rose and struck a blow for freer thought, and men were astonished at the folly of what they had believed.

We know of no instance where science conflicts with religion — no instance of its antagonism to the Bible. Darwin's theory of the descent, or *ascent*, of man, may, or may not, be correct. As for ourselves we do not believe it. It seems to us visionary and inadequate, but we would never think of opposing his conception on scriptural grounds. Man was evidently created somehow, and we do not understand the Bible to tell just the method. Doubtless that was left for us to find out, if we can.

Sir Charles Lyell, in discussing this subject, says: "The future now opening before us begins already to reveal new doctrines, if possible more than ever out of harmony with cherished associations of thought." He declares that investigation and study have never hurt the cause of true religion, and that they never will. It can-

not be denied that it is a reproach and a disgrace to any cause to attempt in its name to suppress and deny *facts*. That which is true, and not what we wish to be true, should be the object of our search. The wise man will never look upon science as the dreaded foe of religion, but as its best helper and clearest exponent.

A. T. M.

THE IDEAL IN CULTURE.

There is necessarily a close connection between co-existing social systems. Institutions which have a common origin in the national mind naturally bear a strong resemblance.

When men asked no reasons, but tacitly received their creed and its interpretations from an infallible authority, dogmatism prevailed in all systems of culture. But when the right of private judgment and freedom of thought and action became established, when superstition vanished before a gradual enlightenment, culture began to seek the hand of reason as a guide. The first tendency toward an assertion of individuality dispelled the long-cherished notion of a few centuries ago, that the brain of the child was only a receptacle, into which knowledge could be poured, and the mind then fashioned according to the desires and design of the moulder. As the old educational regime was similar to its cotemporary social systems, so our modern modes of culture correspond to our more liberal institutions. A glance at the successes of this century, and at the prospects of its future, assures us that its page in history shall be one of enlightenment.

The spirit of man no longer reposes in a lethargic sleep. The nations appear no more the slaves of superstition and absurdity. Manhood feels its worth; discovers its destiny, and strives toward the farthest limit with all the strength that nature bestows. Everything tends essentially to an advancing improvement of the human heart and mind. Progress has arraigned the present institutions of culture, and the trial is now going on before the eyes of the world. Whatever may be the verdict it can only result in an improvement of their one indispensable object, to teach elements.

They can only highly be of service when they aim not so much to drill as to create, when they gather within their walls the rays of genius and set the youthful heart aflame by their concentrated fires. Then with what noble emotions is the youth inspired, when, by the open door of knowledge, he enters into the counsels of creation and appreciates how sweet the privilege "to be!" Studies teach us not their own use, but that there is a wisdom without and beyond them; they lead us only to the unknown sea of life, over which all must pass, in whatever profession or trade we may prefer to embark; whether we drift in contemplation or raise "all sail" and guide our frail craft with a stout heart and a confident self-trust toward our ideal. Culture itself imbues us with ideals. Knowledge presents itself as a compass to point the direction of our course. But as the pole of the magnetic needle has never been fixed, so the ideal of culture has failed to be determined.

We inquire of those who appear to have realized their ideal; they tell us that their successes are only stepping-stones towards its realization.

An American gentleman travelling in Europe, visited John Ruskin, the eminent art critic. Ruskin received him cordially, and displayed for his pleasure all the treasures of sculpture and painting with which his ample fortune and æsthetic taste had surrounded him. But in the midst of all, in the presence of the choicest gems which the talent of every age has handed down to us, Ruskin seemed disappointed and almost melancholy. Familiar with the highest beauty, in closest sympathy with the grandest works of genius, he yet longed for the ideal of his cultivated mind. To him the triumphs of Raphael and Angelo, of Phidias and Canova, were but futile struggles to clothe with a lasting loveliness the ideals of their conception, like the cup of Tantalus, ever beyond the reach. Thus with our ideals. At certain moments, when the whole heart beats in unison with the harmony of nature, every man is an artist; but his hand, unaccustomed to the chisel and the pencil, is powerless to translate into the universal language of art the magnetic messages of the brain. And equally

every one is, at times, a true poet, but his songs are fated to slumber in his breast because he cannot teach his tongue the melody of his thoughts.

But these momentary glimpses of the ideal have incited some more sensitive natures to an increased effort, and to them we owe all the rich legacies of art and letters bequeathed us by the past. In their eyes their successes appear poor when compared with the glorious ideal they would have realized; to us they seem almost perfection. So all our culture is directly due to the influence of the ideal, growing and broadening with the centuries, and with its growth developing the powers of the mind. The ideal raises our thoughts to nobler spheres, the recognition of the ideal is the grand requisite for the progress and expansion of culture.

We may derive energy and inspiration from the contemplation of culture as yet unreached but not despaired of. The time may come when the pole of the magnetic needle shall be determined, when we shall be able to mature our perfect ideal of culture, and having formed it symmetrical and complete in every part, warm it into life and being, as Pygmalion did his statue, until it breathes grateful responses to our fond anticipations, and blesses the world with a millennium of happiness.

The Madisonensis, a short time since, in speaking of *THE ORIENT*, complimented its local and literary departments, but regretted the absence of editorials in its columns. Now we, the editors, have fondly persuaded ourselves that our pens have done quite an amount of work in the editorial line. We wish it understood that everything in *THE ORIENT* not otherwise credited, whether it be classed as editorial or "literary" matter, is the product of the above-mentioned pens. In this connection we would say that if members of the College, instead of criticising—never in too kindly a tone—our paper, would assist us by furnishing articles for publication, the editors, instead of devoting themselves to "literary" themes, could discuss subjects new and interesting in the College world, and thus render *THE ORIENT* more acceptable to its readers.

Written for THE ORIENT.

AN INQUIRY.

We quote from the last Catalogue when we say "The sum of *Thirty Dollars* is annually given to members of the Senior Class, as a premium for excellence in English Composition." As one-half of this amount was formerly awarded at each of the Senior and Junior exhibitions, and as no prize was given last term, we presume that the "premium" has been discontinued. That it is still a portion of the College Catalogue is, however, sufficient excuse for mentioning it, when we desire to ascertain, if possible, what it really means.

Until the last term we always understood that it was a prize offered for the best *written essays*. At least, it was always awarded without reference to declamation or delivery. Now it seems that a change has come over the spirit of somebody's dream, since not only is it no longer permitted the whole class to contest, but even the sixteen who take part in the Senior exhibitions are selected—not by rank in writing alone, but by combined rank in writing and declamation.

We understand that at Yale great attention is given to English composition, while at Harvard the dramatic spirit is so intense that societies are formed whose aim is proficiency in the delineation of tragedy and comedy.

Here at Bowdoin we have a library sufficiently well furnished with the masterpieces of English literature to create, guide and maintain a taste for essay-writing, but unfortunately Brunswick offers no facility for histrionic study, except when at rare intervals it is visited by a third-class company of itinerant actors. Seldom do we have the pleasure of listening to a Phillips or a Churchill.

Having then such limited experience of gesture and oratory, in comparison with that we may gain of literary models, it is no cause for wonder if sometimes the two arts of writing and speaking are unequally developed, and that a student frequently ranks very differently in his essays and his declamation. This fact renders it desirable that the requirements for a Senior Part be definitely determined, in order that a good writer may know if it is absolutely necessary to practice

private theatricals if he would have place among those who are supposed to represent the best literary corps of his class.

Let us suppose a man 20th on the rank book of Prof. Sewall, and 6th in the opinion of the Professor of Elocution. Adding and dividing by two (2), we shall find that the result, 13, entitles him to position among the sixteen men who take Senior honors—"for excellence in English composition"—though nineteen of his companions are better essayists.

Imagine a second case, where a man is judged by Prof. Sewall as number 8 in literary effort, and ranks in elocution as number 4. Reverting once more to arithmetic, we find that he is *number 6* in the list of Senior Parts, though the record of more than three years proves conclusively that he is *not* the 6th writer in the class!

Either the prize to which we refer has been suppressed, or its conditions have been materially altered, or the manner in which Senior Parts are now apportioned is in many cases manifestly unjust. At present we are quite in the dark as to which of these hypotheses is correct, and shall be glad if any one more enlightened will inform us whether or not we ought to enter a new definition opposite the words "Senior Part" in our lexicon of college phrases. *

[Tristram Shandy's exclamation, "How finely we argue upon mistaken facts!" is pointedly applicable to the above communication. Called forth by a misconception, its fault consists in assuming false premises, and from them reasoning naturally to wrong conclusions.

In reply we are happy to furnish the desired information by giving a few facts, which offer, as we think, a lucid and satisfactory explanation, and place the matter in question in an entirely different and more favorable light.

The prize for English Composition is offered for the identical purpose stated in the catalogue, and is awarded to essays alone, without regard to their delivery. Of late years, and with a view to adding interest to those exhibitions, in which all the Seniors have participated, it has been customary to give the premium in the Spring and Fall, but that delivery had nothing to do with the award is proved by the fact that

frequently the prize essay was not pronounced, as in the case of one man in '72, who gave the Latin Salutatory and also carried off the first prize for English Composition.

The prize in question has not been "discontinued," its "conditions" have not been "altered" in the least, and it will be competed for during the present year by *all* the members of '73.

There is not the slightest connection between the Senior parts and the prize. Senior parts are appointed on combined rank in writing and declamation, an eminently proper and fair arrangement, since it gives those writers and speakers who are unable to obtain *Junior* parts an opportunity to secure honor in their Senior year. We are heartily glad that the Faculty have seen fit to place them on this basis, since their action will secure greater pleasure to the audience, and give additional inducement to students to prepare themselves in two important branches of study.

Allusion is made to societies at Harvard "whose aim is to secure proficiency in the delineation of tragedy and comedy." We have two college societies—the Athenæan and Peucinian—which once exerted an excellent influence in these very respects, and in producing practiced debaters also, and we are pleased to be able to state that efforts are at present being made, with a certain promise of success, to revive interest in them, and infuse into their exercises the old and beneficial spirit.

We trust the author of "An Inquiry" is sufficiently answered. His misunderstanding arose largely from the fact that it has been hastily and unwarrantably assumed by many students that there is connection between Senior parts and the prize for English Composition. And we would say in conclusion, that we shall be always ready to give any and all information on college matters at our disposal to such correspondents as may require it.—EDS. ORIENT.] *W. A. B. 12-14*

President Eliot of Harvard College, in his annual report, advocates the abolition of compulsory attendance at college lectures and recitations. He thinks that young men at college

should be taught to feel personal responsibility, which he thinks they will never do while treated as children. The average age of students when they enter Harvard, he says, is about eighteen, and they ought to be old enough to know what is for their own good. Dr. M'Cosh, on the other hand, delivers some telling blows in favor of the present system. He thinks Harvard is proposing to copy, not the European University system, but that of American Medical Schools.

The subjects for the Junior Originals have been given out by Prof. J. S. Sewall. The Originals are delivered in the chapel, at the time of the first declamation.

1. How shall we treat the Indian?
2. Can Nations settle their difficulties like Individuals?
3. The Triumphs of Art.
4. The Career of Louis Napoleon.
5. Trial by Jury.
6. Should Ireland have liberty to govern herself?
7. Has Climate any influence on National Character?
8. The Mormon Question.
9. The Plea of Insanity in Murder Cases.

The subjects for the Senior Essay have been given out. They are as follows:—

1. The Golden Age of Bagdad.
2. Compare Mohammed and Confucius.
3. The Results of the Rebellion in China.
4. The Opium Trade.
5. The Regeneration of Japan.
6. What became of the Churches of North Africa?
7. The East India Company.

The St. Croix Prize Debate comes off very soon after the beginning of the next term, and it would be well for the Athenæan and Peucinian Societies to have some meetings for debate, and to have this public debate in view, in order to make a right selection of contestants.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.
 Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.
 Danville Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston).
 Lewiston, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 and 7.00 P.M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P.M.
 Readfield and Winthrop, 8.30 A.M. (via Lewiston).
 Bath, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 2.30, 5.25 and 7.00 P.M.
 Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.
 Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.35 and 7.00 P.M.
 Waterville, Bangor and St. John, 1.50 A.M.; 2.35 P.M.
 Skowhegan, Belfast and Dexter, 2.35 P.M.

LOCAL.

The President has resumed his Friday evening receptions.

Our time-table of trains can now be depended upon as correct.

The Sophomores are improving their ideas by the study of Whately's Rhetoric.

Some one says the vaccination scene at Massachusetts was only an exhibition of the *College arms*.

The '75 Debating Club has begun to hold its meetings this term, in the Peucinian Library rooms.

The late mania for perpetrating "sells" has abated. The day of prayer for colleges came none too soon.

The Freshmen have received a challenge from the Harvard Freshmen, which they propose to accept promptly.

We understand the Seniors will study applied chemistry in the new laboratory, the latter part of this term.

We learn that J. R. Day, formerly of '74, is having an extensive revival among the members of his congregation at Bath.

Our muscle-producing establishment, otherwise known as the gymnasium, will soon be in working order in Memorial.

The recitations and lectures of Maj. Sanger, in International Law, are replete with good illustrations and sound instruction.

Every Monday, now, the Seniors receive lectures from the Professors of the various departments in which they pursue their studies.

Prof. G. L. Goodale began a course of twelve lectures on Vegetable Physiology, at the Lowell Institute in Boston, last Tuesday evening.

Innocent Junior.—"What is a *pair* in cribbage?"

More innocent Fresh.—"King and Queen."

When F. dodged around one of the halls to avoid a creditor, only to encounter a second on the other side, he involuntarily exclaimed, "*Well dun!*"

Prof. Robert L. Packard commenced giving instruction in French to the Sophomores, on Monday of this week. They occupy the Junior recitation room.

The Senior and Junior parts for the exhibition at the end of the term will be given out soon. There are eight Seniors and four Juniors to be appointed.

D. A. Sargent, Director of the Gymnasium, who has been telling the Yale students what he knows about a gymnastic course, is expected to return this week.

The Sophomore classicals have been arranged in two divisions by Prof. Sewall. The members of the first division are favored with lessons considerably longer than those of the second.

We wish the pop-corn and candy boys to understand that we don't want to trade. We have tried to impress them with the fact, but somehow they don't seem to be at all impressible.

L. F. Berry delivered an anniversary address before a young men's religious association in Biddeford, last week. His subject was "Opportunities." The discourse was very well received.

The new recitation room in Massachusetts Hall is well lighted and commodious. Prof. Young, after ten years of service in his former disagreeable room, now instructs his classes in the new place.

The Medical Class are quietly pursuing their studies. At present they receive lectures in Chemistry from Prof. Brackett, in Anatomy from Dr. Dwight, in Physiology from Dr. Amory, and in Surgery from Dr. Green.

We hope in our next issue to give another article on our picture gallery, which will conclude the series. The former communications have been received with much favor and with many expressions of interest.

A band of juvenile "yaggers" marched up to the College grounds, a few evenings since, breathing vengeance towards somebody or something, we don't know who or what. No attention was paid to them, and they subsided.

The following is vouched for as a fact:—

C—. "I have been listing my doors and windows to keep the wind out."

T—. "What good will that do? You know 'the wind bloweth where it listeth.'"

In the lecture room the other day, we saw, in a glass jar, some frogs, that the professor said had been bottled up more than a year. They were bright and frisky, but we thought we could discern a troubled look in their goggle eyes.

D. W. Snow of '73, who has been dangerously ill during the vacation, is now convalescent. Fassett, of the same class, who has also been very sick, is slowly recovering. It is not probable that either of them will return to their studies this term.

Thursday, January 30th, was observed as the day of prayer for colleges. A prayer meeting was held in the Senior recitation room at ten o'clock. The services in the chapel were conducted by Prof. Packard, with singing by the King Chapel Choir.

C. E. Stowe, formerly belonging to the Class of '74, in this College, is the unfortunate victim of the small-pox at Harvard. President Eliot

vacated his own house and gave it up for his use while sick—an act certainly deserving of the highest commendation.

It is beginning to be time to think about our work for next summer, in the boating line. It will be greatly for the interest of the club if the members will come forward and pay their dues promptly. It is a demand of honor which we hope no one will feel disposed to shirk. We understand that quite an amount is due the club.

"The Lions of Judah." We received a call from members of this somewhat celebrated troupe, at our sanctum, a few *mornings* since. They informed us that if "the exigencies of the occasion" permit, first-class concerts may be expected from them from time to time, in this place. We hope no one will throw cold water on their projects.

President Chamberlain gave notice last week that, as a precautionary act, all students would be required to be vaccinated, and that medical attendance for that purpose would be provided by the College. Accordingly, the students visited the recitation room in Massachusetts, and subjected themselves to Dr. Mitchell's lancet. Lame arms will be popular soon.

The College band meets often for practice, and are attaining to quite a degree of proficiency. Tenney of the *Telegraph* says their music at the Senior Exhibition last fall, was decidedly superior to that furnished by Chandler on another occasion immediately following. They certainly did very well last fall, although they attempted some pieces too difficult by far for amateurs.

Edward Everett Hale has been engaged to lecture in the '73 course. This completes the list of lecturers, which now stands: W. H. H. Murray, Prof. Brackett, Prof. Barbour of Bangor, Josh Billings, and E. E. Hale. We know from the character of the men who have the matter in charge, that everything about it will be managed *on the square*. On the reverse side of the tickets are the names of the lecturers, their subjects, and the date of their lectures. We are certain that a large audience will be secured with little difficulty. Let all take tickets.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'31.—J. Rand, Esq., is president of the Bowdoin Alumni Association, in Portland.

'37.—Rev. Geo. W. Field is now pastor of the Third Parish Congregational Church at Bangor.

'48.—Hon. Dexter A. Hawkins will please accept the thanks of the Peucinian library for a copy of the "Five Reports of the New York City Council of Political Reform."

'59.—Rev. A. Harris, pastor of a Baptist church at Arlington, Mass., recently received \$400 and a fine turkey, from his congregation, as a token of their appreciation of his services.

'72.—O. W. Rogers is Principal of Hampden Academy for this Spring term.

'72.—W. F. Bickford is to take charge of Limerick Academy this Spring, we understand.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE BOWDOIN ALUMNI.

The annual festival of the sons of Bowdoin resident in Boston and vicinity, took place at Wesleyan Hall last evening. There is probably no college in the land, with such limited means, that has been so lavishly honored by the names of the great men it has educated as that which has made the little town of Brunswick the centre from which the best culture of the Pine Tree State, and in no small degree that of the wider circle of New England, radiates. A large number of the graduates of Bowdoin honor the different professions in this State. Among those whom the state and the world have honored are such names as John A. Andrew, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and a long list of other names in each of the learned professions, might be added. The gathering last evening numbered some fifty gentlemen, including the popular President of the College, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Hon. William D. Northend of Salem, Rev E. B. Webb, D.D., Rev. John O. Means, Sheriff Herrick of Essex County, Rev. George Trask of Fitchburg, Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, Rev. Henry M. King, James R. Osgood, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Dr. Packard

and Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., of Salem. The President of the Alumni, Mr. John C. Dodge, occupied the chair, and after a fine collation had been served, the meeting was called to order, and the chairman stated that, several years ago, when the college was in want of a professor, she took one from her own Alumni, who served her faithfully until, in response to a louder call of duty, he enlisted in the defence of his country. His achievements in the field were the pride of his *Alma Mater* and of his native state, and at Gettysburg, and on other fields, his valor won his name a permanent place in his country's history. Returning again to his native state, he was made its Chief Magistrate, and it was proposed to honor him with a seat in the National Senate, when again a louder call of duty came, and he accepted the Presidency of Bowdoin, and undertook to build up a half-dead college without funds. In conclusion he introduced, amid much applause, the High Chamberlain of their *Alma Mater*.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CHAMBERLAIN.

Gen. Chamberlain modestly introduced his address by saying, that in the presence of such an assembly it was hardly necessary for him to respond for the College. The character, careers and the records of usefulness of her sons, was the basis on which rested the honor and fame of Bowdoin. It needed no other apology; no setting forth. It was quite remarkable that the least of all New England Colleges in her endowment, should have sent forth men of such a remarkable stamp. Providence either sent them an unusual number of young men of mark, or else there was something about the old College which seized on the germ of manliness and nourished it into blossom and fruit. They were trying to-day to keep up the standard at Bowdoin with that of any college in the land in these advanced times. They had been furnishing a new kind of instruction, by the organization of a separate department or course of study. There was no intention of lowering the standard of instruction. It was time that they admitted young men to the scientific department without Greek, but there were other requisites for ad-

mission to make up for this. The effect had been to raise instead of degrading the class of scholarship, and the actual, absolute rank of the classes was higher now than formerly. The examinations for admission were much more severe, and it had strengthened what remained, and restored the old classical standard. The establishment of the scientific course had in no way encroached on the classical. There was no tendency to transform Bowdoin College into a High School, but to honor the memory and fame and glory of the College, by holding up and advancing the standard of scholarship. They were doing the best, with the funds at their command, to restore the old prestige of the College, and broaden the course of study. There were now sixty-five young men in the scientific department, many of whom would have despaired of a liberal education but for this provision, while it did not draw anything from the classical course. It would not only hold up the standard, but bear it forward. They had not encroached on the general funds, and they had good hope of an increase of funds, even from those who were not graduates. There were many of this class who were proud of the good work of the College, and appeared to be ready to come forward and contribute to its funds.

The Faculty of the College looked with the greatest cordiality and gratitude towards the Boston Association of Alumni, and their fraternal meetings had a good effect, directly and indirectly, on the college. He hoped they would keep the current of sympathy fresh, flowing and reflowing. He had recently discovered that the State of Massachusetts never wholly gave up its jurisdiction over the College, and that the State of Maine never accepted full jurisdiction, and while the Maine friends were rather sluggish, some of the most active friends of the College were in this vicinity. The loyal love of the Alumni was the hope and life of the College. He did not desire to press the financial needs of the College to the Alumni; he was sure the money would come in from others. If the hearts were right the hands would find the way into the pockets. So they were still striving to be worthy of continued confidence. This association was one of

the brightest spots in the heart of the College, and her face was turned toward it more than in any other direction.

CHOICE OF OFFICERS.

The association then chose the following officers:—

President, John C. Dodge.

Vice President, Cyrus Woodman.

Secretary, D. C. Linscott.

Executive Committee, Hon. P. W. Chandler, J. C. Dodge, Cyrus Woodman, Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., Lorenzo Marrett, James R. Osgood, T. S. Harlow, Rev. George Gannett.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed with the manner of the reunion, many preferring that it should in future be held at some popular hotel, and a regular dinner provided. After some discussion it was voted to leave the matter with the Executive Committee.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. George E. B. Jackson made a pleasant speech, expressing a cordial greeting from the Portland Alumni, which he represented.

Mr. Benjamin A. G. Fuller of Jamaica Plain, read a poem and made a speech, in which he referred to many of the noted men who had received their education at the College, and said in conclusion that Bowdoin College was worth all they could bestow, and that she was taking her place among the highest.

Mr. T. S. Harlow spoke of the great value of the College to the State of Maine, and the important work it was doing for her young men.

Rev. George Trask of Fitchburg, made a good speech and told some excellent anecdotes of President Allen, under whom he graduated.

Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., thought the College had gone fast enough in the new line, and liked the old classical course. He hoped the new idea would prosper, but considered the true idea of college study was to get a broad, thorough training, rather than a training in any special direction. Anything the Alumni could do for the College would be acceptable and timely.

Rev. John O. Means spoke in the highest terms of the quiet, thorough and substantial

work of the College, and wanted the influence of the Alumni toward retaining an old-fashioned American College, such as was admirably adapted to the wants of the people.

Other speeches were made by Rev. George Gannett of the Chester-Square School, Mr. D. C. Linscott and several other gentlemen, before the meeting finally dissolved.—*Boston Journal*.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

The Press of Maine. We have received this very neatly executed work from the author, Joseph Griffin. It is made up largely of reports from members of the Maine Editors and Publishers' Association, in different parts of the State, supplemented with interesting details and reminiscences by the author. No one is better adapted to a work of this kind than Mr. Griffin, as he is the oldest printer in the State; he has been established in business in this town, as printer, since 1819—keeping his old stand for these more than fifty years. Many of the reminiscences, beside being of interest to the general reader, from the engaging and entertaining style in which they are written, are valuable also to the general history of the State.

He gives, also, a list of all our authors, with their works, which, considering the well-known accuracy of the author, are invaluable, both as being reliable, and saving a great amount of research to those seeking information in that direction. In this list we notice many works by Presidents and Professors of Bowdoin, from its early history to the present time, some of the works of Elijah Kellogg, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Jacob Abbott, and others.

The book is illustrated with a portrait of Benjamin Titcomb, the first printer of Maine, and with cuts of printing presses, from that of Benjamin Franklin to Hoe's latest pattern. It is a work that should be placed in all our public libraries.

The American Artisan, published in New York, and containing a weekly record of progress in Science, Art, Mechanics, &c., is before us. It is under the management of Leicester Allen, for several years chief editor of the *Scientific American*, who is assisted in his labors by the best scientific writers of the day. Brown & Allen, Publishers, 189 Broadway, New York. Terms, \$3.00.

A copy of a valuable treatise on birds of all kinds, the "Bird Fanciers' Companion," has been presented to the Athenæum and Peucinian libraries, by Charles Reiche & Bro., Publishers, Boston and New York. Its pages will be found well stored with valuable information in relation to the treatment of birds, both in health and disease.

The New-York School Journal has for its motto, "The Schoolmaster is Abroad." The *Journal* is devoted to the educational interests of the country, and does not digress very much from that subject. It is a good paper for teachers.

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CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations; Sallust.

Hadley's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's Legendre.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Reading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency to study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

It is but just to say that good morals and manliness are distinguishing features of college life at Bowdoin.

The Library of Bowdoin is one of rare value, and the choicest works are constantly added. The Gallery of Paintings is well known to be one of the most remarkable in the country. The Cabinet and apparatus are ample for their purpose.

The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 28th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 28th, at evening.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College.

The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters,—presents an excellent locality for scientific as well as literary pursuits, while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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
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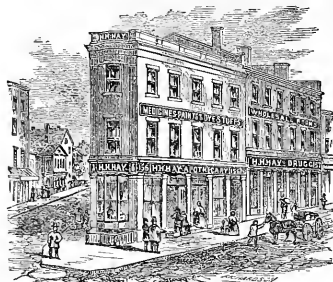
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A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE is now in press, and its completion may be looked for next Autumn, until which time any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, June, 1872.

41

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

No. 14.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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TERMS—\$2 00 a year; single copies, 15 cents.

Address communications to THE ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.

THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the second year of THE ORIENT is drawing to a close, its managers wish to arrange its accounts and settle its books, in order that a fair statement may be made of its financial condition. In order to make this possible it will be necessary that all unpaid subscriptions shall be forwarded at once.

Will the subscribers who have not yet sent their money to THE ORIENT Board please attend to the duty promptly? as it is a thing of moment to the editors that everything relating to the paper may be "squared" without delay.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE ON RECITATIONS.

The advanced stand taken by President Eliot, in his last report, with regard to enforced attendance upon lectures, recitations and religious exercises, has elicited considerable discussion in educational circles. Dr. McCosh opposes the

plan *in toto*. Having in mind the old saying, "What the great do the less will prattle of," we venture to express an opinion.

It cannot be doubted that there is much truth in the idea expressed by President Eliot when he says that "whenever it appears that a college rule or method of general application is persevered in for the sake of the least promising and worthy students, there is good ground to suspect that the rule or method has been outgrown."

Aside from the considerations respecting the special class of students, the manner of instruction, and last, but by no means the least, the class of Professors, the question to us seems to resolve itself into a discussion of the limit to which it is profitable to trust the "frailties of human nature,"—to how great an extent a young man may with safety be left unrestricted by laws of his Alma Mater.

The distinction that President Eliot has won by the liberality of his views in matters relating to the educational interests of our country, entitles his opinions to great respect; but whether his views upon this subject can at present be carried into effect in many of our colleges, is a question that admits of grave doubt. They indicate, however, the direction that our educational matters are taking, and in due time will no doubt be realized. If they can be adopted at Harvard at present, we should say it is the best evidence that could possibly be obtained of the efficiency of that University in attaining the highest culture and in securing the great end of all our educational institutions.

The demand of society to-day, more earnest and more persistent than ever before, is for men, strong, self-reliant, fully developed men, men of broad culture, of strong love for their fellow men, and earnest in advancing the progress of the world; and the question for our educators to answer is, what methods of discipline and what kinds of instruction are best adapted as means to

this end? what are the influences best calculated to call forth the nobler capacities and more elevated feelings of the student?

The views of President Eliot point to the truth that students are likely to manifest a spirit in accordance with the spirit of the laws which are dispensed to them—that the treatment of them as children is less likely to produce manliness than if they are treated as men. When moral obligation or zeal for study can be made to supply the place of petty laws in holding men to the performance of their duties, a great advance is gained, and that the day is not far off when such advance will be made, is indicated by the class of instructors of the present day, in contrast with those of a few years past.

Our advance in this direction is seen in the increase proportionally of good instructors. To many of our Professors, our laws compelling attendance have little value; to others they are of vital importance. We mean to say certain Professors are so nearly perfect instructors that they unfold a subject in such a way by daily examination and supplementary remarks and lectures, that they inspire the utmost zeal in the student—impress him with the idea that the course of study upon any subject is a chain, whose links are the daily recitation or lecture, any one of which is as necessary to the rest as the link to the perfect chain.

Such men care little what are the rules that enforce attendance upon their lectures or recitations, or whether there be any. A simple request from them has a stronger influence upon a class than the penalty of demerits; and that such influence is of a higher and worthier character, no one will presume to deny. These men are our true educators; but it may be objected that their departments present subjects in themselves more interesting than others in the curriculum. We hazard the opinion that no man is fitted for a Professor who cannot so unfold his subject as to impress every student with such an idea of its importance and to incite such interest as shall make him bend every energy to acquire a sound knowledge of it, whatever the department be. Moreover, if we may presume to express such an opinion, does not the Professor who is obliged to

resort to the list of marks to obtain the attendance of students upon recitations, thereby concede inability to secure it by worthier means? Or, if it be said that marks will move those whom nobler means will not, is it best to attempt to reach them at all? It seems to us that the arguments adduced by President Eliot when he speaks of the different age of students entering college at present, in distinction from those of former years, bears upon this point. If men do not appreciate their advantages, and neglect their opportunities, which is the better means to reach their cases? is it the penalty of marks, or an appeal to their nobler nature?

In our education more depends upon the instructors than upon any other consideration, and as we have said, in the character of our instructors, or rather in the great increase proportionally of good instructors, is seen our advance in an educational point of view. Our instructors do not, we maintain, with the class of students of the present day, need the regulations of the last century. If they have produced men of culture under such regulations, it proves nothing for the regulations. The work has been done well in spite of useless obstacles.

Lastly, the institution that is not provided with an adequate faculty must, as of old, depend upon marks, but we believe the time will come when many of our colleges will be provided with a corps of professors, of that broad and open trust in their fellow men, of the liberality of views, of the breadth of culture and learning, that they may call forth the highest endeavors, and arouse the best ambition of those with whom they come in contact, without resort to demerit marks.

COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

We are not aware that there are any American colleges in which the income from tuition fees is sufficient to pay expenses. To put the proposition in simpler terms, in no college do the students pay the cost price of the instruction they receive. President Eliot's report shows the wide difference between costs and receipts at Harvard, in spite of the advance in the price

of tuition there. The same fact is apparent at Amherst, at Yale, at Princeton, and more or less so throughout the whole list.

This chasm between expenses and income, is bridged over by the interest of endowment funds. A college that is scantily endowed has several very disagreeable alternatives presented to it. It must make its charges to students sufficient to balance its current expenses, in which case most young men would be excluded or driven to other institutions; or it must have few and inefficient instructors, which would tend to the same result; or lastly, its instructors must be underpaid and overworked, retained by a sense of duty and love for *Alma Mater*. The latter is the condition most frequently observed. It is in this way that Bowdoin has been served by Upham, Cleaveland, Smyth, Woods, Packard, and others whose names are so closely interwoven with the history of the College as to become part and parcel of it. But, although it is a very noble thing to serve an institution in this way, and, although it is a very glorious thing for a college to be thus served, it is not always possible. Men so unselfish are not often found. The sense of duty must be strong indeed, to induce a man to reject promises of ease and affluence, to turn his back on high salaries and civic honors, and devote himself to hard labor for bare subsistence and a tardy—too often posthumous—recognition of services. We do not say this is a necessary condition of affairs, but that it is true in many cases, is only too apparent.

We have heard it remarked that the usefulness of a college is measured by the amount of money at its command. This statement cannot be supported by the testimony of experience, but there are many grains of reason in it. One would suppose that the case would be thus if he did not consider that the efforts of noble men are worth more than can be estimated financially. Yet, other things being equal, the institution that is best endowed will exert the widest influence. Money is an excellent lubricator, and under its soothing influence the wheels of college machinery revolve with precision and force, and the machinery itself is sure to be improved. To speak without a figure, every exertion of a col-

lege is attended with expense. It must provide for the salaries of its officers, for costly apparatus, and the thousand everyday expenditures, and it must besides make allowance for the constant growth necessary to keep pace with an advancing age. All this must be done or weakness and decay will surely come. To cease to grow is to cease to live.

Now, more than ever, does the cause of education need the aid of its friends, when science and study are opening up fields of learning so wide and so new. The past may be secure, but the present demands vigilance and action.

Dr. McCosh says the time is coming when men who have property will be ashamed not to give a portion for educational purposes. That time may be already dawning; at least, we hope it is. The example of several liberal-minded men has already given rise to something of a spirit of emulation in this direction. Wealthy people, who are disposed to be generous, are beginning to think that it is better to do good while they live, and see for themselves the works that are to keep their memories green, instead of waiting for the end of their career to bestow legacies and lawsuits upon the object of their favor. There is a touch of egotism often shown in the manner of giving. The donor wishes the money to be a reminder of himself, and for that purpose is prone to attach some proviso or condition that frequently lessens its value, and in some cases makes the bequest almost a burden. Others wish to establish new colleges that shall bear their names, and in this way their generosity is, in a great measure, wasted. There are colleges enough at present, and the needs of education are not an increase in number, but in the efficiency of those we have. Increased efficiency can come only through additional funds, so that every effort may not be hampered by restrictions of a pecuniary nature.

The alumni of Bowdoin, like those of most other colleges, are making a decided effort to enlarge the endowment of their *Alma Mater*. Subscriptions of considerable amount have already been made, and a general interest in the subject is felt by graduates and friends. May the good work go on, and the noble old College that has so glori-

ous a past, advance with unimpeded steps to a still more glorious future.

COLLEGE SINGING.

Among the manifold changes we have observed, since first becoming familiar with life at Bowdoin, is one, very marked, very complete, and, as most of us believe, very much to be regretted. It is the decay of that time-honored custom which was wont to make the evening air vocal with merry College songs. Remembering when bands of students were accustomed to walk, arm in arm, after tea, from their respective clubs, to the post-office, singing spirited songs full of a peculiar melody inspired into them by the zest of fresh young voices, and recalling the innocent pleasures afforded by *impromptu* concerts on the campus, we cannot help feeling that in the decline of the custom that made these things general, college society has sustained a great loss, and that there has been taken from among us one of the most agreeable associations of college life.

Some have wondered why singing has become so rare, and have suggested that it may have followed, as a natural consequence, upon the graduation of a few excellent vocalists in the classes of '71 and '72. The fact alluded to undoubtedly exerted a certain influence, but we are not disposed to give it undue weight, or to allow that it offers a satisfactory reason for the thing that we deplore. The most effective cause appears to lie deeper, and in the hope that some plan may be devised to renew the singing of college songs, we are induced to canvass it.

Those of us who came here a little more than three years ago know how quickly and almost unconsciously we began to join in the singing on street and campus, although, before entering Bowdoin, we had never imagined ourselves capable of undertaking such performances. Even if our voices were hardly of average capacity, and of extremely mediocre sweetness, we still were soon carried away by the magnetic enthusiasm of agreeable companionship, and found ourselves—not without a secret surprise that no perceptible discord resulted—heartily

assisting in choruses from the “Carmina Collegensia.”

Now that singing has become strange to our ears, we are led to analyze what it was, and to endeavor to discover in what the charm consisted. And we find that though we commenced with those songs collected in the “Carmina,” and common to all American Colleges, yet that in and after Sophomore Year we strengthened at once our lungs and our *esprit du corps*, by singing the lyrics of a local society—however worthy its principles of universal application—is, as yet, peculiar to Bowdoin. It is needless, here, to give the name of this association, or to enumerate the reasons for its temporary suspension, but it seems to us, that with that suspension is closely connected the cessation of song-singing among us.

Now it cannot be that the College Orpheus is necessarily a *mauvais sujet*, and it is not unlikely that some competent substitute can be provided for songs, which are for the present almost completely *taboo*. If so, we will guarantee for it, and its sponsors, a warm reception in our College circles.

We write neither in the interest of quiet or noise, but of the two, judge the former most preferable. It seems, however, judging from evidence collected about Winthrop Hall, as if some Lord of Misrule has turned to his own use the unemployed musical talent of the students, and converted the possible latent melody into a kind of “nameless horror.”

Will not some student who, blessed with a keener love of vocal music, suffers more acutely than we from the loss of College singing and the jarring noises—impossible adequately to condemn in words—which have usurped, yet unsupplied its place, be kind enough to suggest a remedy?

The Freshmen have received a letter from the Harvard Freshmen, inquiring if they intend to send a crew to the next Regatta. We understand that they have decided not to do so. A challenge from the Harvard Freshmen Nine has been accepted by them.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.
 Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.
 Danville Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston).
 Lewiston, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 and 7.00 P.M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P.M.
 Readfield and Winthrop, 8.30 A.M. (via Lewiston).
 Bath, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 2.30, 5.25 and 7.00 P.M.
 Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.
 Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.35 and 7.00 P.M.
 Waterville, Bangor and St. John, 1.50 A.M.; 2.35 P.M.
 Skowhegan, Belfast and Dexter, 2.35 P.M.

LOCAL.

Prof. Young, after a short illness, is again able to conduct his recitations.

Have the College Laws Revised been published? We should like to see them.

Fifteen candidates, thus far, are to commence work in the Gymnasium for the Freshman Nine.

The first division in Greek are called "The Prof.'s Immortals." Reason, because they never die.

Many students attest the truth of an exchange, which says the satisfaction derived from a painful vaccination is *very alloyed* one.

Prof. "Why is *rostra* always used in the plural?"

Freshman. "Because Cicero spoke from it *so often!*"

"How cold is it this morning?" inquired a student of a Sophomore who was just coming out of the mathematical recitation room.

"Don't know how cold it is outside, but I found it mighty near *zero* in there," was the reply.

Who has authority to check the noisy Fresh-

men in the Reading Room? Where is Phi Chi to make the imperative demand upon them to "let up."

The friends of C. E. Stowe will be pleased to learn that he has quite recovered from his late sickness, and President Eliot has returned to his residence.

Senior's soliloquy upon a lesson in Mental Science. Twenty-five pages? Why don't he give us fifty, we'd get along twice as fast, and learn just as much.

The paths, after the late storm, are in very bad shape. We would take occasion to say that the snow plow has been used more promptly this term than formerly.

Interesting (?) clinics are said to take place in the Medical Hall every Saturday, under the supervision of Prof. Greene. Academical students are not admitted on any consideration.

Prof. Brackett is producing some very interesting experiments, in connection with his lectures on light and electricity. His lectures are attended daily by a large number of visitors.

Active service in the gymnasium after today. The programme announced in the *Bugle* is to be strictly followed. This will save considerable confusion, and tend to make the exercises more efficient.

Prof.—"What is the meaning of *emancipare?*"

Freshman—"To put down!"

Prof.—"Then when we emancipated the slaves, we put them down did we?"

Freshman—"No, sir, we put their masters down!"

A graduate, recounting the exploits of his College days, said he once "confiscated" a calf, and holding on to his tail raced over the campus. "I tell you it was quite a team," concluded graduate, "Evidently," replied his fair friend, "and the team, too, was harnessed *tandem.*"

Scene, Chapel—Class in elocution, reading from Dickens's "Christmas Carol," the word *poulterer* occurring, Prof. asks what is the meaning of it?

Student replies, "A keeper and vender of poultry."

Prof. (seeking to bring out the old use of the term)—Is that what it means here?

Student. — I don't know what it means *here*, but that's what it means in Massachusetts.

Light up!! It is an exceptional case when the "ends" are lighted in the evening now, and we would like to know the reason. The college furnishes the lamps, and pays certain students for lighting them, and it is an outrage on the rights of others that it is not done. A student speaking to us on this subject remarked, "The way to make money out of lighting 'the end' is never to light it, but at the close of the term to bring in a bill for oil and services as large as is reasonable. Then the profits are clear." This kind of financial operations may be pleasing to interested parties, but the students whose limbs are endangered by wandering through dark entries, do not like it. *J. F. J.*

Mr. Joseph Griffin tells us that he is printing a new edition of the College laws. We are glad to know this, for our present knowledge of the rules is rather indefinite. Apropos of the above, a Junior reported, a few days since, *his* method of getting along with excuses, which illustrates the sinful devices to which we are subjected. Wishing to leave town, and being absolutely ignorant of the method of getting permission, he took French leave. On his return, to his dismay, he learned the singular and painful fact, that the Faculty would receive his excuse for absence, but that they held the inherent right to "paste" marks upon him for not obtaining permission before leaving town. Surrounded by such gloomy circumstances, what was he to do to cut short all difficulty, but revert to the old panacea for such cases—sickness. Of course the remedy was effective. Any one can see that so immoral a state of affairs is owing to the want of the College *Bible*.

B. was evidently feeling very happy the other day, and he explained in this wise, "I'm a ce-helebratin' Birthington's Washday." *J.*

WISHING.

When I reflect how little I have done,
And add to that how little I have seen,
Then furthermore how little I have won
Of joy, or good, how little known, or been;
I long for other life more full, more keen,
And yearn to change with such as well have run—
Yet reason mocks me—nay, the soul, I ween,
Granted her choice would dare to change with none;
No,—not to feel, as Blondel when his lay
Pierced the strong tower, and Richard answered it—
No, not to do, as Eustace on the day
He left fair Calais to her weeping fit—
No, not to be,—Columbus waked from sleep
When his new world rose from the charmed deep.
—Jean Ingelow.

Prof. Lounsbury advised the Freshmen not to take so many of their compositions from the American Encyclopedia, as he had written quite a number of the articles himself.—*Record*.

It is well known that no minister is allowed within the walls of Girard College, such persons being excluded by the conditions of Mr. Girard's legacy to it. A gentleman, wearing a white cravat and dressed in a sombre suit, once knocked for admission, when the following dialogue took place: Said the porter, respectfully, "You cannot enter, sir. Your occupation is evident, and our rules forbid the admission of a minister." "I a minister! the d—l I am," exclaimed the sable-clad stranger. "Pass in! Pass in! sir," replied the porter. *J. F. J.*

We find the following explanation of the common interrogatory: *Tur on yer heel?* In the sunny south the darkies frequently engaged in the noble game of pitching pennies. One dusky player conceived the idea of coating his heel with tar before commencing the game. Curious to note, when this gifted individual stepped up to "the hub" to examine the position of the pennies, they would mysteriously disappear. This went on for some time and Coffee laid in large store of coppers at the expense of his companions. At last he was detected, and after that, whenever the game was played, word was given out, "Any gemmen wat's got tah on de heel jist step out dis ring." The expression became popularized, and that's how it came to Bowdoin. *J. F. J.*

ALUMNI RECORD.

'26. — Rev. Robert Southgate, for many years pastor of the Congregational church at Ipswich, Mass., died suddenly of apoplexy, at the residence of his son-in-law in Woodstock, Vermont, on Thursday, the 6th inst. Deceased was a brother of Bishop Southgate of New York.

'49. — Rev. Geo. A. Perkins, who for a long time was Missionary to Turkey, and was Professor of Natural Science at Robert College, Constantinople, when it was founded, is now in this country, on account of his health. He has been preaching at Pownal lately.

'56. — Hon. Enos T. Luce, late Judge of Probate for Androscoggin County, has prepared a new law book entitled Maine Probate Practice. It is highly recommended by the press generally.

'64. — Henry P. Deane of Portland, is spending the winter in the South for the benefit of his health.

'66. — Charles A. Boardman is engaged in the wool trade at Calais, Me.

'68 — Frank E. Hitchcock is practicing medicine at Rockland. William F. Shepard of the same class, is practicing medicine in Boston.

'68 — Charles J. Chapman is a member of the firm of Norton, Chapman & Co., Portland.

'69. — Norman Call, M.D., is engaged in the practice of his profession at Boston Highlands.

'69. — Leavitt Lothrop is on the "Linwood Plantation," New Orleans, engaged in raising sugar.

'72. — A. V. Ackley was lately married at Peak's Island, Portland Harbor.

We are indebted to the *St. Croix Courier* for our account of the meeting of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of the East. We would tender our thanks to those who have kindly sent us information for this column, and would respectfully solicit more.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE EAST.

The annual reunion of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of the East, was held in Calais, Me., at the International Hotel, last Thursday even-

ing, the following members taking part in the exercises: — Dr. C. C. Porter, class of 1832; Hon. F. A. Pike, class of 1839; Dr. C. E. Swan, class of 1844; Dr. W. H. Todd, class of 1853; Rev. W. Carruthers, class of 1853; Chas. F. Todd, class of 1854; J. S. Richards; L. G. Downes, class of 1860; Chas. B. Rounds, class of 1861; G. F. Granger, class of 1858; Chas. A. Boardman, class of 1866; Fred. H. Boardman, class of 1869; E. S. Hobbs, class of 1874.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: — President, Hon. F. A. Pike; Vice Presidents, Dr. C. E. Swan and Dr. W. H. Todd; Secretary, Gen. G. F. Granger; Treasurer, Chas. A. Boardman; Executive Committee, C. B. Rounds, C. A. Boardman, and L. G. Downes.

After the election of officers, the Alumni proceeded to partake of an excellent supper. C. A. Boardman then read a letter from Prof. Sewall, relating to the affairs of the College, after which, in a few appropriate remarks, he proposed the toast, "Our Alma Mater."

Mr. C. F. Todd then read a circular from the Associated Alumni, and also a letter from Dr. W. H. Todd, which closed with the toast: "Success to the effort of the Associated Alumni to add to the available funds, and thus enable our Alma Mater to maintain her old honored position, and at the same time to reach out to a wider sphere of usefulness and honor," which was responded to by Dr. Swan.

The next toast was, "The promotion of our Vice President (Dr. Swan) to the position of Trustee of Bowdoin."

G. F. Granger, Esq., was then called upon and proposed "The Ladies," in one of his inimitable and wholly unreportable speeches, which kept his hearers in almost a continuous roar of laughter for about twenty minutes. The Alumni then adjourned at about twelve o'clock, with three cheers for Alma Mater, and three more for mine host of the International.

We have received the first three numbers of the *High School Herald*, published monthly at Calais. Our friend Richards, of '72, can certainly feel proud of the achievement of his pupils.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Trinity College is looking for a new site in the city of Hartford.

Junior Exhibitions have been abolished at Michigan University.

The custom of burning Mechanics has been revived at Michigan University.

Cornell University gives special instruction to those preparing to be journalists.

The Yale faculty have forbidden college or society singing in the streets of New Haven.

We have received the first two numbers of *The Magenta*, a new paper published at Harvard.

An exchange says an anxious freshman asked his tutor whether he marked him zero or nothing.

The chimerical idea of "Inter-Collegiate Scholarships" is broached in *Scribner's* for January.

Trinity College students smoke 300 pounds of tobacco annually, besides attending to their other duties.

A Junior told the professor, the other day, that the nodes of a planet's orbit *retrograde forward*.—*Tablet*.

Harvard has a society for German conversation. All the necessary furniture has been procured except the beer mugs.

The last report of President Eliot of Harvard discourages compulsory attendance upon recitations, lectures and religious exercises.

A Junior gives the liberal translation of our College motto, "*Sol justitiæ et occidentem illustra*," as "Sun of Justice, go West."—*Targum*.

The *Madisonensis* is always welcome. Its editorials show evidence of careful preparation, and all its departments are well sustained.

It is said that in California they have no High Schools for girls, because they all marry before they are through the Grammar Schools.

The University of Michigan expects to receive a perpetual fund from the State. The prospect is that the legislature of that State will

pass a law levying a tax of one-twentieth of a mill for that purpose.

We receive monthly visits from *The Volante*. It makes a good appearance. The complacent spirit peculiar to Chicago is noticeable in its columns.

"Harvard," said Professor Agassiz, in a speech lately delivered in Boston, before the Board of Education, "is not a university—it is only a tolerably well organized high school."

The professors of Trinity College, Dublin, propose that American professors should exchange work with them for a few months at a time, thus establishing an international exchange of thought.

Prof.—What are the uses of starch in germination? Student (reciting on cheek)—In the German nation starch is used very much the same as in this country, for doing up linen and such goods.—*Targum*.

John Hopkins, Esq., a wealthy gentleman of Baltimore, proposes to establish a University on the outskirts of that city. He offers nearly \$8,000,000 for this purpose, and will have the institution take his name.—*Vidette*.

The students of Wabash College, Indiana, show a delightful frankness in naming their semi-monthly paper the College Geyser. This class of literary lambskins generally do their spouting under cover of a milder name.—*Globe*.

Rutgers College (New Brunswick, N. J.) is to have a new building, costing \$50,000, to be used as a chapel and a library. The nucleus of the fund was a bequest of \$26,000 from the late Mrs. Kirkpatrick of New Brunswick.

The law library of Yale contains 5,000 volumes. An effort is being made to increase this, and already \$14,000 have been obtained. A contribution of \$10,000 was recently made to the Woolsey fund, by one of the Alumni.

"It wasn't so very late—only a quarter of twelve." "How dare you sit there and tell me that lie? I was awake when you came in, and looked at my watch—it was three o'clock." "Well, isn't three a quarter of twelve?"—*Ez.*

The *Cornell Era* evidently does not believe in Hobart College. It says, "Hobart is not an

institution, it is a destitution, and the passer-by is puzzled to know whether he is in the neighborhood of a deserted barrack or an ill-regulated almshouse."

The trustees of Columbia College, have appropriated \$1,000 for the encouragement of boating, and have entrusted it to an executive committee, consisting of a professor and four undergraduates. The College Boat Club has decided to co-operate with the committee, and though none of the \$1,000 can be devoted to the training of a crew, they expect to send representatives to the next regatta, and meet the expenses by contributions.

—*Amherst Student.*

It would seem that Michigan University has chapel exercises of a somewhat peculiar type. The *Chronicle*, in speaking of the Freshman at their devotions, says "this year no hymn books were thrown, but Herod was out-heroded and filthiness outdone, by a Freshman who brought bad eggs; for what does it profit a man to remain unhurt by ninety-and-nine hymn books and then be struck by one rotten egg?"

The *Vassar Miscellany* has a record of marriages among its Alumnae. One of the notices in our last number of the *Miscellany* was, for some reason crossed out with a pen. It was amusing to us to watch our callers as they would try to decipher the name. None of the unobscured notices possessed any interest for them. It exemplified the old saying about "stolen waters." We have discovered the name, but we won't tell.

The *Amherst Student* has an editorial on "Professors and Prayers," and it rather more than hints that they—the profs., not the prayers—are very often among the missing. The *Student* editor, passing two professors one morning, was "somewhat struck by a remark dropped by one of them." Said the Prof. in an injured tone, "I have been at prayers four mornings in succession, and Professor ——— has not been there once, and now I propose—" The conclusion was not heard, but "the next morning our Professor's seat was vacant."

We wonder if there are professors in any other institution who don't "tend out."

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

The Literary World. We have received the February number of this excellent review. It contains the usual number of critical notices on recent publications. We are glad to learn from the editor that the paper is now on a sound basis financially. Terms \$1 per year. S. R. Crocker, Publisher, P. O. Box 1387, Boston.

"*The Nation*" is one of our most valued exchanges. To mention its excellences is to repeat the characteristics of our best papers. Its clearness and sound sense best recommend it. It is free from that fulsome adulation of literary productions that characterize too much our American press. Its terms are \$5 per annum. Clergymen, \$4. Box 6732, New York City.

The New Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy for 1873, contains portraits and sketches of more than fifty distinguished subjects; including Seward, Livingstone, Fred. Douglass, Arnold; with Indians, Negroes, Malays, Mongolians, Arabs, Caucasians; Views of the Human Brain; Language of the Lips; Character in Expression; Physiognomy; with portraits and sketches of all the Presidents of the U. S., from Washington to Grant. A capital Hand-Book of 75 pages, 12mo. Price 25 cents. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

A TRIAL OF FIFTY YEARS. The *New York Observer* has passed through the ordeal, and starts out anew on the second fifty years with a larger list of readers and more numerous friends than ever. Such a steady course of prosperity is unexampled, and inspires confidence. We heartily rejoice in the great success of a paper which has always advocated those sound principles that underlie the foundations of society and good government. Orthodox in the truest sense, both in Church and State, its influence is always good. We see its publishers propose to give to every subscriber for 1873 an appropriately embellished *Jubilee Year-Book*. Those who subscribe will have no cause to regret the step. \$3 a year. Sidney E. Morse & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

The current issue of Lippincott's is received. It is highly attractive both in respect to its articles and illustrations. Among the most interesting articles are "The Roman in Kabylia," "The National Trans-Atlantic Waterway," "New Washington." In an article on Cuba are presented the main points of difficulty between our own and the Spanish Government. "Unsettled Points of Etiquette" dwells upon the unfortunate diversity of opinion which prevails in elevated circles of American society regarding the propriety or impropriety of certain polite observances, and which frequently cause much annoyance to polished and sensitive persons, especially foreigners. The remedies

suggested are simple. "Our Monthly Gossip" contains its usual amount of good sense and discriminating criticism. We notice that the publishers of the Lip-pincott offer a chromo-lithograph upon the production of which eight thousand dollars have been expended.

Students' editions of the English classics have become popular even within our own memory, and we are pleased to see, in the recent publication of Messrs. Lee & Shepard, a fresh evidence of their appreciation.

"Bacon's Essays, with Whately's Annotations," is the title of this valuable book, which, in addition, is provided with notes and a glossarial index by Franklin Fiske Heard. It is handsomely bound and much more elegantly finished than most of the students' editions issued heretofore, and combines beauty and utility so tastefully as to render it a desirable acquisition to the shelves of any private library, while its contents have been carefully compiled from the various editions of the essays of the "Sage of Verulam," and finally it is offered at a price which places it within the compass of a moderate purse.

Speeches and Lectures of Wendell Phillips. This is a handsome volume containing the discourses of the veteran abolitionist, who has well earned the title of Prince of the Lecture Platform. It contains his addresses from the time when thirty-five years ago he faced a tumultuous audience in Faneuil Hall and told in stinging words his thoughts on the murder of Lovejoy, down to a comparatively recent date. Here we find his lectures on The Surrender of Sims, The Abolition Movement, The Boston Mob, John Brown, Woman's Rights, &c.

One needs to have heard Phillips to appreciate his lectures. We remember when he gave his *Toussaint l'Ouverture* in Portland. At a time when politics were running high he declared the negro chief a nobler man than Washington, and not a sign of disapprobation was manifested. The charm of the great lecturer is quite as much in the manner as in the matter, and the written speeches seem somewhat tame to one who has heard them delivered, but the *Wendell Phillips* in them can be seen throughout. Boston, Lee & Shepard.

The Kappa Alpha Society of Williams College propose to build a fine hall on the site of their present building.

Rev. Dr. E. F. Burr of Lyme, well known as the author of "Ecce Cælum" and "Pater Mundi," will deliver the annual oration before the Connecticut Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa, at the next Commencement of Trinity College, Hartford.

MISCELLANY.

Rev. E. P. Hooker of Middlebury, Vt., has a lecture on Salem Witchcraft, of great interest to all descendants of the Puritans. It not only fully vindicates Cotton Mather from the aspersions of Upham and others, but shows that the witchcraft delusion of those days did not originate in New England, but raged with more than a hundred fold greater fury in England, Scotland, and on the continent, before reaching this country; that it not only began later here, but ended earlier, and that the number of witches put to death by order of the courts of New England was trifling as compared with the number so punished in England and Scotland. The lecture gives most affecting pictures of the weird scenes of those days, and of the heroism of many of the sufferers of those fearful times, and cannot fail to interest and profit all who hear it.

At a meeting of the Maine Historical Society in Bath, there was an interesting discussion of Dr. S. B. Cushman's discoveries of Rock-writings on Damariscope Island, provoked by a paper sent from Portland by a Mr. Knight, denying the antiquity of the settlement of Damariscope Island, and alleging the rock-writings to be the inscriptions of wind-bound fishermen. But it appeared that the paper was founded on the writer's knowledge of the abounding records of English names and dates in Roman letters, on the northwest side of the harbor, cut, carved and traced on the rocky superficies of that locality, and that he had no knowledge either of the locality or character of the tracings found and uncovered by Dr. Cushman.

An excellent criticism on "Middlemarch" appears in *Old and New*. The writer says: "George Eliot" has preached well and eloquently the gospel of work; but she is careful to supplement it by another gospel—the gospel of character.

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Hadley's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

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Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

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The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

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Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law,

Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Aesthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

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of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

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II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Aesthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

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BRUNSWICK, MARCH 10, 1873.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

A few short months and '73 will be only a memory in Bowdoin. We shall have met for the last time as a united class, and shall have passed out from the protecting care of our Alma Mater into new scenes and the more practical schools of life. It behooves us then to consider what obligations, contracted thus early in the morning of manhood, rest upon us; debts of honor, to be discharged by service alone, and impossible to be liquidated in terms of dollars and cents.

A dinner was given in the "natural seaport" some time ago, to representative men from various sections of the Republic, and during the "feast of reason and flow of soul" succeeding the customary "baked meats," speeches were made by the distinguished guests, in the course of which, the rich prairies of the West, the ambitious industries of the Middle States, and the fertile fields of the sunny South were praised with all the eloquent eulogy of after-dinner

oration. Finally, a Maine man rose and said in effect that though she has no farms capable of yielding breadstuffs like those of the West, no mineral wealth to be compared with that of Pennsylvania, no facilities for commerce equal to those which have made New York the Empire State, no products of cotton and tobacco like those the South affords, and though in addition to her other disadvantages she has to contend against the severity of inclement seasons, yet that Maine produces one crop of which she is justly proud, and in which she challenges competition from all the world,—a crop of *men*.

That this stern, weatherbeaten Maine has furnished men of enterprise and power may be proved, not only in all the quarters of the Union, but also throughout the world. Her sons are prominent in the ranks of professional and business men in the West, the Middle States and the South. They have been called "Yankees," and the name has been accepted and converted into a term of honor. They have been reviled as "a nation of carpet-baggers," and the title is now esteemed by those who have earned it as one beyond princely prerogative to grant, and which distinguishes them from the common multitude. Truly, Maine is a "good place to be born in!"

Do we not then owe to Maine the service for which she has fitted us? Are not we of Bowdoin particularly bound to exert ourselves in developing the resources of our own State and in increasing her *prestige* among the members of the Union? In short, are we not under a species of moral obligation to remain here, and not carry to other fields the seed which should mature in Maine?

These questions have been frequently argued in view of the emigration constantly taking place among our young men, and the invariable conclusion reached is, "Yes!" But still there is found a prevailing intention among the students of our colleges that as soon as their graduation

is accomplished they shall leave Maine to build up for themselves, in other States, a reputation and a fortune.

And the reason for this sentiment, and the consequent emigration is, that our native State offers fewer inducements and less attractive opportunities for a college graduate than do the other parts of the Union. Does he propose to teach? Maine's pedagogues are more poorly remunerated than those of any sister State, while the cost of living is no less than elsewhere! Does he intend to practice a profession? The departments of law, medicine and even divinity are alike overcrowded in the East! Does his taste point to mercantile life? Maine holds forth to the business man less inducement than do many places of the West and South!

We all are proud of New England, and should gladly remain in the State of our nativity, where are so many fond associations, and with whose scenes are intertwined so many recollections. But as long as the prosaic bread and butter are more easily obtained in other States, so long will they outweigh in the majority of minds the sense of moral obligation, and so long our affection for our birthplace will find its warmest expression on occasions like the festivity alluded to above, or at annual Thanksgiving dinners in distant States, when with all the fervor of hallowed memory and old wine we shall respond, with moistened eyes, to the toast "God bless the Pine Tree State!"

AN OBJECT IN WRITING.

One of the most convincing evidences that "great Pan is dead," and that all the associate heathen deities are buried with him, is the fact that the sins committed against them by young writers are left unavenged. Their names are fortnightly dragged into notice through themes and essays — without so much as "By your leave, messieurs!" — not only where they may be fitly used in illustration, but even where it would puzzle the Sphinx herself to solve the problem of their application. This wholesale "massacre of innocents" may not be irreverent, if we consider that the gods whose names are thus "taken

in vain" have no real existence either "in heaven above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth," but it is certainly open to a charge of bad taste, and becomes positively distressing, when to the interminable list of classic myths is added the multitude of departed heroes and heroines, torn from their quiet graves, at any and all hours, and summoned forth by the necromancy of an unskilful pen to grace (?) the production of a young Vandal, whose acquaintance with them is limited by the narrow compass of Cyclopædia articles.

From all such nonsense we devoutly wish to be delivered! Not that an essay should not be enlivened, at times, with a "pat" allusion, convenient figure, or a beautiful metaphor. These are always acceptable, and under proper circumstances and within proper limits, a reasonable amount of indulgence may be granted the *florid* imagination in composition — particularly in that branch usually comprised under essay-writing. Thus the essays of Macaulay are filled with the finest imagery and replete with luxuriant fancies, and though he seems to have made the whole field of history and literature tributary to his genius, and to have collected the choicest gems from every treasury of thought, yet we are so placed under the potent spell of his talent that we only weary when our mental vision demands a short rest from the dazzling scintillations of his mind, or when our mental stomach requires time to digest the rich food he has placed before us; and we afterwards renew our reading with as keen a zest as ever.

But the power of Macaulay is rare, and in young writers there is a prevailing tendency to cull flowers of rhetoric grown in widely different climates, and which they have not the ability properly to arrange. They are not content to provide a solid and wholesome entertainment, they are not satisfied to limit their attempts by the rich *dessert* of Macaulay, but they emulate the profusion of ancient Rome, and stuff their pastries with condiments, ill-assorted and ill-prepared. And we might add that the result which follows this repast is like that customary after the Roman feast; nature refuses to retain the mass with which she has been burdened!

Incongruities are joined to absurdities in an attempt at brilliancy, and so, although imagination proper is absolutely requisite to success in writing, young essayists are in danger of making an undue and unpardonable use of it.

In speaking of writing, if we have decided to curb our imagination and keep the reins of our fancy well in hand, let us consider that no one style will do for all times and all places.

Writing should be of a somewhat protean character; the same style which would delight a company of *literati*, or an audience of high culture and intelligence, would not interest the mixed assembly of a lyceum. If an article is to undergo the examination of a bench of judges it must appeal more to the reason, and if it is designed for delivery before the public it must have, incorporated with its arguments, a proportion of fancy and feeling. But in either case it will be more effective if thoroughly sincere; words "from the heart" go always straightest "to the heart."

"The 'one thing needful,' the grand condition of success in essay writing, is to have a *strong purpose* at the outset. Whatever is written should be inspired and compelled by a controlling thought, and have an object in view, well defined and well comprehended in all its bearings. Then there will be no lack of clear, incisive, convincing language with which to clothe it. Who ever knew a man to hesitate for words while pressing home upon his listeners a pet project? Who ever saw an enthusiast at fault for a medium with which to give expression to the cause of his enthusiasm?

This is the secret of the lucid style, charming by its very simplicity, which pervades the writings of philosophers and scientists from Plato to Huxley, Spencer, Agassiz, and their compeers, and this is the surest teacher of style to each one of us. If there is an object in writing an essay, it will have an argument, and if an argument that is deeply felt by the writer, it will of itself create originality, clearness, and force in its presentation.

Wolsey's advice to Cromwell was "Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's." We would say to every young

writer "Let all the ends thou aim'st at be *thy own!*" Have individuality in thought and conception, and do not vex yourself with misgivings as to language. If adjectives and adverbs come forcibly and fitly, let them enter into your writing; there is no fear that they will do it injury. If verbs suggest themselves, employ them; for it is particularly their office to give vigor and decision. But by all means be a little relentless with the temptation to play with the graces and beauties of style. Say your say, with all the earnestness that is in you, and you will rarely have to resurrect dead gods and demi-gods to assist you with an adventitious aid.

A WORD TO THE JUNIORS.

Our connection with THE ORIENT is finished with the conclusion of the present term. We do not know whether or not the class of '74 has determined to undertake its management, but would suggest that if the Juniors intend to continue the publication, it is time that they take some steps in the matter. And a word of advice may be uttered without incurring suspicion of a desire to dictate on the part of the present editorial Board.

Imbued with an ardent wish for the prosperity and increased excellence of the College paper, we would first urge upon the class of '74 the necessity of selecting for their editors those, who, in the course of the last three years, have proved themselves best qualified for literary work. However to be deplored, it cannot be denied that in some instances—as in class elections—secret-society jealousies are permitted to assume an injurious prominence, and that, as in certain political intrigues of the outside world, the successful candidate is frequently not the best man for the place, but he who can control the most votes. Now, in the apportionment of class honors, this is unfortunate, but in the choice of ORIENT editors it must be fatal to the success of the paper. Therefore we desire the members of '74—if they decide to carry on the journal—resolutely and completely to put away all such rivalries, and in the approaching election to examine carefully and impartially the list of

candidates. Then, having thoroughly acquainted themselves with their several merits, to select the five men best fitted for editorial duties, whether they chance to wear the badges of the same society, or none at all.

Next we would, in perfect frankness, assure the incoming Board that, for ease and luxury the editorial chair can be compared only to that one, studded with sharpened spikes, in which Chinese magistrates, with refined cruelty, are accustomed to seat the culprits whom they condemn, and that the most obvious benefit accruing from the privileges of the *sanctum* is that they afford splendid opportunities for practice in ruling the spirit and schooling the mind to patience.

Moreover, there is a deal of real work to be done. The present editors have labored conscientiously, but have carefully avoided elevating the character of THE ORIENT to a position utterly discouraging to their successors, wishing to leave some heights of excellence to be attained by the ambitious efforts of those who come after them!

Jesting aside, we are conscious that THE ORIENT can be greatly improved, if the new Board will devote the necessary time and labor. Do not think that valuable editorials can be composed in an hour, for we warn you that, however great your talent for essay writing, however towering your literary genius, yet, in the end, among students new to journalism, untiring industry will surely bear away the palm from natural but uncultivated aptitude for newspaper articles.

The moment that the editors have become warm in their chairs (owing to their peculiar position this will require but little time,) they should assign to each member that department on the staff which is most congenial to him and for which he is best suited. For in this manner alone can harmony, so essential to success, be secured.

This advice may be uncalled for, and we trust that the good sense of '74 renders it unnecessary. But at all events it is a word in season, and we believe that by acting upon it, the class and their editors may derive mutual benefit, and THE ORIENT be assured an eminently successful continuance.

INDEED!

"Mr. Sargent has returned to Bowdoin College to start his gymnastic classes there. The managing board of the exhibition have made arrangements by which he will return about March 1st, and the exhibition, it is at present thought, will be given on the evenings of March 27th, 28th and 29th."

This item, quoted from the *Yale Record*, has in it just enough of truth to render it calculated to create a false impression. As Mr. Sargent has been Director of the Bowdoin gymnasium for over three years, and as during that time our students have been under his instruction, there seems little plausibility in the statement that he has returned "to start his gymnastic classes" here. The fact is, that during our last vacation Mr. Sargent was urged by the Yale authorities to come to New Haven and establish some system in their gymnastic department. This he accomplished with complete success, and his anticipated visit to Yale, we imagine, will be for only a few days; just sufficiently lengthy to enable him to "coach" its students into condition for their exhibition, when he will return to his duties at Bowdoin.

What we object to in the *Record's* remarks is that they imply that Mr. Sargent is as much connected with Yale as with Bowdoin, when in reality his engagement at the former college is temporary and at the latter permanent. Bowdoin has no intention of parting with the services of her efficient Director!

Seventeen books have been made up from contributions to the columns of the *Springfield Republican*. Among them are Dr. Holland's Titcomb Letters, and five or six more of his popular volumes, Mr. Bowles's "Across the Continent," Prof. Perry's "Political Economy," Mr. Gladden's admirable "Letters to Young People," Miss Trafton's charming "American Girl Abroad," Edward King's "My Paris."

Prof. Tyndall intends that his recent lectures in this country on Light shall see the light in book form.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1873.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.

Danville Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston).

Lewiston, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 and 7.00 P.M.

Farmington, 2.30 P.M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 8.30 A.M. (via Lewiston).

Bath, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 2.30, 5.25 and 7.00 P.M.

Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.35 and 7.00 P.M.

Waterville, Bangor and St. John, 1.50 A.M.; 2.35 P.M.

Skowhegan, Belfast and Dexter, 2.35 P.M.

LOCAL.

The Seniors have finished their review of the constitutional history of the United States.

Gymnastic exercises are conducted regularly every evening, from five to six o'clock, in the Memorial Hall.

Prof. to Senior.—“Do you remember the derivation of the word notion?” Senior (confidently)—“From the Latin verb *notae*, meaning to know.”

The Juniors have commenced the study of Political Economy, under Prof. Cummings. They will soon be deep in the discussions on value, labor, capital, etc.

For a time every appearance indicated a quick sale for rubber boots, but “Old Probabilities” has gone back on us and perpetrated a solemn joke in the form of another storm.

Prof. T.—“Can any one tell the name of the famous German instrument for measuring time by means of water?”

Junior—“The ‘watch on the Rhine!’”

We would state that the lateness of the last issue of THE ORIENT was due to that “dispensation of Providence” by which the regularity

of the United States mail was so seriously disturbed.

Prof.—“From what Latin words is the English ‘circumlocation’ derived?”

Junior—“*Circum* and *loquor*?”

Prof.—“No, sir, it is from *circum* and *loco*.”

Junior (*sotto voce*)—“Silenced but not convinced!”

The Senior who was relating the story of his mediumistic expenses, said that a stand followed him all about. After the laugh had subsided, he went on to state that he had omitted an important part, viz.: That two other persons had their hands upon the said article of furniture.

We came near being treated to the luxury of a fire in college, last week. A hanging lamp broke from its fastenings and “spread terror and devastation in its path” to a slight extent. Its ravages were soon stopped, however, by the timely efforts of the Junior thus suddenly roused from his *reverie*.

The Freshman’s Bible is out, newly revised and improved. This excellent little publication has been distributed among the students and we can no longer excuse ourselves on the ground that “We don’t know the laws.” It seems odd not to be able to grumble on that subject, but we hope to get used to it.

The Senior parts for the exhibition at the end of this term have been announced as follows: N. D. A. Clarke, Salutatory, W. A. Blake, A. J. Boardman, B. T. Deering, J. N. Lowell, A. F. Moulton, C. M. Walker and F. E. Whitney. We have been unable to procure the Junior appointments for the same exhibition.

All the students of course attended the High School exhibition at Lemont Hall, last week. The hall was literally packed, and the old saying was often repeated, that “There’s nothing like a ‘free show’ to draw a crowd in Brunswick.” The exercises showed ability on the part of the graduates, and the essays were well performed. Not the least entertaining to the vulgar mind was the wordy “scrimmage” between our editorial brother T. of the *Telegraph*,

and one of the audience. Mr. Meads ('72) the principal, closed his connection with the school, much to the regret of the scholars and all interested in the High School. We understand he will go to the Theological Seminary next fall.

Written for THE ORIENT.

BRET HARTE.

Best known to the world by his dialectic poems, and especially by the one which first revealed him to the dwellers on Atlantic shores, this "Star of the West" has not as yet assumed his proper place among those known to literary fame. These unique productions are by no means devoid of worth; the grim humor attaching to "Truthful James" and his sayings, regarded objectively, is not to be despised; and some of them—"Jim" foremost of all—have a touch of that pathos, that the better nature, underlying the rough exterior of the miner's life, and cropping out every now and then, wakes, and which is one of the foremost elements of Mr. Harte's power as a writer. While his "Condensed Novels" are pardonable, and less than that even can be said of the second volume of poems, which consists of "crumbs swept up" that were better swept out at the kitchen door for the chickens to peck at, it is in his remaining prose sketches, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and those that follow, that his true genius is embodied.

It has been the fashion to slur these delineations of life in the gold fields as rough, coarse and profane, and even as impliedly setting a higher value on roughness, coarseness and profanity, than on refinement, culture and purity. It must be a very superficial glance at these sketches that would lead to such conclusions. We never find even the semblance of those latter qualities unfavorably contrasted with the unpolished nature natural to a community exclusively composed of masculinity. There is no word or hint that gives Yuba Bill the precedence of the Mr. Islington, who has grown out of the lone waif "Tommy," or that suggests an inferior place for the Yankee schoolma'am among those of her sex in Red Gulch. Rough-

ness and profanity are there, it is true, and without them the Californians of the mountains and of earlier days were not. But under these, constantly cropping out, are those common, better instincts of humanity, so interwoven and connected with them by the author, as to seem perfectly natural. You feel that they are real, and that the men who combine these qualities, so contradictory in a New England atmosphere, are not a dead loss to humanity, as a cursory glance might indicate, and thank God that there is so much more hope in the world and for the world.

Still more wonderful is the air of romance he casts over the land that was opened up to us by the "dire greed for gold," and the wealth of legendary lore contributed to the history of the newest part of our country. On our Eastern shore, where the savage Indian and stern Puritan meet with a plain line of demarcation, the halo of dim tradition is not found. Orpheus C. Kerr tried to demonstrate by example that it is the want of it that has hitherto debarred the "great American novelist" from making his *debut*. On the Pacific our Caucasian race, little known there to exact history, has met with and merged in another, that has built up the civilization of that country. We look back through the quarter of a century that has elapsed since New Englanders set their faces towards the Golden Gate, and under the magic pen of Bret Harte the vista lengthens to that of many centuries; the Spaniard with his Alcalde, seems as distant as the Knights of Arthur's time with his Round Table. Visions and diabolism are at home, and the "Argonauts of '49" as classical as the Argonauts of the Mediterranean.

He has made no attempt at, and has as yet shown no fitness for any more extensive work. We need hardly expect a three-volume novel from him. He seems better adapted to the shorter sketches which hitherto comprise his works of fiction. He is not an artist who paints historical pictures, or covers large stretches of canvas with comprehensive subjects. His, rather, are the bits of landscape, wild, yet with cheerful nooks, and touched with the mellow twilight of other days,—the portraits, in which

Dickens only a short time before his death, "found such subtle strokes of character as he had not anywhere else, in late years, discovered."

As a lecturer Mr. Harte is a most conspicuous failure, if we take the ordinary standard of excellence in the lyceum. He has not sufficient "animation" to satisfy the cravings for oratory of a great many patrons of courses, and to the individual who delights in the Goughic style of gesticulation, he is a disappointment and a weariness. In fact he is rather a reader of his own writings than a lecturer, and if to write a thing as only he can write it, and read it in a manner that is really more charming and interesting than nineteen out of twenty of our popular lectures, be any merit, he is fully entitled to it.

With the literature of San Francisco, its origin and growth, he is most intimately connected. Up to the time of his removal to the East, where are read, more generally, the writings of which the West furnishes the subjects, the history of the man is the history of the literature. His successful efforts in behalf of the "Overland," are not the least meritorious of his achievements, by any means, and whatever defects may inhere in a portion of his productions, he has done so much well, as will, for a long time, "keep his memory green." *Geo. T. Johnson* H.

We copy from the *Magenta* the following proposition, by the Harvard Freshmen, which speaks for itself: "At a meeting of the Executive Committee some four weeks ago, the Secretary was instructed to write to Yale, Brown, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin, asking them if they would accept a challenge should one be offered. Up to present writing Williams, Amherst, Bowdoin, and Brown have signified their willingness to meet us, while no answers have been received from the others. As to how, when, and where to play these Colleges, should they be challenged, nothing of course can be decided as yet; but there are two plans talked of, the latter of which is considered by far preferable, if practicable. The first plan is to meet each club separately at some city equidistant from the two colleges. This would

necessitate an outlay of money rather larger than desirable, and would also consume time which would be hard to obtain. The second is to arrange, if possible, a tournament at Springfield, in which all the colleges will take part, on or about the time of the regatta. It is thought that such a course would tend to increase the interest in the matches, and the expenses would not be greater than those attending the first plan, while the receipts would be much larger. . . . Of course, if a tournament is decided upon, the arrangements must be made by delegates from all the colleges. . . ."

The controversy excited by the letter of Dr. Skey on the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race two or three years since, is still fresh in people's memory. It confirmed in the public mind the uncomfortable idea that boat-racing was fatal in its consequences, which was encouraged by the appalling story of a whole University crew having died a few years after the race. The very reverse of all this has been proved to be the case by the careful researches of Dr. J. C. Morgan of Manchester. The total number of men who have rowed in the University race since its establishment is 295. *Of these, 255 are still living.* In a forthcoming book, Dr. Morgan will publish letters from 250 of these, in which they state what line of life they have adopted, and in what manner they consider their own health and physique influenced by the race. In the case of those who are dead, Dr. Morgan, finding the published lists untrustworthy, has examined the college books to identify every case; and has further discovered, with regard to each man, from what disease he died, and how far his original constitution had been affected by the race. The result of this examination is that in quite a minimum of cases was the disease accelerated by rowing, and these cases were of men radically delicate. The volume containing these letters and statistics will be issued shortly, by Messrs. Macmillan. — *Athenæum*.

Austria appears likely to take a great step forward in the matter of liberal education. Hitherto the Universities have been encumbered by rules of an exclusively Catholic character. It is now proposed to open the professorships to all learned men, without any religious distinction.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'27.—Hon. I. G. Jordan died at his residence in Berwick on the morning of the 21st ult., from a complication of diseases that has caused him years of suffering. Mr. Jordan was for more than forty years a member of the Strafford, N. H., and York County bar; was elected to the New Hampshire Senate for two successive years, and for one year to the Maine House of Representatives. He was a zealous Mason, a member of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and for two years Grand Master of that body.

'32.—Edward Payson of Deering, recently sailed for London, to investigate the claims of the "Burnham heirs."

'44.—Wm. Wirt Virgin, the New Judge of the S. J. Court, is highly complimented by members of the bar, for the ability with which he discharges the duties of his position.

'51.—Col. D. L. Eaton, cashier of the Second National bank at Washington, and also for years Actuary of the Freedman's National Savings and Trust Company, died there Saturday afternoon. He was a member of the council branch of the District legislature and a trustee of Howard University.

'52.—James D. Fessenden was a member of the State legislature from Portland.

'55.—Thomas H. Little is the efficient superintendent of the Asylum for the Blind, Janesville, Wis.

'56.—M. M. Robinson is engaged in the practice of law in New York.

'59.—Geo. O. Robinson practices law in Bloomington, Illinois.

'61.—F. M. Ray is of the law firm of Cobb & Ray, Portland.

'62.—Almon Goodin belongs to the well known firm of Hall & Vanderpool, New York City.

'63.—Charles B. Shackford is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Conway, N. H.

'63.—Geo. M. Pease is a physician in Bridgton.

'64.—Henry Hyde Smith follows the legal profession in Boston.

'64.—Owen W. Davis has recently removed to Portland. He is interested in iron mines.

'64.—Henry Y. F. Merrill a short time since opened a law office in Portland.

'65.—Henry W. Swasey is a member of the law firm of Swasey & Son, Standish.

'65.—Thomas D. Anderson is a member of the Washington, (D. C.) bar.

'66.—Married in Portland, Charles E. Webster, m.d., to Miss Alice Hart of Portland.

'66.—Geo. F. Holmes has formed a partnership with A. A. Strout of Portland, under the firm name of Strout & Holmes, and has resumed the practice of law.

'65.—Joseph E. Moore is of the law firm of Gould & Moore, at Rockland.

'66.—Geo. W. Kelley is pastor of the Congregational church at Norway, Me.

'67.—J. F. Clark is in the life-insurance business in Portland.

'67.—W. S. Hutchinson is reading law in Hon. P. A. Chandler's office, Boston.

'67.—Napoleon Gray is in the law office of Strout & Holmes in Portland.

'69.—Edward P. Payson of Deering, was in town a few days since. He is the junior member of the firm of Payson & Payson, and at present is teaching in the Portland High School.

'70.—Albert Gray is at his home in Harrison, Me. He is recovering from his late illness.

'72.—M. Coggan is engaged to teach Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass., for another year, at a salary of \$1200.

At the Bowdoin College Alumni dinner in New York, a goodly number of prominent graduates and a genial company were present. W. Prentiss presided, and around the board were Professor Goodwin, Professor Hitchcock, the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith, the Rev. Henry Field and others. At the business meeting which preceded the dinner, Thomas H. Hubbard, son of ex-Governor Hubbard, was elected President for the new year, James McKean, Secretary, W. A. Abbott, Treasurer, and Granville P. Hawes, Dr. B. F. Baker, Augustus F. Libby, and S. C. Fessenden, Executive Committee. Resolutions were adopted on the death of Professor Thomas C. Upham and the late George P. Putnam, the publisher, who was a graduate of the college.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Princeton is to have a new Scientific building.

Eighty-six conditioned at Michigan University.

Strong interest in foot-ball at Princeton and Rutgers.

Williams will soon have a crew under full training for the Regatta next Summer.

The sentiments of the students of Wesleyan University are decidedly against co-education.

The Harvard chapel having been completely repaired, morning prayers have been resumed.

The *Argus* has an interesting article on boating at Wesleyan, entitled "To make Boating Popular."

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge is to deliver the address before the literary societies of Princeton, at the next Commencement.

The library of the late Prof. Trendlenburg of Berlin, has been purchased for Princeton. It contains about fourteen thousand volumes.

The Girard estate is now valued at \$4,962,735. During the twenty-five years of its existence, the college has educated 1006 orphans.

We have received the February number of the *Nassau Lit.* We cordially welcome it, and only regret that it does not make its appearance oftener.

Trinity students are delighted with the new site for the College. It is situated in the vicinity of two cemeteries and an Insane Asylum. It will be so quiet!

The *Magenta* complains of the method of lighting the entries to the halls. The fault there is different from what it is here. The gas is not left burning long enough.

The class of '76 at Yale is destined to make its mark in politics. At a late election for class deacons, we are told that forty Freshmen managed to deposit seventy votes.

The Junior, who had to write a theme on why he chose his electives, weakly remarked, in regard to chemistry, that his choice was influenced by too much *precipitation*.

Hon. Edw. Tompkins recently gave the University of California \$50,000 to endow a professorship of Oriental Languages. He alleges the commerce of the Pacific slope with the Asiatic nations, which will increase, as the chief reason for his gift.

The *Amherst Student* rises to explain that the \$1,400 worth of advertising was not in newspapers, but was the amount raised for the races, and insinuates that it is not strange for the *Yale Record* not to look upon the same in the light of an advertisement.

The interest manifested in boating by very many colleges is quite strong. The great difficulty, however, seems to be the raising of the requisite amount of money. We sincerely hope that this difficulty will not prevent Bowdoin from being represented at the next Regatta.

The *Student* enters upon some statistics as to how much revenue the college students bring to the town of Amherst. The conclusion is, that students after all need not feel so dependent upon the town, and that the idea of their infringing upon the rights of citizens so much, is a fiction.

The *College Courant* thinks Yale has become civilized in the past half-century, the only remnant left of past disorders being the annual rush at Hamilton Park, which contains none of the old-fashioned violence. It especially points out the virtual abolition of Freshman society initiations.

A writer in the *Advocate* mourns over the lack of instruction in the department of elocution. He calls good elocution a lost art at Harvard, and makes the statement that "it would be difficult to find twenty-five really good readers or speakers among the six hundred and thirty-five students there." We are thankful that more attention is being paid to that department here than when '73 entered.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

Underwood's Hand-Book of English Literature.—This work, in two volumes, containing extracts from American and English authors, we greet with peculiar pleasure, —not only for its intrinsic merit, and the discriminating taste and good judgment shown by the compiler, but as evidence of the advance that is being made in our educational system. It is not as mere matter of course, that we say the book supplies an acknowledged want in popular education, for until within a few years, reading had well nigh secured a place among the "Lost Arts." Professional men were, as a class, faulty readers, and the means for instruction throughout the land were sadly deficient. In the "renaissance" of this department of elocution, this work will be an efficient aid—it is specially adapted to classes. Containing also a choice collection of the best passages in English, it may serve not only for exercises in elocution, but as an aid to literary culture. It has also a condensed discourse upon the origin and growth of our language.

A noticeable feature also is the space that is given to our own authors, one volume of the two being devoted to American writers. Because we have not a literature extending over two or three centuries, and because what we have is meagre compared to that of our mother country, in most books on English literature, our own has been crowded into a few pages of a volume, in which no adequate expression could be given of American authors, and still less flattering an impression of our truly able writers. Though we would not seem too boastful of our productions in comparison with those of Great Britain, it is well that our nation be well informed upon the literature of our own land. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The *New York Tribune* lately published a letter, the writer of which, in rather ambiguous terms, declared that the trustees of *Vassar*, in its solemn assembly, had prohibited collars and cuffs at that institution. We were at a loss to understand whether this was a new exhibition of "man's tyranny," or whether there was some hidden meaning in the curious edict. We turned to the last *Miscellany*, and several references found there to the visits of "hardy youths" and "gentlemen," induced the belief that it might be collars instead of collars that were prohibited. But the theory would not explain the cuffs. Perish the thought, exclaimed we, that any cuffs are known at Vassar other than material cuffs

worn on dainty wrists. A few days after, however, "all was made clear." The order was specific, not general, and referred to red collars and cuffs on the gray suits worn in the gymnasium.

It is said that in view of the fact that Professor Watson of Michigan University, after seizing a new asteroid, named it Thyra, in honor of the daughter of the King of Denmark, Professor d'Arrest of the Royal University of Copenhagen, has written a letter to Professor Watson, acknowledging in a very graceful style, in behalf of the King and princes, the compliment paid by the American astronomer, and adding an enthusiastic tribute of the services rendered to astronomical science by the Ann Arbor professor. — *College Courant*.

The Executive Committee of the Harvard Boat Club, will publish about the middle of March, a pamphlet entitled "Principles of Rowing at Harvard." It is to open with a chapter on the Method of Rowing an Oar. A large portion is to be devoted to the Formation and Training of Crews. It will of course, contain a chapter on Steering. The rules of racing of the Association will be in the appendix, together with an article on "Teaching Young Hands to Row."

"That's where the boys fit for college," said a Professor to Mrs. Partington, pointing to a school house. "Did they?" said the old lady, with animation. "Then, if they fit for the college before they went, they didn't fight afterwards?" "Yes," said he, smiling and favoring the conceit, "but the fight was with the head, not with the hands." "Butted, did they?" said the old lady.

Yet the man with the thickest skull does not always win.

A subscriber wrote to the editor of a certain paper to ask the meaning of the phrase *mors omnibus communis*. The editor said that it was a French sentence intended to explain something about Morse's omnibus being of service to the community.

Col. Higginson is writing for Lee & Shepard a "Child's History of the United States," somewhat on the plan of Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair."

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and six books of the *Aeneid*; Cicero's *Select Orations*; Sallust.

Hadley's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's* Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

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THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

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Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. *Philosophy*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 28th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 28th, at evening.

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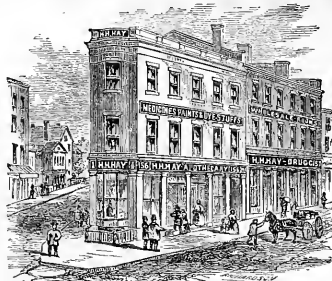
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THE ORIENT.

Vol. II.

BRUNSWICK, MARCH 24, 1873.

No. 16.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL, W. A. BLAKE,
J. F. ELLIOT, A. F. MOULTON,
G. S. MOWER.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

Nearly every college in the country now supports a publication of some kind, conducted by students and considered as their exponent. In some cases the faculty take part in the management of the college paper and make it the representative of the institution *in toto*. Generally, however, the paper is conducted by, and for, the undergraduates, and contains little that has the appearance of coming from any but the undergraduate pen.

A glance at our exchange list shows that they come in the form of magazines printed quarterly or monthly during the college year, and in the more common newspaper styles, issued fortnightly, tri-weekly, or weekly, as the case may be. They show degrees of elegance in print, in the quality of paper, and in the general "getting up," varying quite as much as is observed in the press of "the outside world."

These journals form a class by themselves—perhaps it would be more proper for us to de-

scend to the editorial "we," and say *we* form a class by *ourselves*—having few exchanges and taking little part in discussions outside of their own journalistic circle, within which they exhibit rivalries, carry on heated discussions, and perform the other acts appertaining to well conducted newspapers.

As to quality, a brief examination of our exchanges will show that all grades exist, good, bad, indifferent, and *very* indifferent, much like the institutions from which they come. Most of them have come into being within the last four or five years, and consequently have little to boast of in respect to age. The oldest of the regular college papers, is, we believe, the *Yale Courant*, which has always been as it is now, one of the best.

The utility of college publications has been quite sharply criticised. The opponents think the time devoted to this kind of work might be much more profitably employed, since there is no great necessity for such papers, and that the students and college are quite as likely to be misrepresented as otherwise, should inefficient or reckless students undertake their management. There is a disposition in the average American to consider himself competent to decide all questions, great and small, and to pass judgment on the powers that be with a freedom that is not always agreeable. College papers are by no means free from this critical spirit, and it is made a ground of complaint that they may prejudice the minds of their readers concerning matters of government and instruction that are very imperfectly understood by the writers. No doubt there is force in all these objections, but we are quite in favor of maintaining the papers, nevertheless. Much valuable time is consumed, but we think it is used to good purpose. The cares and labors of the editors are of course beneficial to them, though, according to our experience, these blessings are very thoroughly disguised.

No doubt the actions of faculties and professors are sometimes very unjustly and very foolishly criticised. But criticism is supposed to be one of the prerogatives of Young America, and as a consequence sufficient allowance is made by every one to mitigate any harm that may be done. Though the student prints may themselves indulge in a fault-finding mood occasionally, they allow no complaints from others to pass unchallenged. The college paper is always loyal, and prompt in the defence of the college. The fiercest controversies are those that originate in some covert insinuation or open sneer that touches the fame of the institutions which the papers represent.

One of the chief advantages of college journalism seems to be the feeling of relationship that it fosters among institutions of learning. We become acquainted with each other in some degree by an interchange of sentiments. It revives in the memories of graduates, too, pleasant thoughts of *Alma Mater* and "Auld Lang Syne," as they read in the college paper "what the boys are doing" on the old familiar grounds. When we leave these scenes and engage in the duties of active life, a file of old college papers will be a treasure with which we would not lightly part. "*Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*"

LET US HAVE MORE WORK.

Man is a lazy animal, disposed to glide over the sea of life as smoothly as may be, and rarely whistling for a stronger breeze than is required to moderately fill out the sails of his ambition. Under the whip and spur of necessity, he can indeed be made to exert himself, and, within certain limits, the more he has to do, the more he can accomplish. Still he has a kind of inborn distaste for labor when it may be avoided, or when he can deceive himself into a belief that it is not absolutely necessary for the attainment of his ends. Students are not exceptions to the general rule of indolence. In the fitting schools they cheerfully perform their appointed tasks, studying early and late without a thought of murmuring, and doing a deal of real work, under the impression that they will need to be

thoroughly prepared when presenting themselves before the examiners at college. They enter college, willing not only to continue their industry, but even to redouble their application, yet, when they discover that only a comparatively small amount of time need be devoted to their text books in order to maintain a creditable position among the "upper ten" of their class, they are usually content to accept the situation, and sink easily into indolent habits. When they find that without much exertion they can assure themselves of an "honorable graduation," and an "immaculate sheepskin," they too frequently endeavor to shorten the road to learning by employing "ponies" and other surreptitious aids, just as other lazy people invent labor-saving machinery to do rapidly the work with which they are burdened.

This is all wrong, but nevertheless true! There is a fond hallucination possessing the minds of some very worthy people, concerning the lives of young men who are striving for a "liberal education"; to the effect that the young men aforesaid are continually thumbing their text books, burning fabulous quantities of midnight oil, and devoting their few moments of leisure, either to solid reading, or to improving conversation with their classmates upon subjects connected with the *curriculum*! In reality such cases are extremely rare, and even those students who depend upon their personal efforts to obtain the money for their college expenses, are as ready as any to toss their hats and hurrah when accident detains a professor, or when a convenient opportunity occurs to secure a day's adjourn.

Thus, notwithstanding all pleasant fictions of health destroyed and consumption induced by severe application, the plain fact—as ascertained from an "inside view"—is that by an increase of work, both we and our recitations would be benefited. Lessons would be more thoroughly learned; less of our time would be left at the disposal of that suave "Gentleman in Black," whose business is to supply "idle hands" and idle brains with occupation; and "poker" and its kindred would be sent into perpetual banishment.

A sufficient proof that we are not required to study enough, is that it is possible for a student to teach one term out of every three, and still retain his position in college. Nor is the assertion that this is effected by his keeping along with his class while employed in teaching, at all borne out by facts, since, almost without exception, the studies omitted by absence are made up in college, and text books remain closed from the time a student leaves Brunswick until his return. Indeed, we have often thought that it must have been the judgment of the governing boards to gauge the standard of study by the capacity of the poorest scholars in every class, instead of raising it to the ability of the average student and dropping all who could not attain it. If this was so, it was assuredly wrong policy and calculated to repel from a matriculation the best material of the fitting schools.

Were we not Seniors, it is probable that natural laziness would prevent us from emulating *Oliver Twist* in thus calling for "more" work. But having only two or three months longer in Bowdoin, we make this confession of being too much "gentlemen of leisure" through a feeling of philanthropy toward our successors. Bear in mind too, that we speak emphatically of our own experience, and would support this appeal by giving the average of hours devoted by each man of the class to his books, only that it is so ridiculously small that our truthfulness would be doubted.

There has of late, however, appeared a tendency to demand more and better work: the examinations for admission, once little better than a farce, have become more strict; the standard of scholarship has been raised, and high rank is more difficult of attainment; cases have occurred where men have been cautioned, conditioned, and even dropped for failing to keep up with their class; while in one noticeable instance a class has been separated into two divisions, the first consisting of the highest ranked men, who are so enabled to make greater progress, the second, of those who cannot do the work of the first.

All these are hopeful signs, and we believe they indicate a "good time coming," when men

shall be made to apply themselves closely or be dropped, and when two or three dunces shall not be permitted to drag down a whole class to their own level. For though the roll of Freshmen classes may be increased for one or two years, by throwing open the college doors to a motley crowd of inferior men, still in the end such a course must be disastrous.

Quality is better than quantity in the alumni of a college, and colleges, no more than "gods," can "avail against stupidity"!

THE ELIXIR VITÆ.

Norse legends tell us how the gods and heroes drank deeply in Valhalla of the flowing mead, and Homer rends for us the veil that hedges Greek divinity, translating us to the banquets of Olympus, where Hebe poured forth nectar and ambrosia for the greater and the lesser gods.

Renan says: "Man, when first he distinguished himself from the animal, was religious; that is to say, he saw, in nature, something beyond reality, and, for himself, something beyond death." Intuitively he knew his soul immortal, and began to fashion and people for himself a higher sphere of existence. And thus in the characters of ancient deities are embodied the highest conceptions of primitive men, who, recognizing but imperfectly the Power above and around them, endowed with their own vices the gods whom they "ignorantly worshipped," and whose true attributes no master mind had then arisen competent to grasp and explain. It is not strange, therefore, that among the dead myths we find many altars to Bacchus, since through all time the "drunken god" has had a multitude of devotees.

The cause of this universal intemperance is found in that principle of human nature by which men are always dissatisfied with their attainments, and with the results of their best efforts. At the dawn of mind, when that wonderful existence which we name the soul was first waked into being, it responded to the thrill of intelligence, as did Memnon's statue to the morning sun, with a plaintive cry. An element

of unrest, a vague longing to penetrate the infinite unknown, began to work within the brain, urging the soul to lift the veil from the Isis of knowledge, and spurring it ever onward, even from happy realities, to the pursuit of some shadowy ideal. All these things are prime conditions of progress, it is true, but, like some powerful medicines, they are capable of ill effects. Disappointed ambition urged common men to seek, in the stupor of intoxication, either nepenthe for their failures, or a dream in which their aspirations might seem for the moment realized. But it incited those of finer mould to question nature, if perchance she might reveal some agent potent to assure an unending life, in which defeat might be converted into victory. Familiar with the vast energies about them, their pulses answering with magnetic promptitude each throb of the great heart of nature, they thought to compel from the wonderful activities of matter a bodily immortality.

This is the dream of the Elixir, that like a golden thread permeates the whole century-woven tissue of events, and colors the ideas of every age. Clear and distinct, we may trace it far beyond all written record into the fairy-land of myth, until we find it glowing with undiminished lustre at the very verge of tradition.

The idea itself is clothed with a strange fascination. It has been a living force, swaying despotically the intellects of gifted men. Long and anxiously the alchemists sought to wrest from reluctant nature the subtle secret of eternal life. From early youth to hoary age they bent over the seething cauldron into which they had cast all the mighty possibilities of manhood, and watched to see arise, in all its unspeakable loveliness, the glad fruition of their hopes. Some indeed achieved immortality, but only as the guerdon of valuable chemical discovery; the just reward that grateful posterity bestows upon its benefactors.

The quest of the Elixir is also attractive as having always exerted a pure and ennobling influence upon those who have joined in it. Among the many mystic sects of antiquity who made it the object of their lives, it was invariably held that with every lapse from strictest

virtue the success of their secret was materially postponed, as in Balzac's story, "*La Peau de Chagrin*," the proportion of a life diminishes with each fulfilled desire. Moreover, it has bequeathed to literature and art some gifts which the world will not "willingly let die." It has inspired priceless tales in prose and verse, has made philosophy its debtor by curious and ingenious theories with weighty truths commingled with their error, and speaks to us from manifold mute marbles, where action is so plainly expressed that we almost fancy a soul within, vainly struggling to burst its bonds and emerge into life and motion.

Yet, like all else, the dream of the Elixir has suffered change with the advancing years. It now appears, as in Hawthorne's latest work and in the recent poem of William Morris, to have become troubled; imbued with a touching sadness, as of a good longed for but despised of. Humanity has outgrown its faith in earthly immortality—and it is best that it be so! Dead are all the alchemists who once hoped to triumph over nature and nature's God; the Rosicrucians and their kindred brotherhoods live only as memories of genius misapplied! Yet the vital principle of the faith that animated them at times appears among us, purged of its materialism and spiritualized by a higher interpretation. We still seek the Elixir Vitæ, but for the knowledge that shall make it ours we study—not the black-letter tomes of Nostradamus and his kind, but the *example* of worthier teachers.

The ancients deemed the prime condition of success a passionless, icy selfishness, we think it the utmost negation of self; they sought it in the solitude of the laboratory, we find it in communion with our fellow-men; believing that as often as we cast the sunshine into the gloom of a darkened life, as often as we share the burdens or smooth the pathway of an unfortunate brother, so often do we taste the true Elixir Vitæ, potent to confer the highest happiness on earth, and the pledge of an enduring immortality hereafter. *W. A. BUCKE.*

Yale College is named from Elihu Yale.

“ORIGINAL THEMES.”

When subjects for themes are given out it is not uncommon to hear those of a historical nature spoken of in a tone of depreciation. “No one can write anything ‘original’ on subjects like those,” it is said, and we are advised to choose subjects of a more metaphysical character. The force of these objections to historical subjects depends very much on the meaning given to the word “original.” If it refers to ideas that have never before been brought out, and that are consequently entirely new, there is little probability that anything can be written to which objection will not be made. But if it means clothing old ideas with new words and arranging them in the style peculiar to the individual, we do not see why a writer cannot attain originality on any subject.

For ourselves we prefer the latter definition. We are convinced that the stock of really new ideas was pretty nearly exhausted centuries ago, and those we style original are but new phases of old familiar truths. One is quite as likely to fall into plagiarism when writing on abstract subjects as on any others. Young writers are prone to adopt, perhaps unconsciously, as their own, the many set phrases and expressions floating about in literature and conversation.

As an eminent example of skill in the arrangement of old and well known facts, we may mention Macaulay, who is generally thought to have displayed his genius to better advantage in his histories than in his essays. There is no reason why he should not have done so, for common and familiar topics often afford a wider field for study than do those generally considered more abstruse.

The object in theme writing ought to be to acquire the faculty of putting one's thoughts on paper in clear and forcible language. A common-sense direction for obtaining this result would be, Choose any subject that is interesting. Be sure that you understand it and know what you wish to say; then say it, and let originality take care of itself.

A. F. M.

The *Argus* has evidently misunderstood THE

ORIENT's article on “Commencement Parts.” If the author of the *critique* upon it will refer to its closing paragraphs, he will perceive that it does not intend that “all shall speak,” but simply suggests that all shall be given parts and places on the Commencement programme, while only a reasonable proportion shall be permitted to *deliver* the parts assigned. We confess, however, that we cannot comprehend what the judgment in “the world to come” has to do with Commencement Parts!

Since the election of the new corps of editors it has been suggested that the name of THE ORIENT be changed. The objections to the name are that it is not distinctive, that it simply suggests that it is a “down-easter,” and that it does not bear the name of the College. Though we have always thought the name rather infelicitous, we confess that we have a feeling of unwillingness to drop into oblivion the name around which cluster the associations of our editorial work. We hope it will not be done without due consideration.

The Reading Room Election has finally taken place, after two attempts. The officers chosen were: President, F. S. Waterhouse; Vice President, W. T. Goodale; Secretary and Treasurer, G. F. Harriman; Committee, J. F. Elliot, H. H. Emery, and E. S. Osgood.

The Class of '74 have chosen their editors for the next ORIENT year. They have wisely increased the number to seven, as follows: W. T. Goodale, F. W. Hawthorne, F. K. Wheeler, H. K. White, L. H. Kimball, D. O. S. Lowell, S. V. Cole.

Our next issue will contain the fourth and concluding article on the Bowdoin Collection of Paintings. The thanks of the editors are due to the author of these valuable contributions, in which expression our readers will fully concur.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.

Danville Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston).

Lewiston, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 and 7.00 P.M.

Farmington, 2.30 P.M.

Readfield and Winthrop, 8.30 A.M. (via Lewiston).

Bath, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 2.30, 5.25 and 7.00 P.M.

Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.35 and 7.00 P.M.

Waterville, Bangor and St. John, 1.50 A.M.; 2.35 P.M.

Skowhegan, Belfast and Dexter, 2.35 P.M.

LOCAL.

The "Band" still continues to practice regularly.

Hasheesh Fiend haunts the North end of Winthrop.

A Sophomore was lately much surprised by the combative spirit of a Freshman.

A number of our College boys form the choir of the Episcopal Church on Pleasant street.

Judge Goddard of Portland, is now delivering a course of lectures before the Medical Class, on the subject of "Medical Jurisprudence."

The candidates for the Freshman Nine are practicing in the Gymnasium—"our \$90,000 Gymnasium," as some student facetiously styles it.

The hour of Prof. Brackett's lecture has been changed to eleven o'clock. On this account the Peucinian Library will open at the regular hours.

One of our Western exchanges prints as a "local" the fact that "Spring is coming." We would do the same, if it were not that the depth of snow on the campus would create a doubt as to our veracity.

It is reported, we know not on whose authority, that some student is to be invited to give as a public reading, Bret Harte's "Outcasts of Poker Flat."

The Juniors continue their optional French this term, under Prof. Young. They commenced with dictation exercises and now have miscellaneous exercises.

1st Student—"This egg is too light colored for me."

2d Student—"That egg is good, it was laid by a *blonde hen*."

"Alumnus" in this issue furnishes us with a biographical sketch of Hon. James Bowdoin, the reputed founder of our college. Our readers will find this article exceedingly interesting.

The work on the interior of Massachusetts Hall is beginning to exhibit some progress. The frescoing has been finished, and considerable more of the ornamental work is being completed.

That "ethereal mildness" once invoked by the poet is almost at our doors. In view of the deep snow it is rather more suggestive of water, rubber-boots, &c., than any of the beauties mentioned by the said poet.

The Junior appointments have been announced. There are five this time, instead of four, as usual. Those appointed are: A. G. Bradstreet, W. T. Goodale, C. H. Hunter, C. C. Springer, and F. K. Wheeler.

The last lecture of the course will be given one week from next Friday night, by Prof. Brackett, on "Modern Researches in Astronomy." We can assure the patrons of the "lecture course" that it will be an excellent lecture and will well repay their attendance.

Mr. Sargent, the Director of the Gymnasium, is making another visit to Yale—this time to conduct an exhibition, to be given by Yale students, the last of the month. His stay will be short, as he intends to return the 31st of this month. During his absence Hatch and Ladd, of '73, take charge of the Gymnasium and conduct the exercises.

Thus far in the term three lectures of the "73 course" have been delivered. The first was given by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, on "Deacons."

Mr. Murray has a fine athletic figure, an excellent voice, and a pleasing delivery. He is a believer in muscular Christianity, and takes frequent opportunity to speak of his familiarity with the rifle, and his enjoyment of out-door exercise. He impressed us with the idea that he thought his audience entertained a flattering idea of his ability, and—he perfectly agreed with them. This confidence, together with the real worth of his lecture, enabled him to immediately secure and hold the attention of his hearers, and we think that his lecture has proved the most popular of the three we have attended.

It consisted of a series of portraits of typical deacons, as he has seen them in the course of his ministry. These portraits were all highly colored, yet the fidelity and precision with which he delineated their several features carried a conviction that they were drawn from the life. The lecture showed a deal of humor; was enlivened by dashes of sarcasm; and was full of finished word-painting and flowery language.

The second lecture was by Rev. E. E. Hale. His subject was, "He Did his Level Best."

This lecture has been published and is doubtless familiar to many readers of *THE ORIENT*, but our enjoyment of it was greatly heightened by the author's delivery. It is the record of a young married couple, who start in life with excellent prospects, but who make the fatal mistake of promising to do their "level best" to assist in all good objects. Their progress is charmingly told by passages from the gentleman's diary, and illustrates the folly of allowing newspapers or societies to dictate the use of one's talent, money, and time. Of course they end in the poor house, where their satisfaction is in having "meant to do right," and having really done "their level best."

Mr. Hale's delivery is easy, familiar, and forcible; his style is original and refined, and abounds in a delicate irony. He speaks with an object in view, and the moral of his discourse is

that "it is better to do the whole of one duty than a part of many."

On Friday last "Josh Billings" gave his lecture on "Hotels."

Our English ancestors delighted in having fools and jesters in their employ, and the modern drama usually has a place for the low comedian. But it is rather humiliating to find that a single buffoon can draw a large audience, on a stormy night, to listen to his vulgarisms. Utter disregard of grammar; fondness for disgusting allusions; and awkward contortions of face and body, characterized the performance of this would-be imitator of "Artemus Ward."

W. A. B. A. H.

THE READING ROOM.

Is there no way to prevent the mutilation of the papers, and the stealing of magazines and monthlies in the Reading Rooms, or are the "powers that be" ignorant of the ravages carried on in that quarter? It is a shame and a disgrace to the College that it contains those who persist in such a low species of Vandalism. Nearly all of the magazines, this term, have been regularly carried off, most of them as soon as they have arrived, and the papers, without regard to date or matter, are torn with the utmost recklessness, so that the benefits to the College from this institution are in no slight degree impaired. The tax assessed for its support is small, compared with the advantage derived, and which is at the service of all. For this reason every endeavor should be made to bring these Vandals to justice, since it is a matter that concerns the rights of us all. These actions are no joke, nor does the perpetration of them indicate anything but the lowest qualities in the perpetrator, and, we claim, that any information made to the authorities that will secure the conviction of these criminals and the prevention of further evils, is perfectly legitimate, and should be given at once. It would be better if the Reading Room could be connected with the Library, and so be under the supervision of the Librarian, but this seems to be impracticable and less convenient. Let the culprit be shown up.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'21.—Rev. J. P. Cleaveland, D.D., died March 6th, at Newburyport, Mass. He was a brother of Prof. Cleaveland. A few evenings before his death he was stricken with paralysis, while lecturing at Rowley, Mass. The deceased had been settled over churches in Lowell, Salem, New Bedford, and Taunton. He was for many years President of Detroit University.

'62.—F. N. Huston is attending Medical Lectures here, this term.

'66.—L. O. Merriam is of the firm of Merriam & Eastman, in the lumber business in Pettaucodiac, New Brunswick.

'69.—John Cotton died Dec. 24, 1872, at Wolfboro, N. H.

'69.—C. C. Powers is engaged in the practice of law in Boston. He is with Augustine Jones, '60.

'69.—C. A. Stephens of Norway, Me., author of the popular "Camping Out" series, is writing some new books for boys.

'70.—John Gooch was married March 2d, at Lewiston, to Miss Lucy M. Quincy. He is also, at present, a member of the City Council of Lewiston.

'72.—W. O. Hooker, Jr., when last heard from, was in the port of Altona, Italy.

Yale has subscribed \$1,400 for boating, and has fourteen men in training. Dartmouth is to be represented at the College regatta next summer.—*Argus*.

"I am convinced from personal observation, that the best classical schools of Great Britain to-day stand below the best in the United States."—*Prof. Boise, of Chicago University*.

The *Western Collegian*, usually a carefully conducted periodical, has a leading editorial under the following alarming title: "Does College Advertisements Pay?" That depends upon circumstances; advertisements like the above will hardly pay the "Ohio Wesleyan University."—*Madisonensis*.

HON. JAMES BOWDOIN.

This gentleman was not, as might be supposed, the founder of our College. After successive movements, which began soon after the peace of 1783, for the establishment of a seminary of learning, of a high character, in what was then the District of Maine, the Legislature of Massachusetts enacted a bill, bearing date June 24, 1794, founding a college in the District, to be called Bowdoin College; the name, after the discussion and controversy of one or more sessions, being decided upon as one of the most honored names Massachusetts could boast. The bill received the signature of Gov. Samuel Adams. Soon after the passage of this act, Mr. Bowdoin, a resident of Boston, to sustain the honor of the family name, generously made a donation to the infant Institution of money and lands, the estimated value of which was nearly \$7000.

This family of Bandonin, as the name was in its native land, were French Protestants, or Huguenots, as their enemies reproachfully called those who renounced the Romish faith and church, and lived near Rochelle. As one result of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, the best portion of the inhabitants of France, numbering 600,000, became exiles from their native land. Pierre Bandonin, a physician, ancestor of the patron of our College, fled from persecution with his brethren. First seeking refuge in Ireland, but without success, he, with his wife and children, undertook what was then a long and hazardous voyage, in a small vessel, to the new world, and landed at Falmouth in 1687. Soon after he removed to Boston, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and died in 1706, leaving two sons, one of whom, James, succeeded to his father's business, and thus were laid the foundations of the fortunes of the family. As was not unfrequently done by French refugees, the family adopted a more English orthography, and the French surname Bandonin became Bowdoin. This James, son of Pierre, was the father of Gov. James Bowdoin, who was the father of Hon. James Bowdoin, benefactor of the College. Our country is indebted, as in the case of the Bowdoin family, to that great historic outrage,

the revocation of the edict of Nantes, for several honored names in her history, as DeLancy, Laurens, Beneret, Boudinot, Jay, Legare, Petigru and others. Holland, England, Denmark, Prussia and Switzerland, were from the same source enriched by the virtue, energy and genius which French exiles bore with them wherever they went.

Gov. James Bowdoin, Harvard, 1743, was distinguished for love of learning and science quite as much as for energy and ability in political life. He was regarded by the royal government of Massachusetts Bay as a formidable opponent of its oppressive measures. He was the first President of the Am. Academy; was President of the Convention which framed the Massachusetts Constitution, 1773, and succeeded Hancock in the gubernatorial office. Honored abroad as well as at home he was complimented with the degree of LL.D., by the University of Edinburgh, and with membership in the Royal Societies of London and Dublin. His widow, Madame Elizabeth Bowdoin, gave to our College £100 for the purchase of books, and several of our most valuable volumes bear her name as the donor.

Mr. James Bowdoin, son of the Governor, born 1752, graduated Harvard 1771, spent a year after graduation at the University of Oxford, England, and was travelling on the Continent when news of the Lexington battle, April, 1775, hastened his return home. When the British troops abandoned Boston, March, 1776, he accompanied Gen. Washington on his entrance from Cambridge. An incident shows the extremity to which the inhabitants were reduced. Crossing in the same boat with the General, he took the General to dine with his grandfather Erving, when the best fare the town afforded the table "was only a piece of salted beef." Mr. Bowdoin's life was devoted mainly to literary and scientific pursuits, and proof of his culture and taste was afforded by his library, philosophical apparatus and collections in science and art, rare for that time. He, however, accepted important political trusts, successively as Representative of his native town, a member of the Governor's Council, and of the State Senate. Near

the close of 1804, he was commissioned by President Jefferson, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, the object of his mission being, as was understood, to ascertain the boundaries of Louisiana, which had been recently purchased, to negotiate for the Floridas, and in regard to spoliation on our commerce. He remained abroad until 1808, when the state of his health compelled his return. During this residence abroad he collected his very valuable library, especially valuable for its scientific and literary treasures, formed his collection of minerals and models of crystallography, and the gallery of paintings, all which at his death, Oct., 1811, by his will became the property of the College, besides the reversion of estates including the island Nashaun, his favorite residence after his return from Europe. ALUMNUS.

We, the students of Beloit College, do respectfully submit to the Faculty of said College, that we have not, by due process of law, been tried for, and found guilty of, any crimes or misdemeanors, so that punishment may rightfully be inflicted upon us; and further, that even had we been so tried and found guilty, the Constitution of the United States provides that cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted. With all due respect to the "powers that be," we further submit that it is subjecting us to a cruel, though by means unusual punishment, to compel us to attend College exercises in a Chapel and recitation-rooms where overcoats and mufflers are as necessary as they are outdoors. For a more abundant supply of caloric we do humbly petition, and, if our prayers cannot be granted, we would then petition that morning prayers be suspended and recitations be made as short as possible when the temperature of the rooms where the exercises are held is so painfully suggestive of Greenland's icy mountains as it has been many times this term. If this reasonable petition be denied, we would cordially invite *all* our professors to be present *every* morning at prayers, and also to occupy the coldest corners of the recitation-rooms, that they may know how it is themselves. And that our petitions may receive a careful consideration, we will ever pray.—*Beloit Coll. Monthly.*

A Vassar Senior was lately caught smoking a cigar, and gave as her reason, that "It made it smell as if there was a man around."—*Ex.*

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

"Kentucky's Love; or, Roughing It around Paris," is the title of a little volume by Edward King. It is a story of the siege of Paris, and the chief persons of the plot are Americans. It tells of the love of an ex-Confederate soldier for one who had been a Newport belle, and they of course meet with the usual adventures. The turning point of the plot is the "underground" railroad between the Prussian and the French lines. The style is characterized by a certain sprightliness, and seems natural without being affected. Although not of the first order of novels, it is an interesting volume for a leisure hour. Lee & Shepard, publishers, Boston.

Lippincott's well conducted magazine seems to improve with every number. The articles in the present one are all entertaining and readable beyond the general standard, and some of distinguished merit. Mr. Black's serial novel continues to be the leading attraction in the field of fiction. The industries of Wilmington are set forth with ample illustration and in an easy style. Thackeray's "Gray Friars" is full of interesting reminiscences. An important and striking article, by H. C. Wood Jr., M.D., upon Medical Expert Evidence, also appears; it deserves a careful perusal. The author refers for illustration to late trials, still fresh in the public mind. "Our Monthly Gossip" is, as usual, full of piquant and engaging anecdotes and timely notes on new things.

"So you have finished your studies at the Seminary? I was much pleased with the closing exercises. The author of that poem—Miss White I think you called her—bids fair to become known as a poet."

"We think the *authorless* will become celebrated as a *poetess*," remarked the young lady pertly, with marked emphasis on two words in the sentence.

"Oh—ah!" replied the old gentleman looking thoughtfully over his gold spectacles at the young lady. "I hear her sister is quite an artistess, and under Miss Hosmer's instruction will undoubtedly become quite a sculptress."

The young lady appeared irritated. "The Seminary," continued the old gentleman, with imperturbable gravity, "is fortunate in having an efficient board of manageresses. From the Presidentess down to the humblest teacheress, unusual talent is shown. There is Miss Harper, who, as a chemistress, is unequaled, and Mrs. Knowles has already a reputation as an astronomeress. And in the department of music, few can equal Miss Kellogg as a singeress."

The young lady did not appear to like the chair she was sitting on. She took the sofa at the other end of the room.

"Yes," continued the old gentleman, as if talking to himself, "those White sisters are very talented. Mary, I understand, has turned her attention to painting and the drama, and will surely become famous as an actress and painteress, and even now as a lectureress."

A loud slamming of the door caused the old gentleman to look up, and the criticess and grammarianess was gone!—*Marietta Olio*.

This is the manner in which the *Hamilton Monthly* "goes for" a cotemporary:—

The *Era* says: "Cornell will not confer a degree upon any one who has not actually taken a course of study at the University." Nothing surprising about that. In the first place no one but a fool, a madman or a knave, would ever think of asking for a degree from Cornell; and in the second place it would amount to no more than do the pompous titles which some poor lunatics assume for themselves. Cornell need not be so chary of her honors, nor husband her degrees (?) so carefully. She has an abundant stock of them such as they are, far more than ever will be called for.

A casual observer about college at present would naturally suppose that the much-talked-about end had been reached, and Amherst College had opened its doors to the fairer sex—seeing, as he would, groups of young ladies and school girls going to and from the lectures, who almost daily attend. No unfavorable results, as we can see, have followed the presence of ladies within the lecture room, and it is highly probable, reasoning from analogy, that none more serious would accompany their admission to the recitation room or to the full privilege of College students.—*Amherst Student*.

The Vassar College girls have formed an "anti-falling-in-love-before-you-are-out-of-school club."

At Harvard and Yale, board, tuition, and room cost about \$400; Dartmouth, \$350; Brown, \$300; Union, \$300; Chicago Union, \$300; Cornell, \$300; Rochester Union, \$300; Williams has been said to demand but \$200; Madison, \$225.—*McKendrie Rep.*

A newly converted Kansas reporter thus notices a minstrel troupe: "For those who do not consider it a sin to witness minstrel shows, this entertainment will furnish a pleasant relaxation from the revival meeting."

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations; Sallust.

Hadley's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Mediæval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which instruction will be given in the following schools:—

I. *Letters*—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Elocution; the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. *Science*—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. *Philosophy*—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. *Medicine*—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

It is but just to say that good morals and manliness are distinguishing features of college life at Bowdoin.

The Library of Bowdoin is one of rare value, and the choicest works are constantly added. The Gallery of Paintings is well known to be one of the most remarkable in the country. The Cabinet and apparatus are ample for their purpose.

The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 28th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 28th, at evening.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College.

The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters,—presents an excellent locality for scientific as well as literary pursuits, while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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
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
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The work comprises 284 pages, square octavo, printed on thick, toned paper, done up in a style as to matters as well as printing and binding, that has received the commendation of nearly all the periodicals of Maine, and of some in other States.

Brunswick, March, 1873.

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. II.

BRUNSWICK, APRIL 7, 1873.

No. 17.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

EDITORS.

A. P. WISWELL,

W. A. BLAKE,

J. F. ELLIOT,

A. F. MOULTON,

G. S. MOWER.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 28 Appleton Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

FAREWELL.

"Once again, with brimming nectar,
The years fill up their vases."

The continuance of THE ORIENT, two years ago a matter of doubtful conjecture, seems now assured. The Class of '74 have voted with perfect unanimity to assume its conduct, and have chosen a board of editors fully capable of managing its affairs judiciously and well. Its financial basis is a safe one, though the net profits of a year are insignificant; and from its peculiar *status* as the organ of Bowdoin, each year must add to its circulation.

The older graduates, those who at first supported it as an experiment, or from a feeling of curiosity to see what manner of journal an inexperienced editorial corps would offer them, have without exception renewed their subscriptions; among the members of '72 a majority are entered on its books; while we are sure that nearly every man in '73 will aid it in the future as he

has done during the past year, by his subscription and influence.

As we say farewell, we desire to extend to our patrons, whether Alumni of Bowdoin or not, our grateful acknowledgments, and would especially express our sense of obligation to Profs. Packard and Sewall for the kind interest they have ever shown in THE ORIENT, and for the substantial assistance they have rendered us in the form of valuable articles which have from time to time appeared in our columns.

With our words of warmest welcome to the incoming Board, we couple a hearty wish for their success. We resign our charge into their care just as the fairy Prince of Spring-time, with impassioned kiss, is waking all the sleeping beauty of Nature and setting her pulses throbbing with an infinite delight, and we invoke for THE ORIENT a share in the promise of the season, trusting that its existence may be infused with fresh vigor and increased prosperity.

Our labor is finished. A moment more and we shall place our quill upon the rack, and bid "a long farewell" to editorial life. Yet

" . . . like our shadows,
Our wishes lengthen as our sun declines,"

and we are fain to linger in our leave-taking, before crossing for the last time the threshold of THE ORIENT *sanctum*, around which cluster so many pleasant memories of the year that is gone. But we remember that if it must be done, "then 't were well it were done quickly," and reluctantly we write — Farewell!

FORCE, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL.

In science and philosophy we predicate no great truth from an effect. We seek first to know the producing cause of the phenomena before us, and press our investigation outward in ever widening circles of generalization, until we reach the utmost limit possible to human

thought, and there we halt, baffled by the Infinite, whose threshold we may not pass.

So, whether we regard events with the beautiful, unquestioning faith "that knows no doubt, and fears no mystery," or with the skeptical analysis of positive science; whether we accept the Mosaic narrative, or give adherence to the theory of evolution, we shall ultimately agree with philosophic Faust, and say, "In the beginning was Force!"

Force conquered chaos, and from shapeless nebulae an intelligent Will evoked the divine order that has appointed to every star its course, to every planet its orbit, and arranged them all in perfect accord with the grand harmony of the universe.

The same intelligence, working through general and unchanging laws, prepared the infant world for habitation, and man assumed his place in nature. Not then, as now, surrounded with intellectual culture and refinement, heir to priceless treasures of past experience, and with golden rules of conduct provided by sages for his governance; but naked and defenceless, struggling for existence with brutes hardly more savage than himself, and battling with them daily for the bare necessities of life.

Yet he was above the beasts, for he perceived at times vague influences stir within him—shadows of the coming mind,—and even while engaged in doubtful strife with the physical force embodied so variously about him, he felt within his brain a subtler power, of originating and contriving—the intellect that in the future should place its foot upon the neck of mere brute strength and compel obedience from all the elements.

This power of thought remained for ages subservient to physical force, among men where might was right, and where muscular development was the surest guaranty to any of lands or family. But as man emerged from barbarism reason acquired importance, and when at length rude laws were formed and comparative security afforded weak innocence against strong-handed wrong, the first great step was gained by intellect in its struggle with force.

In the reign of Caligula, after the dawn of

Christianity, a little band of seamen were cruising upon the Adriatic. The night was perfect; a sky of liquid purity bent lovingly over the tranquil sea that mirrored in its depths the beauty of the stars above; and the fragrant air was filled with a mysterious silence. Suddenly a voice was heard, commanding the helmsman Thamus to call forth off the coast of Epirus "Great Pan is dead!" and the great popular heart acquiesced in the death of the old Pantheism, with its blind worship of superstition and force, and felt a new and more tender faith beating warm through all its arteries; a faith which recognized a common bond of humanity, making all men brothers.

Christianity promptly took part in the ancient strife, throwing its influence into the scale with intellect, as opposed to force. Christianity, however, brought no millennium! Even the fathers of the church frequently donned the carnal in place of the spiritual armor, and fought a good fight in other than the scriptural sense. It was not to be expected that the transition from credulity and prejudice to principles of equity and reason should be the work of a moment, and accordingly we are not surprised to find stains of violence and rapine upon the record of the Middle Ages. Yet all the while, mind was achieving silent and signal triumphs, and when at length the judicial trial by combat was recognized as absurd, and that by ordeal condemned by stringent edicts, intellect emerged victorious from its long contest, and thought ruled the world.

Since this reign of law began, ideas have been the acknowledged instruments of progress, and the whole history of the civilized world is but the narrative of their advance, until it is now more obvious than ever before that "'neath the rule of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword!" Nor do ideas perish with the brain that conceives them. "The dead hand of Wesley has been stronger than the living hand of any Pope," and the words of the dying Webster were prophetic, since his sentiments "still live" as an active force in American politics.

This is in brief the story of the struggle of intellect with ignorance; of the idea with force.

Their primeval relations have been reversed, the idea is no longer subject to force, but force is everywhere the slave of the idea. Day by day the restless ocean rises and falls along our coasts, sending its tide waves rushing inland; hour after hour the foaming rivers hasten down to meet the sea; and ceaselessly the earth moves onward in its orbit with an infinite momentum. Yet the human mind has bridged the sea with steam, and tunneled it with electricity; it has compelled the rivers to drive its factories, and bound the thin air to service at the wheels of its printing presses. Nay, it has even utilized terrestrial magnetism in processes of electro-typing! Everywhere matter in the ultimate shows itself to us in force, everywhere we convert to our own uses the wonderful activities of matter.

And the result is legitimate, since "the merely external must ever give way to that which springs from within, the material—be it ever so exquisite, so sublimated, a form—must stand confessed of all its weakness and inferiority before the spiritual."

OUR MORALITY.

A certain class of people delight in abusing colleges. If we were to credit their statements we would have to believe that the average student is a thief, libertine, or drunkard; or perhaps has the characteristics of all three. It is positively exasperating to listen to such people. The most absurd and improbable tales of the doings of "the students" are related with apparent sincerity, and they are charged with deeds that would disgrace heathens. If one attempts to refute the charges, he is heard with contemptuous silence that seems to say, "You are one of them—your story passes for what it is worth." It is not to be denied that students themselves are partly to blame for the prevalence of such impressions. They relate to admiring friends wonderful events that happen—more frequently do *not* happen—in "college." The stories are repeated and enlarged upon, and furnish a basis on which to build others. These marvels never wear out. The tale of the loaded hay-rick placed on the chapel roof, is, we believe, told of

every college in the country, and is everywhere received with implicit confidence. In nothing is there more exaggeration than in the reports about hazing. It is commonly supposed that a Freshman is in imminent danger almost of assassination during the year in which he bears that name. It is thought to be a mild specimen of hazing to oblige him to spend a night bound to a tombstone.

The folly of such ideas as these is apparent to those who understand the real truth of the case. In no place does the average morality stand higher than in colleges. This statement is fully borne out by facts. President Harris often said that no place within a radius of fifty miles could be found that is more moral than Bowdoin College. He also said in respect to hazing, which he so strenuously opposed, that the evil did not come from what was actually done, but from the exaggerated reports that were circulated. Our own experience tells us that there are few students that are "fast," few that have any bad habits "to any great extent." There is a smaller proportion of Bowdoin students that may be classed as immoral than it has been our experience to find in an equal number of young men in any other community. The boy who goes to college will meet temptations. He will meet them anywhere else, and if he cannot resist them in the one place he probably will not in the other.)

277 28.

LONG PRAYERS.

The *Congregationalist* publishes a very sensible article on the subject of lengthy chapel exercises in colleges. The correspondent declares, what every one knows, that religious exercises protracted until they become wearisome, do positive harm. Generally our own chapel exercises are pleasantly conducted and are heard with becoming reverence, but on some particular mornings they are attended with noise and commotion positively sacrilegious and disgraceful. When students during divine service stamp and "wood up," it shows that there is something wrong with the students,—or with the prayers.

277 28.

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE BOWDOIN COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS.

IV.

It remains to speak of American Art as represented in the Bowdoin Collection. The four pictures, No. 30, Portrait of James Madison; No. 31, Portrait of Thomas Jefferson; No. 133, Portrait of Hon. James Bowdoin (benefactor of the College, and original collector and owner of these pictures); and No. 139, Portrait of Mrs. James Bowdoin, are by Gilbert Charles Stuart; and one, No. 133, Portrait of Thomas Fluker, Colonial Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, is by John Singleton Copley. This is little but important, for no names in the annals of American Art yet shine with more splendor than those of Stuart and Copley.

Gilbert Charles Stuart was born in Narragansett, R. I., in 1755, of a Scotch family, as his name indicates. He early evinced a taste for art, and gave himself to its study under an artist by the name of Alexander, with whom he went to Scotland at about the age of eighteen. Alexander soon died, and it is said that Stuart worked his passage home as a common sailor. His endeavors to gain a livelihood in this country by his art, meeting with little promise of success, on account of the Revolutionary War, he went to England in 1778. For two years no very good record is made of his career, either as a man or an artist, but at the end of that time he became a pupil and assistant of Benjamin West, who was then at the height of his fame and established in London, and henceforth his career was one of honor and success. His genius, as developed, was for portrait painting, and after having painted the portraits of many distinguished Englishmen, he returned to his native land, and has left to it the portraits of many of its distinguished men of the time, painted with the highest art. He died in Boston, July, 1828.

John Singleton Copley was born in Boston, July 3, 1737. He, like Stuart, evinced a taste and genius for art at a very early period, and executed, it is said, some things which elicited praise from good judges before he had had instruction or ever seen a tolerable picture. He

went to London, and thence to Italy, where he gave himself to the special study of Titian and Correggio. In 1776 he returned to London. The Revolutionary War, which made Stuart leave this country for England, for the same reason compelled Copley to remain in England. He therefore sent for his wife and children, and settled in London, where he died in 1815. He painted many portraits, and it is by these, perhaps, that he is best known in this country, but he was also a painter of historic subjects. Among these the best known are "The Death of Lord Chatham," in the National Gallery, London, "The Siege and Relief of Gibraltar," and "Charles I. demanding the five impeached members in the House of Commons." The Death of Lord Chatham has been frequently engraved. It represents Chatham falling to the floor after the delivery of his speech against the American War. A beautiful picture, "Christ and the Tribute Money," has also been engraved, and is now and then to be met with in this country. The figures are remarkably bold, nervous, and lifelike, and scarce anything can surpass the speaking truthfulness and power with which the old Jew, who is pointing with the outstretched forefinger of his right hand to the coin in the palm of his left, is depicted. The prevailing neutral tint of Secretary Fluker's portrait would not lead one to suspect that Copley was celebrated for brilliancy of coloring, but such was the fact. He was not a student of Titian and Correggio in vain. And a careful look at this picture will show, what someone's senseless use of shellac has somewhat obscured, a richness which is not likely at first to be perceived. The wonderful lifelikeness of his work might also be surmised from this picture, there being no picture in the gallery superior to it, in this regard, except the Van Dyck (No. 33), which by this and some other traits it calls to mind. Indeed, a comparison of these two pictures would lead one to think that Copley studied Van Dyck rather than Titian and Correggio, did he not know to the contrary. There is a similar, though not so extreme, use of the browns, especially in the flesh tints, and the same bold and firm handling. One would hard-

ly suspect that the pencil which produced No. 133 was schooled by the pencil which produced the Venus in No. 51.

Stuart's coloring is likewise very rich and brilliant, and these portraits of Madison and Jefferson are typical specimens. He himself felt that he could not surpass these if he should attempt portraits of the same persons again, and accordingly actually visited the College to copy these after they were received, rather than attempt anew. It was during these visits that he expressed the opinions regarding various pictures in the Collection which are noted in the catalogue.

These two names are noble representatives of American Art, but would that with their works hung works by West, Trumbull and Allston, and indeed of every other principal American artist to the present time. It would be a collection small in number, but priceless in historical as well as æsthetical value. The work of adding to the Collection pictures by the best American artists, is one worthy the remembrance of the Alumni and friends of the College in the future. And the gift of several pictures within the past few years, latest of all a portrait of John Calvin, old, and perhaps painted from the life, from Hon. Charles H. Upton, class of '34, U. S. Consul at Geneva, received since the first of these articles was written, indicates the feeling which exists among the Alumni, and the certainty with which it will find manifestation when the power and opportunity occur.

The fourth lecture of the "'73 course" was delivered by Prof. W. M. Barbour of Bangor. Subject: The Benevolence of Law. This was an exceedingly able and instructive discourse, though its style was hardly that which is called "popular." He spoke of the necessity of system and law everywhere. If law did not exist there would be utter confusion. Past experience would avail nothing. Plans for the future would be worthless. He pointed out the benevolence of law in nature as well as in communities. Magellan saw the curved shadow of the earth on the moon's disk. He knew God's laws never fail.

If their shadow was circular the substance must be round too. And so he pushed westward through storms and disasters and mutinies, with unswerving faith in the story told him by the shadow on the moon. The great commander perished, but the problem was solved. The law of shadow had not failed.—The lecture was well sustained, and held the attention of the audience throughout.

As we, the "expiring editors," lay down the quill, we wish to express our obligations to our printers, Messrs. Nelson Dingley, Jr., & Co. of Lewiston. The appearance of THE ORIENT declares their excellence in the printing line, and leaves nothing to be said on that subject. As business men and as gentlemen, we have found them always prompt and polite. Our thanks are due them for the favors of the past, and we cordially commend them to our successors.

We regret to hear a report that one of our ablest and most esteemed professors will close his connection with this College at the next Commencement.

The programme for the Senior and Junior Exhibition is as follows:—

MUSIC.

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin.....N. D. A. Clarke.
2. Novels.....W. A. Blake.
3. French Version (Paul's Defence before Agrippa).
* A. G. Bradstreet.
4. Dispositions.....A. J. Boardman.

MUSIC.

5. Republicanism in Spain.....J. N. Lowell.
6. Latin Version (Robespierre's Last Speech),
* W. T. Goodale.
7. European Politics.....A. F. Moulton.
8. English Version (from Latin of Quintilian),
* C. H. Hunter.

MUSIC.

9. The Regeneration of Italy.....C. M. Walker.
10. Greek Version (from English of Macaulay),
* C. C. Springer.
11. Superficies.....F. E. Whitney.
12. German Version (from English of Patrick Henry),
* F. K. Wheeler.

MUSIC.

* Juniors.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1873.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Boston, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.

Portland and Yarmouth Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 5.20 P.M. and 12 night.

Danville Junction, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M. (via Lewiston).

Lewiston, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 and 7.00 P.M.

Farmington, 2.30 P.M.

Readfield and Wintthrop, 8.30 A.M. (via Lewiston).

Bath, 8.30 A.M.; 1.40, 2.30, 5.25 and 7.00 P.M.

Rockland, 8.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.

Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 and 8.30 A.M.; 2.35 and 7.00 P.M.

Waterville, Bangor and St. John, 1.50 A.M.; 2.35 P.M.

Skowhegan, Belfast and Dexter, 2.35 P.M.

LOCAL.

"Ye local" bids farewell to THE ORIENT readers with this issue.

A rumor is abroad that one of our professors is to close his labors here at the end of this term.

Prof. Morse will begin his lectures on Natural History to the Juniors some time next term.

The Bowdoin Orchestra have been in special practice, in view of the Senior and Junior Exhibition.

The Seniors rejoice to learn that Prof. Brackett is to *lecture* to them on Geology next term, instead of following the old method of using a text book.

Scene in a bookstore. A student finds a small bill and hands it to the proprietor, "who thus addresses him": "Honesty shall not go unrewarded—take a pen."

A. F. Richardson of '73, has accepted the position of Principal of the Bridgton High School. He bears a very high reputation as a successful teacher, and will, no doubt, win new laurels in the future.

'73 met with a serious disappointment when they were informed that the rest of the book on

Mental Science would be taken next term. The Seniors were really beginning to congratulate themselves on being entirely rid of it.

The Medical Class are now attending lectures on Pathology, from Dr. Mitchell. The "Medics" are also attending lectures on *Materia Medica* from Dr. F. H. Gerrish. Dr. Gerrish, although a young lecturer, is giving good satisfaction.

A Freshman, discussing some subject connected with the election of class officers, sagely remarked, "I don't care about it as affecting ourselves, but we should remember that we are establishing a precedent that our *progenitors* will feel bound to follow hereafter."

There is a certain infusorial form of life infesting the Halls of the College. This time, however, the form assumed is that of "candy boys," "apple boys," &c. If any small boys disappear from the scene, we can easily account for it, as we have heard many threats to that effect.

The Boat Club met Saturday, March 29th, to elect delegates to the Convention of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, to be held at Worcester the 2d of April. The delegates elected were A. J. Boardman, and E. P. Mitchell. The club make a happy choice in its election. The interests of the Club and College will suffer nothing in their hands.

The present condition of the Reading Room certainly demands some severe action. We hope that self-respect on the part of students will cause them to desist from tearing the papers, and carrying away the magazines. As a condition of its continuance is that *students shall regard its rules*, it is hoped that in future this will be borne in mind, otherwise the faculty will discontinue the Reading Room.

The lectures in Chemistry, by Prof. Brackett, closed on Friday last. The course this year has been unusually good. The philosophy of chemistry was carefully taught, and every point made clear by explanations and experiments. Heat, light, and electricity were dealt with in a manner that showed a perfect mastery of the subject.

Both Seniors and Medics unite in the praises of the able and gentlemanly professor.

Dr. G. E. Adams has entered on the fourth year of his ministry at Orange, N. Y., and his many friends in Maine will be pleased to learn that he appears as well able to labor as three years ago.

In the lectures on Light, Prof. Brackett happened to mention the good effect of the use of "neutral tint eye-glasses" to the Medical Class. The result was the invasion of all the jeweller's shops in town. The infection spread to the academic students,—but we desist, as we have already made out an item.

The approach of the annual prize debate between the Athenæan and Peucinian Societies has revived the "war songs" of last year. The Athenæans sing:—

Here's a rousing pean to grand old Athenæan,
For we'll "rag out" Peucinian in the coming prize debate.

The Peucinians responded, hinting somewhat broadly at their former successes:—

Here's to the long dominion of noble old Peucinian,
For we'll "rag" the Athenæans in the coming prize debate.

The disputants for the Debate for "the St. Croix Prize" between the Athenæan and Peucinian societies were chosen this week. Athenæa is represented by H. W. Chapman, G. E. Hughes and E. N. Merrill. Peucinia by A. P. Wiswell, L. F. Berry and C. M. Ferguson. The Debate takes place next term. The question is, "Should the present Right of Suffrage in this country be limited by qualifications of Property and Education?"

The old brick that has been so long poised on one of the chimneys of Winthrop, for years a subject of remark among the students, succumbed to the force of the last gale. It had become one of our curiosities. Graduates seldom failed to point it out when they visited the old grounds. The "slanting brick" is gone "forever and forever," and well deserves an obituary notice. The relic was secured by a member of the faculty. An irreverent student declares said faculty man intends to put it in his hat occasionally, but we give the story no credit.

At the late re-union of the sons of Bowdoin in New York City, Dr. G. E. Adams, at the table, in the course of a short speech, took occasion to allude to the "History of the Press of Maine," which he had just been reading, he said, with interest, remarking, that "Every Maine man will want it for the sake of the familiar names of persons and places which it contains," and advising them to buy and read it, "were it only that they might be duly thankful that they had never invested their money in a village newspaper." [A voice from the crowd—"Will it be charged in the term bill?"]

A student, who attended a Justice Court recently held in our vicinity, reports the evidence produced on the occasion, and which seem to us to rival the historical arbitration upon the kettle. The case in litigation was in regard to the poisoning of a dog. Evidence adduced, as it was summed up by the defence, was in five points, to this effect: 1st, That the accused was an *alibi*. 2d, That he never administered any compound to the dog. 3d, That what he gave was not poison. 4th, That the dog eat it without injurious results. 5th, That the dog still lives.

GUMPTION.

A wealth of meaning often lies hidden in the everyday expressions of our New England people. A sturdy son of the North uses words that are distinct and forcible. Character that is hewn out of strong material will express itself in rough-cut sententious words. While some of these words are the offspring of the present, others date their origin in the times of Alfred. Now it is true that a decade of centuries has a wonderful way of knocking off the corners of a word, yet from gumption it has clipped few of its angles and none of its early vigor. Though the word is seldom used by modern writers, and has not the smoothness of the classics, it is the exact index of one trait in American character. To say a man has gumption is but another way of saying he has sterling good sense, has sound judgment, knows how to do the right thing at the proper moment.

Gumption is a term we would hardly apply to a successful general or to a sagacious statesman; it is rather a trait of the common people. It is that in the New England boy which makes him the skilled mechanic, the practical teacher, the successful editor,—helps him sell his wooden nutmegs, exchange “stone for bread and ice for coffee.”

The man of gumption is quite unlike Æsop's fly, which, sitting on the axle of the chariot, became so inflated with its own importance as to exclaim,—What a dust *I* am raising; nor does he so lack discrimination as to shout from the wayside to the passing fly,—What a dust *you* are raising. If true worth and tireless industry raise him to a prominent position, he is no Æneas to babble *magna pars fui*. He knows the importance of the factor time; he knows how it works for or against one like an ocean tide. So he is ever ready,—does not spend so much time in making up his mind as to provoke the question whether he has any mind, nor does he wait to see how a cause will prosper without his aid,—he stands ready, coat off, to spring in and lift. He is not only for a cause, he is in it, heart and soul, all in it. Before him the sluggish recoil as from a “walking fire-brand.” Obstacles he cannot remove he melts. His motto is, “Seize this very minute! What you can do, or think you can, begin it.”

Because of gumption a man is not only ready but he is self-reliant. He dares to stand upon his own individuality, to face the facts in a case, to utter the valiant *no* where the timid utter the ruinous *yes*. Even at the risk of being misunderstood he can speak words as hard as cannon balls. With him one original forward-looking thought is worth a week's hard work.

Being ready and self-reliant he is never unmanned by the occurrence of unlooked-for events. He is as self-possessed in quelling a riot as in shoeing a horse. Place him where you will and he is ever equal to the emergency. He quietly insinuates himself into the good graces of foreign dignitaries, wins by his address the position that the man of more power but less tact fails to gain, and in general shows himself the smartest man in the known world. And

his success in the main is traceable to cool sagacity, the knowing how to take advantage of every turn in the wheel of fortune. While he succeeds in making himself a necessity to his employer or to the community at large, he does it in that unobtrusive way which wins the favor of all. Some kinds of wood spend their force in crackle and roar, but that which gives the most heat makes the least noise. So from him who makes great claims we may look for paltry actions, and from the less demonstrative the real work. When the man of gumption speaks, men listen, for there is meaning in every word and value in every suggestion.

If we were asked what is our type of a person of gumption, our best reply would not be made in words. We would ask you to go with us into those homes, schools and hospitals, where the presence of the mother, teacher, nurse, brings sunshine to the heart. We would ask you to go through all our land and study the lives of those whose names will never be seen in history. Unnoticed by the great in name, unappreciated by those that should be their helpers, these people calmly meet the difficulties of to-day, and waste no time in conjuring up ghosts on the “foreground of to-morrow.” Knowing that, as Emerson says, “the man is mightier, nobler, richer than any outward achievement,” they are content to wait or be forgotten.

These are the men that toil, that love their cause more than self, willing to work in darkness as faithfully as if from the beginning they saw the end. As the coral builder climbing upward leaves in its work its own crystallized life, so in patience do these men struggle onward ever farther from the beginning, but never reaching the end—ever toiling upward, but gaining the sunlight only to die. L. F. B. C. & F. S. B.

A second attempt of Dartmouth College to secure the services of Prof. Hardy of Iowa College has proved successful; a result not at all relished at the latter institution, where the opinion is held that “no Yankee housewife who regarded good neighborhood, would do in a case of ‘hired help,’ even, what the New Hampshire authorities have done to the younger and poorer college at the West.”—*Congregationalist*.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The students of Williams rejoice in the prospect of a new hotel.

Trinity students are dissatisfied with the new site for the college.

Professors at Princeton College receive \$3000 per year and house rent.

Brown, Yale, Amherst and Harvard will have Freshman crews at the Regatta.

The *Vidette* proposes the Hudson as a suitable place for the regatta next summer.

Within the past year Professors Winchell, Tyler and Woods have left Michigan University.

The Williams Freshmen were told to learn what "pie" (π) was, and to digest the matter thoroughly. — *Ex.*

Partice, of the *Tablet*, wonders why the trustees are taking such a sight (site) of trouble about a new location.

The *Targum* has come to hand from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. We cordially welcome it to our exchange list.

A new observatory has been erected on the grounds of Columbia College. The boat clubs are making endeavors to collect funds.

Rev. E. F. Burr, D.D., the author of "Ecce Cœlum" and "Pater Mundi," has been elected to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa address at Trinity.

Prof. Clarke Seelye is going to leave Amherst College for the presidency of Smith College for Women, at Northampton, Mass. — *Coll. Courant.*

President Chadbourne has purchased the interest of Sumner Southworth in the Williamstown manufacturing company's mill, at Chadbourneville. — *Coll. Courant.*

Some effort is being made to have a base-ball tournament at the time of the boat races next July. This is to be a contest between the Freshman nines of various colleges.

The Rowing Association of American Colleges met the second of April at Worcester, Mass. Full particulars of the meeting will appear in the first number of next term.

Prof. Agassiz has again commenced his lectures to the Harvard students. This course is on "The Natural Foundations of Zoological Affinity," and forms part of the "University Course."

The *Anvil* has at last made us a visit. It deals not only with college topics, but takes up matters of general interest. Altogether it is a good exchange. It is pithy, sensible, and to the point.

Question in Psychology. (Senior, making up a lesson with which he is not *very* familiar.) President P. — "Is this universally the case?" Senior (aiming to be decisive yet non-committal) — "Yes, sir! sometimes." — *Record.*

A vigilance committee is to be formed in college soon, for the purpose of executing any person who is even suspected of mutilating the papers in the Reading Room. Any one detected in the act will be shot on sight. — *Yale Courant.*

Take warning, ye Bowdoin students, as a like fate may overtake you.

The telegraph lines put up by the students are in full blast, and several of the operators have become proficient in the art already. The signals are the same as those used by the Western Union Co., and are read only by sound. In this way a student, with an instrument in his room, soon becomes acquainted with the signals, and can read the sounds as well as if the letters stood in black and white before him. — *Williams Vidette.*

Harvard students complain of the management of their Reading Room. Irregularities in the delivery of some papers, and the dropping of others, are the evils complained of. The difficulty here is with the magazines. They are either not received at all, or else disappear very soon after their arrival. In either case there is some fault to be found.

Many years ago an effigy hung from a window in Dartmouth Hall as the students were going to prayers. The only allusion President Lord made to it in chapel was in this wise: "Some young gentlemen will do well to mend their ways, or they will be like the poor figure outside the window, suspended from college." Conspicuous absences from our ranks to-day intimate that this old admonition has not recently been heeded. — *Dartmouth.*

The fact referred to in the last sentence is the suspension of the Sophomore Class.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

WOMAN IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. By A. G. Woolson. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

In these essays Mrs. Woolson passes in somewhat scathing review the follies and vices of society. She considers women chiefly to blame for the evils that are presented, though the other sex receive their share of censure. The author truly says: "For six thousand years woman has been man's constant attendant upon this little planet, yet he seems to regard her as the one unknown quantity in his present calculations," and "she comprehends herself scarcely better."

The woman question is indeed a puzzle, whether it comes up in society, in politics or in college, and all the more so because women themselves do not know what they want. This book, we doubt not, will do good. It is attracting a considerable degree of attention, both for its literary merit and the sound sense exhibited by the author. *~~~~~*

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN GREEN-LEAF WHITTIER. Household Edition. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The poems of Whittier are too familiarly known to need any review from us. The Quaker poet may truly be called the Burns of New England. He exhibits all the freshness and simple pathos of Scotland's bard, with a higher degree of culture. Like Burns he is eminently a poet of the people, and the most commonplace subject receives from his pen a charm that it never before possessed. This volume contains all the poems of Whittier, including the Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and his recent ballads. The publishers deserve credit for the tasteful appearance of the book, which is uniform with the others of the "Household" series. *~~~~~*

HIS LEVEL BEST; and Other Stories. By E. E. Hale. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

The students of Bowdoin have heard Mr. Hale's "Level Best" in the '73 course. This lecture, which has pleased many audiences, is now published in book form, with other sketches of similar character. They all exhibit the peculiar style of the author, and all carry a moral with them. A vein of humor and absurdity pervades Mr. Hale's writings, which it seems to us is sometimes carried too far, but is nevertheless entertaining. All the sketches in this book, except the first, have been published in different journals, and some of them—"The Queen of California," for example—have obtained considerable celebrity. *~~~~~*

"Lars: a Pastoral of Norway," by Bayard Taylor, is a little volume tastefully prepared and published by Osgood & Co. of Boston.

The title declares briefly and perfectly its character. It is a story of Norwegian peasant life, told in the easy verse of Mr. Taylor; and interesting both from the

insight it gives into the habits, manners, and sentiments prevalent in Norway, and from the varied incidents of its plot.

The *dramatis personæ* are naturally and forcibly drawn, and there is sufficient of the tragic element present to preserve the work from that insipidity too often found in "pastorals."

The edition is from the University Press; the type is clear and distinct; and the volume is suitable either as a gift or as the pleasing companion of a leisure hour.

OUR EXCHANGES.

College Papers.—Harvard Advocate, The Magenta, Yale Courant, Yale Record, Amherst Student, Nassau Literary, Vassar Miscellany, Chronicle, Lafayette Monthly, Virginia University Magazine, Bruunian, Madisonensis, College Argus, The Dartmouth, College Mercury, Trinity Tablet, Southern Collegian, College Herald, Vidette, Cornell Era, Hamilton Literary Monthly, University Herald, Volante, Packer Quarterly, Dickinsonian, University Reporter, Tripod, Beloit College Monthly, The Anvil, The Targum.

Other Papers.—The Nation, Lippincott's Magazine, New York Observer, Literary World, College Review, Rhode Island Schoolmaster, Illinois Schoolmaster, Maine Journal of Education, Southbridge Journal, Ellsworth American, Morning Star, and Seaside Oracle.

The *Madisonensis* has the following, which is quite "pat," since the hat-and-cane row between the Sophs and "Academes":—

A sophomore, who has manifested considerable belligerence in the late cane riots, made a prayer in a recent prayer meeting. Directly after it a sharp "academe" started up the hymn "Oh, watch and fight and pray"

Revival hasn't reached the college: Scene, public square; time, wee sma' hours; *dramatis personæ*, grandiloquent senior, impudent freshie. Senior—"Freshie, you're drunk; I'll give you half an hour togis soberin." Freshie—"Senior, you'er a heap sight drunker 'an I am. I'll give you two hours togissoberin."—*Miami*.

One of those intolerable bores who linger after recitation to stick the Prof. with knotty problems, recently asked Prof. Sumner if it was a breach of morality to sell a \$200 horse for \$500. "Mr. C.," was the solemn answer, "that is a point to be settled between you and your God."—*Record*.

Did Bret Harte allude to Victoria Woodhull in his popular sketch of "Tennessee's Pardner?"—*Hamilton Monthly*.

The friends of Washington and Lee University are seeking to have a chair from each State, endowed with \$50,000, to bear the name of the State. The fund of the Missouri chair of Applied Chemistry has already nearly reached this amount; that of the Louisiana chair of Modern Languages has reached \$27,000; that of the Kentucky chair of History and Political Economy, and that of the Texas chair of Applied Mathematics, have each reached \$25,000, that of the Virginia chair has reached \$12,000, but is not yet appropriated. — *Ex.*

A Senior was met on the Flag Pole Delta by two Englishmen who were visiting Cambridge.

Inquiring Englishman — "Will you kindly tell me what that inscription is on the flag pole?"

Student (reading) — "Washington, 1776."

Englishman — "Ah! some one connected with the college?"

We vouch for the truth of the above. — *Advocate.*

We clip the following for the benefit of those Seniors who invested in Cooke's Chemical Philosophy: —

Atom went to a Chemistry Lecture the other day; and being disgusted by the dreadful odors, and noticing that the lecturer had two assistants, said he thought too many *Cooks* had spoiled the broth. — *Advocate.*

If on my theme I rightly think,
There are five reasons why men drink:
Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry,
Or lest I should be by and by,
Or any other reason why.

— *Biog. Britannica.*

What we most admire in some of our exchanges is the sensible manner in which they express themselves. The *Yale Courant*, in its closing editorial of the past year, "makes points" in this direction.

At his quiet retreat in Cambridge, Mr. T. B. Aldrich is at work upon a new story of some length, which may not get into print for a year yet, but is likely to awaken much interest when it does.

A little boy who sang "I want to be an angel," in Sunday School with so much energy that he almost choked himself, confessed to an enterprising reporter that he really wanted to be a captain on a canal boat. — *Hamilton Monthly.*

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CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—
Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations; Sallust.

Hailey's or Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books, and Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Algebra, to equations of the second degree; Davies's *Legendre's* Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Square Root; Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Davies's *Legendre*.

Geography—Political Geography, and simple elements of Astronomical and Physical Geography.

History—Leading facts in general History, and especially in American History.

Latin—Allen's Latin Grammar, or the equivalent.

English—The examination will consist in 1st, *Reading* aloud a passage from some standard author, with explanations of grammatical construction, and definition and derivation of words; 2d, *Writing* a few sentences in English, on some familiar subject, reference being had to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; 3d, *Correction* of ungrammatical sentences composed for the purpose.

All candidates for admission must produce certificates of their good moral character.

The time for admission is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course of Instruction is that commended by the leading colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

has been recently organized. Thirty-four students have already entered,—a fact which indicates that the College has been successful in its effort to meet the demand for a liberal course of study which shall at the same time look towards the actual uses and applications of knowledge.

The studies pursued in this course are comprised in the following:—

Languages—English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation,

Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

Natural History—Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

Chemistry—In all its branches and applications.

History and Political Science—General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

Philosophy—Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The studies of the first two years are common throughout the Department and are intended to lay a broad and substantial foundation for all branches of subsequent study. In the last two years the studies are arranged in distinct courses, in accordance with certain leading objects: a general scientific culture, or special technical skill. Attention is particularly invited to the facilities offered for the thorough study of Civil Engineering.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of two years is also commenced, in which Instruction will be given in the following schools:—

I. **Letters**—Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern (including the Oriental) with their literatures; Philology; Rhetoric; Logic; History; Eloquence; and the Fine Arts. This leads to the degree of Master of Arts.

II. **Science**—Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, in their uses and applications. This leads to the degree of Doctor of Science.

III. **Philosophy**—Comprising the above, considered in their reasons and relations; Psychology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Esthetics; Politics; Theory of Government, Constitutional History, Principles of Law, International Law. Leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

IV. **Medicine**—The Medical School of Maine. Degree,—M. D.

Students who are not graduates will be received on satisfactory evidence of proficiency in study which will enable them to profit by this Course.

Much and careful attention is given to Physical Culture under the training of accomplished Instructors. The Gymnasium is well provided with approved apparatus, and the opportunities for Military drill and discipline are of the very best.

It is but just to say that good morals and manliness are distinguishing features of college life at Bowdoin.

The Library of Bowdoin is one of rare value, and the choicest works are constantly added. The Gallery of Paintings is well known to be one of the most remarkable in the country. The Cabinet and apparatus are ample for their purpose.

The annual expenses are, for tuition, &c., \$90. Board \$2.50 and \$4.00 a week. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

Commencement July 10th. Examination for admission July 12th and Aug. 23th, at 9 A.M.

First term begins Aug. 23th, at evening.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College.

The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters,—presents an excellent locality for scientific as well as literary pursuits, while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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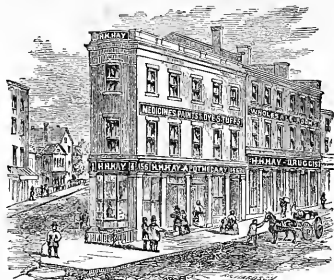
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